

Review of DCOF Funded Activities in Rwanda

John Williamson

July 26- August 4, 1997

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	I
INTRODUCTION	1
Contextual Issues	1
Background	2
The Teams Visit	3
FINDINGS	4
Children in Centers	4
Save the Children Federation-UK	5
Save the Children-US	6
FIELD VISITS	9
Associations Assisted by SC-US	9
Butare Prefecture Health Department	10
The Gikongoro Prefecture MIGEFASO Office	10
Food for the Hungry Program in Gitarama	11
VISITS TO RWANDAN NGOS	12
POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO THE NEEDS OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN	13
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	15
APPENDIX I: SCOPE OF WORK	16
APPENDIX II: ITINERARY	18
APPENDIX III: Rwandan NGOs Visited	22

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DCOF	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
GTZ	German technical assistance agency
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
MIFAPROFE	Ministry of the Family and Women’s Promotion
MIGEFASO	Ministry of Gender, Family, and Social Affairs
MINITRASO	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
OFDA	Office of Federal Disaster Assistance
PACD	Project Assistance Completion Date
PSA	Psychosocial Assistance
RF	Rwandan francs
SCF-UK	Save the Children Fund of the United Kingdom
SC-US	Save the Children Federation of the United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

INTRODUCTION

Contextual Issues

In Rwanda's distressing demographic and economic context, a very high proportion of households are caring for orphans or separated children, which increases the stress on their already frayed coping capacities. The option for many households is to put these children to work, rather than to send them to school. Increasing the capacities of families to provide for the basic needs of orphans and separated children and to send them to school are more than major development challenges; the medium-term stability of the country is in the balance. Today these children represent a major development challenge; in just a few years they may become the tinder for the next round of large scale violence.

Insurgency remains a serious problem in some parts of the country, limiting or preventing rehabilitation and development activities.

There is broad consensus among relief and development bodies working in Rwanda that increasing income at the household level is an urgent priority. Many smaller organizations have initiated income-generating projects, but those observed are primarily efforts to multiply relief assistance (e.g. grants or soft loans to support income-generating activities, distribution of livestock), rather than to make a sustainable impact. UNDP and the World Bank (and possibly other large donors) anticipate funding micro-credit and other measures to increase household income. Elsewhere in the region micro-credit has shown itself to be an effective development approach.

Caring for and educating large numbers of "extra" children will be challenges that Rwanda will face for many years. As the current group of orphans and separated children gradually become adults, they will be replaced by those orphaned by AIDS. HIV prevalence rates in urban areas range from 20 percent to above 30 percent (Kigali). Prevalence in rural areas (where more than 90 percent of the population lives) is three to nine percent. The number of orphans due to AIDS can be expected to increase for around eight years after HIV rates peak.

There are serious problems with education in Rwanda due largely to inadequate financial and human resources. Primary school students in the first three grades attend school in shifts, except in Kigali-ville. The student-teacher ratio of 53 to 1 in 1996 is expected to increase to 57 to 1 in 1997 to accommodate recently returned refugee children. The drop-out rate is very high in the first three grades. Less than half of the teachers are qualified, and internationally-funded assistance and rehabilitation efforts in the country may have indirectly reduced the numbers of

those preparing to be teachers. While there are over 400 students in the school of social work in Butare, there are less than 60 in the education track, primarily because of the current availability of higher paying jobs for social workers with NGO programs.

The Government's new "villagization" policy may prove to be a significant factor in the success or failure of efforts to improve the situation of vulnerable children in Rwanda. New villages are being created through internationally-funded housing reconstruction efforts. The rationale for concentrating people in villages, as opposed to the traditional Rwandan pattern of households being established on the land cultivated, is to better enable the Government to provide services. Generally such schemes have not proven successful in other countries where they have been attempted.

Sub-Saharan Africa is a priority for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) because AIDS and armed conflict continue to produce large numbers of separated and orphaned children. USAID/DCOF is working to identify and promote best practices in the region and to encourage networking among missions.

Background

This visit was funded through the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), contract number HRN-6004-C-00-5004. DCOF funding in Rwanda has included:

FY 1994	\$1,000,000	Grant to UNICEF, of which \$451,065 was distributed to Save the Children Federation of the United States (SC-US) for a psychosocial assistance program to benefit separated children and \$282,268 to Save the Children Fund of the United Kingdom (SCF-UK) for documentation, tracing, and family reunification activities.
FY 1995	\$1,462,000	To the Assistance to Displaced Persons project of USAID Rwanda, of which \$ 649,988 was distributed to SC-US for the continuation of the psychosocial program and \$350,000 was combined with other funds from the mission's budget to support the Women in Transition project (WIT) and a capacity building grant to provide support to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. The latter was made to SCF-UK based on responses to a request for applications.
FY 1996	\$585,686	Of this amount, \$556,548 was distributed to SC-US for the extension of the psychosocial assistance program, including a nursing conference in Canada, and \$10, 138 remains available.

Review of DCOF Funded Activities in Rwanda

Previous technical support visits to Rwanda for DCOF have included Lloyd Feinberg's participation in UNICEF's regional assessment of the situation of separated children in the Great Lakes region in July 1994, a February 1995 visit by DCOF technical advisers, Gene Chivarolli and Rob Robinson to review new proposals and the status of the grant to UNICEF, and the January-February 1996 visit of Cathy Savino of the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund contract and John Williamson, technical adviser to DCOF to review funded activities of Save the Children-US and Save the Children Fund-UK.

The Team's Visit

Team members were Lloyd Feinberg, Manager, Displaced Children and Orphans Fund and John Williamson, technical adviser to DCOF. They visited Rwanda July 26-August 4, 1997, to review DCOF-funded activities of Save the Children Fund-UK and Save the Children-US and identify possible future assistance strategies. The draft scope of work is included as Appendix 2. As less time was available for the visit than originally anticipated, it was agreed that the team's review of funded activities would be a general review rather than assessment of progress against objectives.

FINDINGS

Children in Centers

As recommend in the report on DCOF's January-February 1996 visit, a strategy and plan are still needed to reduce the number of centers for separated children ("orphanages") and to arrange family care for children living in such centers. While the reported number of children in institutions has dropped from over 8,000 at that time to just over 5,000, the essential issues remain as described in the earlier report and the actual number of children involved is uncertain.

While estimates vary, the view is widely held that a significant percentage of the children in centers know where their families are (or their families know where they are), but have effectively been "placed" in the centers by economically hard-pressed households as a coping strategy.

In addition to the inevitable tendency of such institutions to perpetuate themselves, at least two other factors have hampered action and diverted attention away from the need for action in this area. First, the massive returns of refugees to Rwanda in the latter part of 1996 has drawn Government and NGO resources to the process of reintegration. Second, the two ministries potentially responsible for ensuring family placements of children in institutions, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion were merged to form the Ministry of Gender, Family, and Social Affairs (MIGEFASO).

The disruptive effects of these events essentially have now passed, and it should be possible to give serious attention to reducing the number of centers and arranging family care for the majority of children in them. The actual number of children remaining in institutions is uncertain, but MIGEFASO plans to have a center-by-center evaluation in the near future that should produce an accurate count.

A positive step since the previous DCOF technical visit has been the development of "Regulations for Centers Caring for Separated Children." These standards, however, do not yet have the force of law. Their reformulation into legal language and adoption as the Public Utilization Facility law would give local government officials and MIGEFASO essential leverage in moving to close substandard centers.

With the mass returns of refugees in 1996 and the airlift of separated children from the Congo,

the number of children in centers could well have increased. That the number of children appears to have declined reflects the lessons that have been learned by organizations working in the Great Lakes region. In 1996 efforts were made before and during the mass returns to prevent children from becoming separated from their families. Also, agencies took quick action to reunite children who did become separated. During the current airlift from Congo, about 90% of the separated children who have returned have been reunited with family members by moving them as quickly as possible back to their communes of origin.

The issues raised in the 1996 DCOF visit report on centers for separated children remain valid. Rather than repeat them here, attention is drawn to pages 5-9 and 35 of that report.

Save the Children Federation-UK

In Rwanda SCF-UK has played an extremely important role in documentation, tracing and reunion for separated children. USAID, by providing a substantial amount of funding at an early stage in the emergency, made a significant contribution to help address the needs of the massive number of separated minors. SCF-UK and International Committee of the Red Cross took the lead in the region for documentation, tracing and family reunion. Some 40,000-50,000 separated children were reunited, and SCF-UK contributed significantly towards this result, both through its own efforts and by influencing the work of other organizations.

SCF-UK has tracing teams in every prefecture, as well as two regional offices. At one time, SCF-UK had as many as 30 expatriates working on the tracing program, but that number now has been greatly reduced. It currently has four or five Rwandan social workers in each prefecture.

SCF-UK's involvement with documentation, tracing and reunification in Rwanda will likely end in early 1998, and it is beginning to address the issue of handing over the ongoing responsibility for these activities to local government officials. However, SCF-UK anticipates carrying out a situation analysis late in 1997 or early 1998 to provide a basis for planning its future program in Rwanda. USAID/DCOF may also be able to participate in or at least make use of the findings.

Based on its response to a request for applications developed by the mission, SCF-UK was awarded a grant of \$959,351 to help build the capacity of Rwandan Government authorities to improve the situation of vulnerable children. In particular the project targets the Department of Social Affairs (at central, prefecture and commune levels), which was in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs at the time the cooperative agreement was established and is currently in MIGEFASO.

The proposal also includes income-generating activities to benefit vulnerable children. SCF-UK has proposed to engage an expert in income-generating activities for six months to study current and pre-genocide experiences of income generating projects and to develop

methodologies and systems. At the time of the visit, the most likely mechanism for using project for income generation would be prefecture- and commune-level committees promote and support local efforts to benefit vulnerable children to be developed by MIGEFASO.

The principle aims SCF-UK has proposed to address through this project are to:

- a. Strengthen the coordinating, policy development and supervisory capacity at the central level.
- b. Clarify and develop the role of local government in the care and protection of vulnerable children.
- c. Place children at the forefront of local authority planning.
- d. Support and develop the existing and potential community structures for the care, support and protection of children.
- e. Advocate for and raise community awareness of the Rights of the Child.

This project should benefit from the experience SCF-UK has gained from similar work, which was also supported with DCOF funds, in Uganda.

The cooperative agreement was signed in November 1996, but the development of a work plan and initiation of project activities has been delayed by the mass return of refugees and ministerial restructuring. Through the project (but not with USAID funds), an advisor began work in the Department of Social Affairs in February 1997; however, it was only at the time of the visit that a draft work program was under review by the Ministry and SCF-UK. The completion date specified in the cooperative agreement is May 31, 1998. Given the delay in starting the project, it seems likely that SCF-UK may wish to request a no-cost extension. In addition to funds provided by USAID, SCF-UK has also secured resources from the Government of the Netherlands and Save the Children (Netherlands) largely to support the policy development component of the project.

Save the Children-US

The Psychosocial Assistance (PSA) program carried out by SC-US was a highly appropriate emergency response and the program has evolved into a child-oriented, community-based development program that may be worth replicating on a large scale. The program began in October 1994 in 13 centers for separated children in various parts of the country. Through direct interventions and training center staff, the program provided children with opportunities for structured play, sports, and cultural activities. This appears to be a better model for addressing the needs of affected children in post-conflict situations than the trauma counseling approach used by many other organizations because:

- , it quickly reached significant numbers of children at a reasonable cost per beneficiary in its initial stage,

- , it appears to have been beneficial in reducing children's psychosocial distress (based on anecdotal information), and
- , it has evolved into potentially sustainable community-based efforts to address the needs of vulnerable children on an ongoing basis.

With a focus on promoting family-based care, SC-US began at an early stage to shift its efforts from the centers to the surrounding communities where its staff promoted the development of associations largely made up of foster families. Pages 11 and 12 of the report on the 1996 DCOF technical visit provide an overview of the program's evolution.

At a fairly early stage in the program, SC-US began to shift its focus from the centers for separated children to the surrounding communities. There they concentrated on developing associations concerned with supporting foster children and families. From the DCOF team's brief visit it appears that developing such associations is a potentially effective strategy. It builds on SC-US's in country experience of forming associations for production and marketing. They have done this with a focus on the needs of separated children and foster families. Closer examination is needed to assess the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of this approach and its potential for implementation at scale in Rwanda.

SC-US staff discussed their interest in developing a program built upon the results of the PSA program and the COPE program SC-US has developed in Malawi¹. They anticipated that a design team would start work in September or October. They also indicated that the Secretary General of MIGEFASO has asked SC-US to replicate the PSA in new areas, but funding appears to be a constraint. SC-US's current PACD is September 30, 1997, although they plan to request a no-cost extension through November 30, 1997.

It will be important for SC-US to carefully evaluate its work with associations and document the successes as well as the difficulties. The following questions should be addressed:

- 1) Are associations, in fact, doing what they claim to be doing?
- 2) How much staff time was required to develop a viable association addressing the needs of separated children and foster families? (Were two people required for two and a half years?)
- 3) Has the phase-out of SC-US' involvement had a significant impact on the operations of the associations?

¹ Available on request from the DCOF/War Victims Fund Project, the report, "Developing Interventions to Benefit Children and Families Affected by HIV/AIDS: A Review of the COPE Program in Malawi for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund," October 1996, describes the initial activities of this program and recommends new approaches.

4) Are the small animal revolving loan program successful? How significant is the benefit to separated children and participating households? What are the major constraints? Is there a sufficient foundation in place upon which to build a more ambitious microenterprise/microcredit program?

Field Visits

Associations Assisted by SC-US in Butare

The “NTUGASHAVURE” (“Don’t be Sad”) Community Association is in the Cyarwa Commune of Butare Prefecture. It has 140 member families out of a population in Cyawara of 5,000 (500 families). There are 214 separated children who are either cared for by the member families or reside in Child-headed households; one family cares for 12 separated children. Information provided during the July 30 visit came almost entirely from members of the association. SC-US staff were present, but let association members speak for themselves.

The association has importance for the community in three areas: culture, household economics and child welfare. It has provided the means to support various cultural and recreational activities that are important for the community’s children and youth. It has also provided economic benefits for the separated children and their foster families, who have and continue to receive small animals (chickens, rabbits, pigs and goats). Finally, it provides dedicated care and attention for the protection and welfare of the separated children by trained, community volunteers. Nine volunteers have been trained, each of whom monitors and supports separated children residing in 10-15 foster families or child-headed households.

SC-US appears to have been instrumental in establishing and focussing the association on the needs of separated children. SC-US staff have provided training and follow up assistance in such areas as organizational management, decision-making, project design, animal husbandry, accounting, and social work.

SC-US began the revolving distribution of small animals with an investment of RF216,000 for the initial purchase of animals. The association now claims to have over RF 350,000 “in the bank” and has provided over RF150,000 for school fees and health care.

A visit was also made to the “ITUZE” (“Calm”) Community Association in neighboring Ngoma Commune. This association is composed of 27 families caring for 44 separated children. There are three child-headed households in the commune as well. The major activities of this association involve following up children by trained volunteer association members and the operation of a 110 bird commercial poultry. The hens are now 3 months old and egg production is expected to begin in October. The association expects to harvest approximately 90 eggs per month or 3 a day , which should sell for RF 50 each.

Butare Prefecture Health Department

Dr. Wolfgang Blam, an epidemiologist seconded by GTZ as an advisor to the Ministry of Health, and prefecture health officers stressed two, non-medical, problems as the most critical public health issues currently facing the prefecture. These were orphans of AIDS and the effects of post-genocidal trauma on children. Dr. Blam said that 50 percent of all TB patients and two thirds of the patients who die in health facilities are HIV positive. He said the demand for pre-marital HIV testing alone is placing an unmanageable burden on the hospital system.

Dr. Blam also highlighted the need for both treatment of individuals suffering from post traumatic stress disorder, as well as expanded community-based psychosocial programs. The Rwandan health officers and Dr. Blam all consider the problems of women who have delivered babies as a result of rape to be severe. No statistics are available on the number of women concerned.

The Gikongoro Prefecture MIGEFASO Office

The two prefecture officials of MIGEFASO (one formerly with MIFAPROFE and the other formerly with MINTRASO) explained the national program that addresses MIGEFASO's post-crisis priorities. These include:

- , Intensification of the reunification or foster placement of separated children, including work with NGOs.
- , Assistance for children without family support to attend school.
- , Creation of associations for child-headed households.
- , Support for income generation activities.

In addition to separated children in foster families and child-headed households, vulnerable children in the Prefecture include children whose parents are in prison, children who are with their parents in prison and children who are at risk of being orphaned as a result of HIV/AIDS. The MIGEFASO officials acknowledged the problems of survivors of rape (especially adolescents), but stressed the difficulty of addressing these problems due to the reluctance of women to come forward due to fear of stigmatization.

There are also numerous returnees passing through transit centers in the prefecture. The number of separated children is, therefore, continually changing. The day before the visit there were 38 separated children in the center, and 60 more were due the following day. However, these children are rapidly being reunified with their families, and the number requiring formal tracing and follow-up did not appear to be significant at that time. The Transit Center at Gikongoro is just for children, and those children who do have difficulties in being reunified are assisted by the Prefecture's MIGEFASO officers as well as by NGOs operating in the area.

Food for the Hungry Program in Gitarama

The team visited the Food for the Hungry (FHI) office in Gitarama. They accompanied FHI staff to observe the reunification of a boy from Kibungo Prefecture who had become separated from his mother and siblings in 1994 during the exodus to Tanzania. He had been living with a foster family. Rather than sending him to rejoin his family after tracing was successful, FHI arranged for the mother to travel to Gitarama to meet the foster family and then take the boy back with her, a process that should ease the transition for the boy. Since it began working in the Prefecture in October 1995, FHI has documented 1,185 children and reunited 1,096. With some of the children for whom initial tracing efforts did not produce results, FHI has had some success with re-interviewing the children and others in a position to provide information about them.

FHI has identified 120 child-headed households in Nyamabuye Commune and has developed a proposal to help them organize themselves into associations or cooperatives. With FHI staff, the team visited one child-headed household that FHI has assisted and which appears to be doing well supporting itself.

Visits to Rwandan NGOs

Recognizing the need for sustainable ways to improve the protection and well-being of separated children and orphans, the team met with representatives of several Rwandan NGOs and organizations. Priority was given to visiting groups whose activities have involved increasing household income-generating capacity and/or assisting vulnerable children in potentially sustainable ways. It was not possible to meet with all of the groups identified, but brief overviews are provided in Appendix 3 of those with whom the team did meet.

Possible Approaches to the Needs of Vulnerable Children

Considering the mission's strategic objectives, the following are approaches that USAID might use to improve the situation of orphaned and separated children in Rwanda.

1. Increase government capacity to:

- , protect children by developing and strengthening policy and implementation frameworks
- , promote and support community-level efforts to identify and assist vulnerable children
- , encourage family reunification and placement for children in residential institutions.

The current grant agreement with SCF-UK addresses these.

2. Increase community capacity to:

- , monitor vulnerable children, address their needs with local resources and refer those most at risk to NGO programs or government authorities (for child protection)
- , generate resources to meet immediate needs of vulnerable children
- , organize structured play activities
- , advocate with local authorities, schools, and NGOs for the needs of vulnerable children
- , organize cooperative day care (to free adults to work and older children to attend school).

The SC-US project funded by USAID has addressed the first three of these.

3. Increase the capacity of households to:

- , generate income to increase food security and provide for school and medical expenses and other basic needs
- , provide appropriate care for family members sick as a result of AIDS.

4. Increase the capacity of children and adolescents to:

- , attend school
- , learn vocational and other life skills
- , have access to health services (including prevention of HIV infection).

Conclusions and Recommendations

It appears that the large majority of separated children and orphans in Rwanda are living with foster families and a small, but particularly vulnerable, percentage of them are living in households headed by minors. A significant number of minors remain in “orphanages”, and the best long-term interests of many of them would be served by return to their own families or placement in foster families. Key objectives are:

- , increasing income-generating capacity among households caring for separated children and orphans and
- , increasing and strengthening community efforts to protect and support vulnerable children.

The USAID supported capacity building program of SCF-UK has the potential to improve the effectiveness of government support for such efforts. Government can help build an enabling environment, but governmental structures are not likely to be effective in initiating targeted, community-based income-generating efforts. No national or international organizations were identified with the expertise and capacity to address these objectives at scale.

DCOF should support a project design effort to identify the most appropriate (i.e. cost-effective, sustainable, and capable of achieving a significant impact at scale) ways to address long-term needs and problems among orphans and separated children in Rwanda. This process should include:

- , participation in the evaluation of SC-US’s program
- , identification of the most promising approaches to promoting income generation at household and community levels
- , participation in the situation analysis anticipated by SCF-UK,
- , identification of the geographic areas where households have the greatest difficulty providing for the needs of separated and orphaned children.

USAID should encourage the Government of Rwanda to move as quickly as possible to enact the Public Utilization Facility law, which would give local governments the authority to close residential institutions for children which do not meet prescribed standards of care.

Appendix 1
Scope of Work

DRAFT

SCOPE OF WORK

ASSESSMENT OF ON-GOING USAID FUNDED PROJECTS SUPPORTING UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN ACTIVITIES & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO USAID RWANDA IN ADAPTING UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN INTERVENTIONS TO THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

CONSULTANCY PERIOD: 28 July - 9 August, 1997

GLOBAL: Report on the status of two USAID (DCOF) supported projects: SC/US Psycho-Social Support and SC/UK Capacity Building. In particular, report on the effectiveness of current program strategies and approaches; progress in adapting assistance to respond to long-term needs of separated and orphaned children; and progress in responding to capacity needs as expressed by the Government of Rwanda.

DETAILED:

- Provide USAID Rwanda with a concrete assessment of results achieved to date for the SC/US project.
- Determine progress against project objectives and define progress measurements for the SC/US project.
- Assess the effectiveness of SC/US strategies in meeting needs in a transition period.
- Assess progress in meeting stated objectives under the SC/UK Cooperative Agreement.
- Attempt to determine and define changing relationships among GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA partners (ex-Ministry of Family, Women & Children and ex-Ministry of Social Work) and its impact on program objectives as stated in the Cooperative Agreement.
- Assess GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA efforts, commitment and capacity to assist separated/orphaned children reintegrate into their communities.
- Assess progress in establishing coordination among GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA, NGO, bi-lateral and multi-lateral partners in the unaccompanied children sector.
- Provide USAID and G/HPN with recommendations on future assistance strategies in the unaccompanied children sector.

Appendix 2
Itinerary

ITINERARY AND CONTACTS

Review of DCOF Funded Activities in Rwanda

Date	Activity	Participants
July 26	Arrival in Kigali	Lloyd Feinberg (LF) and John Williamson (JW)
27	Informal discussion with mission and NGO personnel at Ann Martin's house	Kate Crawford (KC) and Christine Hjelt, USAID Kigali; Alain Pillet, Program Director (Rwanda, Congo and Burundi), SCF-UK, Russell Nielsen (RS), Senior Program Manager, SCF-UK; Ann Martin (AM), Country Representative, SC-US; Janet and Brian
28	Discussion at MIGEFASO	Mr. Vincent Karega, Director of Planning, MIGEFASO; LF; KC; JW
	Discussion at MIGEFASO	Ms. Rosemary Museminalli, Director of Social Affairs, MIGEFASO; LF; KC; JW
	Discussion at National AIDS Prevention Program	Dr. Innocent Ntaganira, Director; LF; KC; JW
29	Discussion at UNICEF	Ms. Lori Calvo, Chief, Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances; LF; KC; JW
	Discussion at UNICEF	Ms. Jill Zarchin, Project Officer, Education; LF; JW
	Discussion at office of USAID's Women in Transition project	Mr. Buddy Shanks, LF; JW
	Visit to Gikondo Prison accommodating minors	SC-US; AM; LF; J
	Discussion at office of "A Child a Family" program of International Social Service (ISS)	Ms. Maire Claire Rudasingwa, Social Collaborator, Ms. Maire Umubyeyi, Social Collaborator, Ms. Emma Marie Mukasekura, Social Assistant, ISS; LF; JW; John Yaramba (JY), USAID
	Discussion at UNDP Office	Ms. Laetitia Kagihre, Program Officer, UNDP; LF; JW
	Discussion of the SC-US program	SC-US; AM; LF; JW

Review of DCOF Funded Activities in Rwanda

30	Travel from Kigali to Butare	Ms. Ann Martin, SC-US Country Representative; Ms. Suzanne Nyiradende and Mr. Andre Mugembanganyo, SAVE senior staff managers for SC-US PSA program; LF
	Visit to the “NTUGASHAVURE” (“Don’t be Sad”) Community Association in Cyarwa Commune of Butare Prefecture.	Ms Martin; Ms. Nyiradende; Mr. Mugembanganyo; and LF
	Visit to the School of Social Work in Butare	Ms Martin; Ms. Nyiradende; Mr. Mugembanganyo; and LF
	Discussion at Butare Prefecture Health Department	Dr. Wolfgang Blam, epidemiologist and GTZ Advisor; Ms Martin; Ms. Nyiradende; Mr. Mugembanganyo; and LF
	Discussion at UNDP	Jerry McCarthy, Progressive Interventions/UNDP; JW
	Discussion on SCF-UK program with MIGEFASO	Mr. Andrew Dunn, Technical Advisor to MIGEFASO, SCF-UK; JW
	Discussion of UNICEF trauma program	Ms. Joep Kramer, UNICEF
	Discussion of Bon Pasteur program	Ms. Bernadette Muhimakazi, Bon Pasteur, JW, JY
31	Visit to Gikongoro Prefecture MIGEFASO Office	Ms Martin; Ms. Nyiradende; Mr. Mugembanganyo; and LF
	Discussion at World Vision	Mr. Warren Nyamugasira, Acting Director; Mr. Solomon Worneh, Micro-enterprise Advisor; Deborah Hopper, Program Officer; Thaddée Maliro, Micro-enterprise specialist, Agriculture Department; Ms. Rita Ngarambe, Micro-finance Coordinator; Ms. Rachel Muiro, Manager, Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances; JW
	Discussion at PRO-FEMMES Twese Hamwe	Ms. Jeane Gakuba, Program Coordinator; JW; JY

Review of DCOF Funded Activities in Rwanda

	Discussion at Duterimbere	Ms. Judith Kanakuze, Director General; Ms. Félicité Tegura, Information, Communication and Associative Life officer; JW; JY
	Discussion at Hotel des Mille Collines	Mr. Brian Williams, Democracy and Governance, USAID; LF; JW
Aug. 1	Discussion at World Bank Office	Ms. Marie Chantal Ukangiligira, Operations Officer, World Bank
	Meeting at the WIT office	WIT team members, Buddy Shanks, LF, JW
	Discussion at the USAID mission with representatives of Twizere	Ms. Philome'ne Cyulizngana, President; Mr. Christopher Ngoga, Secretary General; JW; LF
	Visit to Food for the Hungry office and activity sites in Gitarama	Mr. John Farmer, Country Director, FHI; Tami Mott, Program Coordinator, FHI; LF; JW
2	Discussion at the Mille Collines Hotel	KC; LF; JW
	Departure for Côte d'Ivoire/Liberia	LF
3	Visits to small businesses funded by Twizere	Ms. Cyulizangana; Mr. Ngoga; JW
4	Discussion at UNHCR office	Ms. Eva Nordonskojld, Community Services Officer; JW
	Discussion at the Giribambambe office	Mr. Stany Biziyaremye; JW
	Debriefing at the USAID mission	George Lewis, Mission Director, Ann Lewis, OFDA; Christine Hjelt, Program Officer; JW

Appendix 3
Rwandan NGOs visited

Visits to Rwandan NGOs

The team visited a number of Rwandan NGOs addressing needs among war-affected children and/or households to obtain an impression of their activities and capacities. Most were engaged in some form of income generating activities. The descriptions below do not necessarily provide an overview of each organizations' activities as the conversations focused on issues of particular concern to DCOF, primarily increasing the economic capacity of households to care for orphans and separated children.

Le Bon Pasteur/Umushumba Mwiza

B.P. 85776

Kigali

(Tel: 855776)

Operating in a large compound on the edge of Kigali built by the Catholic Church, Le Bon Pasteur is providing training for 80 female heads of families and 120 girls. It also is using adjacent land made available by local authorities. It was established in 1985 and previously had projects in Kigali, Gikongoro, and Butare. At present it is operating only in the center in Kigali, but hopes eventually to resume work in the other areas as well. Their current programme includes:

- , individual assessment of needs and capacities
- , literacy training
- , training in agriculture and other skills
- , opportunities to earn income through participating in gardening, poultry-raising and food processing projects
- , trauma counseling
- , child care to enable mothers to participate.

Le Bon Pasture has provided loans of 75,000 RF each to two groups of women (with a total of 40 participants) to enable them to start small businesses. Each group has been given 14 months to repay its loan at the rate of 6,000 RF per month. Repayment had not yet started. WIT has provided Le Bon Pasteur a grant of 3,000,000 RF to provide credit to women's associations and another of 180,000 to support training activities. The team met with the program's Coordinator, Ms. Bernadette Muhimakazi.

PRO-FEMMES Twese Hamwe

28, Rue Député Kayuku
B.P. 2368
Kigali
(Tel/fax: 72750)

This is an umbrella group of 35 Rwandan associations and NGOs concerned with women's rights and socioeconomic-economic development. It provides a forum for exchange among its members, promotes coordination among them, and helps build their capacities, including promoting links with donors. It receives and manages funds for some of its less-well developed associations. Its program also includes an action campaign for peace. Primary donors for its own operating costs have been UNIFEM, UNHCR, and two Dutch NGOs. They anticipate receiving a grant from the Dutch Government.

Most of the conversation with the organizations's Program Coordinator, Ms. Jeane Gakuba, focused on identifying member organizations of potential interest to DCOF.

DUTERIMBERE

B.P. 738
Kigali
(Tel: 73598 and fax: 72184)

This organizations was established in 1987 to promote entrepreneurship among low-income women. Its provides training, technical support and credit to women's associations to enable them to initiate agricultural or small business activities.

In Cyangugu's Commune Gisuma DUTERIMBERE is implementing a project providing scholarships to 400 primary school children (\$100 per child) and 50 secondary school students (\$150 each) living in households headed by women. Funds have been provided by Immigration and Refugee Services of America, an organization based in Washington, D.C. and are directed through a local association DUTERIMBERE has organized. The project does not include an income generating component, although DUTERIMBERE would like to secure funds to provide loans to association members.

Ms. Gertrude Mukantabana, the Director General of DUTERIMBERE, said microcredit would not be of use to the majority of households who live at or below the subsistence level, only to the minority whose level of economic functioning was already above that level. She also said the organization's repayment rate for its loans was about 85 percent, if the conditions are good.

International Social Service

B.P. 1337

Kigali

(Tel: 74051 and Fax: 74066)

The International Social Service General Secretariat in Geneva has implemented a foster placement project for children in institutions. One team has been working in Kigali ville and another in Nyamba. It began in 1996 and has placed 40 children and has an additional 50 families prepared to foster and eventually adopt children. This has been achieved through identifying families interested in foster placement and carefully informing them about the commitment involved and screening them. In the institutions in which they have worked they have documented children identifying those for whom foster placement and adoption would be appropriate, then enabled potential foster families to select children.

ISS has also secured European sponsors to send contributions for school expenses (primarily for secondary school students) for 16 children in Nyamata and 28 in Kigali.

The of one Social Assistant and two Social Coordinators with whom the team met said that based on the documentation work they have done, about 20 percent of the children in these institutions have parents or close relatives with whom they could live, a lower proportion than some other informants have estimated.

Twizere

B.P. 3714

Kigali

Rwanda

(Tel: 85352)

Established in 1996, Twezere is an association of people living with AIDS. Its membership includes 361 HIV positive adults, 234 HIV positive children, and 221 children orphaned by AIDS. Its activities include giving AIDS awareness talks, hospital and home visits to people living with HIV/AIDS. It operates in Kigali-ville, Kigali Rurale, Gitarama and Byumba. Twezere has obtained commitments from Kigali Central and King Faisal hospitals to provide free medical care and medication for children living with AIDS, assisted orphans with burial arrangements, and arranged for interim care of orphans. It counsels HIV positive parents about arranging care for their children and helps them write wills specifying who will become the guardian of their children. Twezere has secured legal authority through the Ministry of Justice to intervene to protect the property of widows and orphans and with regard to child custody arrangements specified by members in their wills.

Twezere has also provided loans to members to start small businesses, primarily in the central

market in Kigali. Its funding has been provided by the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Health, and Kigali-ville. In addition, members contribute 100 RF monthly to a burial. The organization is run by its volunteer Executive Committee and does not have paid staff, although it has submitted proposals which would provide for staff salaries.

Giribambe

B.P. 3158

Kigali

(Tel/fax: 74917)

Started in November 1994, the organization is supporting school attendance of orphans in Gisuma commune of Cyangugu. Giribambe has provided scholarships to 350 primary school and 248 secondary school students primarily in Kigali-ville, Kigali Rurale, Gitarama and Cyangugu. This has included payment of tuition and provision of uniforms, supplies and other school-related items. Also, for secondary school students it has provided transport expenses and mattresses. The initial funding was provided by Immigration and Refugee Services of America. They have also received funding from MIFAPROFE/USAID and Africare to construct houses for widows and funding from UNHCR for income-generating activities. UNDP has also provided funds to support education and health activities.

Giribambe is also 1 carrying out income-generating projects in Kigali-ville, Kigali Rurale, and Gitarama. These include support for small businesses and livestock recovery projects.

Service Notre Dame de la Visitation

B.P. 524 Butare

Since 1991, in Kabutara, four sisters of Notre Dame de la Visitation, which is supported by CARITAS Rwanda, have had an intensive program of assistance for over 640 pediatric as well as adults living with HIV/AIDS. The HIV prevalence rates in the area are placed between 5-10% in the rural areas and over 30% in urban areas. The program includes a drop-in center, a home visitation program, special medical and food assistance, social services, rent subsidies, assistance for labor for cultivation of fields, schools fees, burial fees, and other assistance. The sisters also maintain special vocational training and micro-enterprise activities for orphans of AIDS who are living either with foster families or in child-headed households. The waiting list for participation in this programs includes thousands of families. The continuation of the program depends on external financial resources.