



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FACT SHEET

USAID ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

BUDGET	FY 2002 (Act.)	FY 2003 (Act.)	FY 2004 (Act.)
Child Survival & Health Funds	\$12.3 million	\$16.2 million	\$13.3 million
Development Assistance	\$ 8.07 million	\$6.8 million	\$5.9 million
Economic Support Funds	\$ 2.5 million	\$1.05 million	\$2 million
PL 480 Food Assist.	\$13 million	\$16.9 million	\$15.3 million
Dev. Credit Authority	n/a	n/a	\$144,200
GHAI+PMTCT	\$0	\$0	\$10.6 million
Total	\$35.9 million	\$41 million	\$47.2 million

OBJECTIVES

USAID's objective in Rwanda is to increase economic growth and the well-being of Rwandans through interventions focused in the areas of health, democracy and governance, and rural economic growth, which includes agriculture and food security. USAID also works with its partners to ensure that several cross-cutting themes are integrated into their activities. These include: gender equity, environmental concerns, information and communication technology, and human resource and institutional capacity development.

MAJOR PROGRAM AREAS

Democracy/Governance:

USAID/Rwanda's democracy and governance program aims to improve governance through increased citizen participation. The democracy and governance initiatives are shaped around 3 primary goals: (1) improving local government capacity to manage finances and deliver social services (2) increasing citizen participation in the legislative process and (3) advancing justice and reconciliation at the local and national levels. These goals are being achieved by providing technical assistance and training to local government officials, parliamentary members and staff, and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Technical assistance offered at the local level to community development committees aims to improve local administrative and service delivery capacity. Small grants and training provided to local NGO's enables them to promote civic education, the democratic process and reconciliation.

USAID continues to support *gacaca*, the traditional Rwandan adjudication process adapted to deal with the genocide case load, in order to strengthen the rule of law and the overall judicial system.

Health:

USAID/Rwanda's health program focuses on developing a decentralized health care system that effectively responds to community needs. This system fully integrates the community, health professionals and local elected leaders in all phases of service design, financing and delivery. This approach aims to increase the institutional capacity of district and community level structures to improve child and maternal health practices, prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, improve and expand reproductive health services including family planning, and reduce mortality caused by infectious diseases.

HIV/AIDS:

Under the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USG partners facilitate the decentralized provision of HIV/AIDS services by integrating these in all health delivery sites. Based on the activities under the President's Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV Initiative (PMTCT) in half of the provinces nationwide, USAID is rapidly expanding coverage to ensure a comprehensive package of services including voluntary counseling and testing, prevention of mother to child transmission, prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections, and nutrition counseling for HIV positive pregnant mothers, weaned infants, and individuals in advanced stages of AIDS. Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) is being provided in sites across the country to a total of 1,000 HIV positive individuals through USAID programs – and to 5,300 HIV positive individuals through the entire USG program implemented by USAID, CDC and DOD. USAID is also increasing activities at the community level which help to support associations of people living with HIV/AIDS for improved home-based care and micro-finance activities. USAID continues to ensure that HIV/AIDS issues, particularly orphans and vulnerable children, remain at the forefront of community dialogue by engaging leadership of the faith based organizations.

Rural Economic Growth:

USAID's program to expand economic opportunities in rural areas aims to expand and diversify economic opportunities in the rural sector by focusing on product transformation, increased incomes, market development, and improved livelihoods. USAID partners introduce improved technologies and practices for the production of market-oriented commodities, mainly through community-based grower associations and institutions, including the research and extension arm of the Ministry of Agriculture. Such efforts include promoting the production and processing of nutritionally-fortified crops that will improve the well-being of vulnerable groups, including

October 27, 2004 version

households affected by HIV/AIDS.

USAID also supports the efforts of agricultural processors and traders in the agribusiness sector to add value to products. This is accomplished by improving the quality, processing, and marketing of competitive, strategic products such as specialty coffee, passion fruit, chili pepper and pyrethrum.

Food Security:

Through USAID/Washington-funded P.L. 480 food-for-work, food monetization, and institutional feeding activities, USAID partners, along with other USG agencies' support, use food distribution and sales proceeds to promote soil and water conservation, improve rural infrastructure, develop agribusiness, increase agricultural productivity, and improve food security for families affected by HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups.

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