



Rwanda

P.L 480 Title II Monetization Program

Fiscal Year 2006 Results Report
(October 1, 2005-September 30, 2006)
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List of Acronyms

ABIYUNZE	Tomato Producers' Cooperative, Gitarama Province
ADAR	<i>Assistance à la Dynamisation de l'Agribusiness au Rwanda</i>
BRD	Rwanda Development Bank
C&F	Commodity and Freight
COOPAC	<i>Coopérative pour la Promotion des Activités - Café</i>
COP	Chief of Party
COPROVAB	<i>Coopérative pour la Promotion et la Valorisation de la Culture de Blé</i>
COVEPAR	<i>Coopérative de Valorisation et d'Exportation des Produits Agricoles Rwandais</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DA	Development Assistance
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
FFP/W	Office of Food for Peace, Washington
FRw	Rwandan Franc
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Gikongoro AIDS Project (Africare)
GOR	Government of Rwanda
Ha	Hectare (i.e. 2.5 acres)
HBC	Home-Based Care
HRWW	Hard Red Winter Wheat
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IKABI	Tomato Producers' Cooperative, Kigali-Ngali Province
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
ISAR	National Agricultural Research Institute of Rwanda
Kg	Kilogram
LOA	Life of Activity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
MINISANTE	Ministry of Health
MINITERE	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water, and Mines
MT	Metric Ton
PEARL	Partnership for Enhancing Agriculture in Rwanda through Linkages
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
P.L. 480	Public Law 480
RAVAC	<i>Regroupement des Associations pour la Valorisation des Cultures</i>
RELMA	Coffee Appellation in East Africa Project
SOTIRU	<i>Société des Travaux Industrielles du Rwanda</i>
SPREAD	Sustaining Partnerships to Enhance Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development
TA	Transfer Authorization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

I. FISCAL YEAR 2006 RESULTS REPORT

A. Annual Results

1. Approvals

a. Transfer Authorization Approval

In July 2004, the USAID Office of Food for Peace (FFP/W) approved a Transfer Authorization to ACDI/VOCA to undertake a five-year Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP), from February 1, 2005 to January 31, 2010, for the distribution and monetization of 15,911 MT of donated food in Rwanda, specifically: 12,806 MT of refined vegetable oil (in 4-liter tins); 705 MT of corn/soy blend; and 2,400 MT of bagged hard red winter wheat (HRWW). The five-year total estimated budget for the approved MYAP is \$12,779,566 including estimated sales proceeds and 202(e) funding.

The overall goal of the MYAP is to reduce chronic food insecurity and vulnerability of individuals, households, and Rwandan communities to food security shocks. The objective framework may be summarized as:

Objective 1: Increased incomes and reduced vulnerability to food insecurity.

IR 1.1 Increased adoption of improved agricultural production and processing practices.

IR 1.2 Improved access to markets.

Objective 2: Improved household health and nutrition and reduced vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

IR 2.1 Improved access and use of health and HIV/AIDS services.

IR 2.2 Improved knowledge and use of good nutritional practices.

Objective 3: Increased access to basic food commodities through monetization and local production.

IR 3.1 Increased availability of basic commodities through monetization.

IR 3.2 Strengthened capacity of local traders to market and distribute imported and locally produced commodities.

This is the second results report submitted under the MYAP, covering the period October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006.

b. Host Country Food Agreement (HCA) Approval

On October 13, 2005, the Chief of Party (COP) met with the Minister of Finance to discuss the ACDI/VOCA P.L. 480 Title II Program in Rwanda. It was a good humored meeting of about 30 minutes and, observing that the ACDI/VOCA MYAP proposal did conform closely to the newly defined GOR Food Aid requirements, the Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MINECOFIN) signed the HCA— more than nine months after submission (Ref: Annex A1-A). The approved HCA serves as primary justification for formal registration of ACDI/VOCA with the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), permitting ACDI/VOCA to work legally in Rwanda. The annual MINALOC registration, in turn, authorizes the issuance of annual work permits and visas for expatriate staff.

c. ACDI/VOCA Registration, Work Permits, and Visas

In November, ACDI/VOCA staff, with an approved HCA in hand, began the process of registering the organization for 2005 and 2006. Unfortunately, due to a broad reorganization exercise going on within the MINALOC, ACDI/VOCA made little headway on registration before the end of the calendar year. Newly-established Government of Rwanda (GOR) procedures call for every NGO to obtain formal letters of invitation from the mayors of those districts in which the NGO plans to work. At the end of 2005, however, the GOR instituted a complete reorganization of Rwanda's administrative structure which transformed the map of the country. Rwanda went from 11 provinces plus the city of Kigali to 4 provinces plus Kigali (Ref: Annex A1-B). New mayors were selected and trained in November, December, and January. Under the circumstances, it had become impossible to garner letters of invitation from any district to fulfill the requirements for registration. Without MINALOC registration, it was impossible to obtain work permits. Without work permits, it was impossible for the expatriate staff members to apply for residence visas. The expatriate staff of ACDI/VOCA found themselves in a legal limbo as the 1st Quarter of FY06 came to a close.

Frustration over registration continued into the 2nd Quarter. Few district mayors were in place by January 2006 and it proved impossible to acquire a letter of invitation from a district. (Note that a letter from the office of a provincial governor would not have been acceptable to MINALOC. In the interests of decentralization, approval had to come from a district mayor's office.) On January 20, 2006, MINALOC did accept the ACDI/VOCA application file but advised they would not be able to process it without at least one letter from a district. The file included all documentation requested by MINALOC except the letter of invitation, i.e.:

1. *Copy of the Executive Summary of the Final Evaluation of the 2000 – 2005 program;*
2. *Copy of the program of activities proposed for the period 2005 – 1010;*
3. *Inventory of NGO assets;*
4. *Notarized copy of the MOU between MINECOFIN and ACDI/VOCA covering the period 2005 – 1010;*
5. *Copy of the Transfer Authorization transmittal letter from USAID attesting to the availability of funding; and,*
6. *Copy of registration certificate for 2004.*

In March 2006, the Mayor of the new District of Rwamagana, Eastern Province, issued a letter of invitation to ACDI/VOCA to continue its development activities in the District in support of tomato farmers and the rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads. On March 16, 2006, MINALOC duly issued a formal certificate of registration to ACDI/VOCA for the 2006 calendar year. Invitations later arrived from the Southern Province Districts of Nyaruguru and Nyamagabe on May 19, 2006 and Gisagara on May 29, 2006.

Based on the formal certification of ACDI/VOCA as an international NGO authorized to work in Rwanda, the GOR Ministry of Public Service and Labor (MIFOTRA) issued 2006 work permits for ACDI/VOCA expatriate staff in May. The issuance of work permits, in turn, permitted the Immigration Office to issue residence visas, valid to December 31, 2006.

d. Implications of the Delay in GOR Approval of the Host Country Food for Peace Agreement

The reaction of the GOR to the new MYAPs is, above all, a sign of greater interest in the activities of NGOs. Such interest is a positive indicator of an evolutionary trend that is ongoing within certain countries in Africa. In the future, the GOR must be a full partner in program planning, including the Bellmon Analysis. In 2006, the Rwanda cooperating sponsors, with participation from the GOR, agreed to contract-out the Bellmon analysis to Emerging Markets Group (EMG) to produce an analytical and impartial Bellmon. The August letter from the Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation to the Director of USAID clarified the GOR's interest in continuing the food assistance program (Ref: Annex A1-C).

2. Objective 1: Increased incomes and reduced vulnerability to food insecurity

a. IR 1.1: Increased adoption of improved agricultural production and processing practices.

i. Collaboration with ICRAF

During the reporting period, ACDI/VOCA signed a Recipient Agency Agreement (RAA) with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) for the implementation of a pilot reforestation program in the Western Province. This program, which incorporates a significant cost-share from ICRAF, envisions the planting of indigenous trees on the crowns of hills in the steep countryside as well as the distribution of agroforestry and fruit tree seedlings to coffee farmers for planting alongside their fields to shade their coffee trees.

This program promotes synergies with other USAID priorities. First, the planting of trees on the crowns of coastal hills, promotes a methodology for slowing soil erosion in the highlands of Western Province, a condition that has been visibly accelerating. Insofar as the recent successes of USAID-funded projects in the production and marketing of specialty coffee have encouraged new plantations on the steep hillsides, this program will extend a technology that will lessen the environmental risk of such plantings while providing valuable commercial trees that will provide another potential source of income to poor farmers. The trees will also provide shade cover which will improve the quality of the coffee, primarily by extending the ripening process to produce denser beans. Finally, the program will multiply and distribute species of trees indigenous to the original Congo-Nile Crest afro-montane forest, now represented by the relict forests of Nyungwe, Gishwati, and the Virungas, that once extended through the Western province. The primeval forest can never be re-established, of course, but the planting of indigenous species, especially on the crowns, will contribute to the ecological health of the area and play a small part in the GOR's efforts to conserve biodiversity.

According to ICRAF research, the reforestation of coffee plantations will result in a significant increase in bird populations and other small animal populations. There is evidence that of all agricultural uses of land, shaded coffee and cocoa plantations produce the highest level of biodiversity. For instance, over 150 species of birds have been identified from shaded coffee plantations which compares well with primary forests

(Smithsonian Bird Centre). Additionally, studies in Colombia and Mexico found 94% to 97% percent more bird species in “shade-grown” coffee plantations as compared to sun-grown systems. The shade system will also increase on-farm biodiversity and offer alternative sources for fire wood, medicinal products and other non-timber forest products, thereby further reducing pressure on natural forests, particularly the remnants of the neighboring Gishwati Forest.

ii. Wheat Subsector Activities

From February 13-15, 2006, an ACDI/VOCA team headed by Cooperative Coordinator Esri Mpyisi carried out a preliminary assessment of six wheat cooperatives in the Southern Province: KOPETU, Dukundumurimo, Dufatanye, Twongerumusaruru, KOPABINYA, and KOAINKI. All were registered in the previous five months and all are six potential suppliers for the *Minoterie de Nyungwe*, the wheat mill privatized by the GOR and put into operation in 2004 by a private investor with technical assistance paid for under ACDI/VOCA’s Development Assistance (DA) grant. Membership in the cooperatives, all of which are already organized with more or less functioning administration and surveillance committees, ranges from 930 to 3,500 members.

The primary challenge posed by these wheat cooperatives, other than coping with the usual organizational shortcomings, is helping them raise production of wheat from the current 800Kg/ha to 2,500Kg/ha. This will require improved seed, fertilizers, herbicides, and the transfer of new techniques in agronomy.

In March, ACDI/VOCA organized the participation of Jean-Marie Gatete, Managing Director of SOTIRU, the largest commercial wheat mill in Rwanda, at the U.S. Wheat Associates annual meeting in Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt. SOTIRU purchased 800 metric tons of Hard Red Winter Wheat from the ACDI/VOCA monetization program in FY 2006.

iii. Tomato Subsector Activities

ACDI/VOCA sponsored a Tomato Committee Formation Meeting in the Kamonyi District, Southern Province, from December 28-30, 2005. The primary purpose of this meeting, which brought together the representatives of seven tomato-producing cooperatives, was to nominate an organizational committee to assist the member cooperatives with governance issues. Some interesting secondary issues were also discussed, namely: (1) the current price offered by the SORWATOM factory for a kilo of fresh tomatoes; (2) transport costs; (3) seed quality; and, (4) proper operation of a rotating credit fund. At the end of the session, elections were held for president of the committee. Mr. Prosper Ayishize, President of ABIYUNZE Cooperative, beneficiary of a Food Security Grant in 2004, won the election with 8 votes out of 12.

From February 21 to March 3, 2006, an ACDI/VOCA team made a reconnaissance of the tomato production areas of Rwanda in order to assess possibilities of extending the current support the project gives to the ABIYUNZE and IKABI cooperatives. The team visited five *intergroupements* (pre-cooperatives) already engaged in the commercial production of tomatoes. The groups comprise 2,226 men and 2,302 women heads of households. With an average household size of five, more than 20,000 people inhabiting the most food insecure region of Rwanda now earn a cash income from tomato

production.

iv. Cooperative Coffee

Coffee is not a focal crop under the MYAP. ACDI/VOCA does, however, plan to continue to offer training and capacity-building to the six cooperatives it assisted during the last DAP. ACDI/VOCA also continues to offer support to the coffee cooperatives in their formal relations with Fairtrade Labeling Organisations International (FLO), especially in responding to the annual inspections.

On October 27, 2006, the Certification Office of FLO announced that the *Coopérative pour la Promotion des Activités-Café* (COOPAC) had successfully passed its inspection and was certified to operate as a FLO producer for another year. The letter of certification stated in part:

“Nous tenons d’abord à vous féliciter pour tous les efforts déployés pour remplir les actions correctives attribuées dans la lettre de certification de Mars 2005. Les progrès sont considérables et nous en sommes vraiment très heureux!”

[First of all, we would like to congratulate you for all of your efforts to undertake the corrective actions stipulated in the certification letter of March 2005. There has been considerable progress and we are truly very happy about it!]

ACDI/VOCA has assisted COOPAC since the founding of the cooperative in April 2002. A beneficiary of the Food Security Grants program, COOPAC is the biggest success story of ACDI/VOCA’s 2000–2005 DAP. Since the beginning of the MYAP, ACDI/VOCA has continued to offer capacity-building support to COOPAC, especially to assist the cooperative to comply with FLO requirements. In FY06, COOPAC was the largest exporter of fully-washed Rwanda coffee. The cooperative exported 216 metric tons to Europe for gross sales of \$665,000 (Ref: Annex 2 - A).

Unfortunately, the *Abahuzamugambi* coffee cooperative of Maraba District, Southern Province, was advised by FLO that it would be decertified for failure to comply with recommendations of previous audits. *Abahuzamugambi*, the most famous coffee cooperative of Rwanda, became a noted producer of specialty coffee as a result of an intensive collaborative effort begun in 2001 by PEARL Project and ACDI/VOCA. Over the course of FY 2006, ACDI/VOCA worked with the cooperative to help them address the management shortcomings noted by FLO. *Abahuzamugambi* held new elections which saw the departure of the management committee and replacement by a new group of motivated farmer-members. ACDI/VOCA hosted a management training for the new officers and recruited an accounting consultant to help put the books in order. The new committee applied to FLO for an inspection which was carried out in September. On September 29, 2006, FLO announced that, based on the inspection results, they were lifting the suspension of *Abahuzamugambi*’s certificate and that the cooperative was *allowed to trade its products under Fairtrade conditions* (Ref: Annex 2 - B). The response came just in time for *Abahuzamugambi* to retain its most important clients. In FY 2006, *Abahuzamugambi* exported 72 MT to the UK and US for gross sales of \$270,000 (Ref: Annex 2 - C).

v. Food Security Grants Fund

As of the end of FY 2006, the Food Security Grants Fund (FSGF) has not been operational due to lack of funds. USAID in Kigali called a meeting on May 24, 2006 to discuss the FSGF part of the Program. The objectives of the meeting were to discuss the current status of the ACDI/VOCA Food Security Grants Fund (FSGF), the consultative committee, and the possible implementation of grants before the end of FY 2006.

From the beginning of the MYAP to the end of 3rd Quarter FY 2006, ACDI/VOCA earned FRw 503,743,604 (approximately \$907,646) in net monetization proceeds from the sale of vegoil and wheat. From this amount, however, ACDI/VOCA transferred \$590,856 to subcontractor Africare, as budgeted, to permit them to start up their HIV/AIDS program in the Gikongoro Province. The monthly operational costs of the Rwanda program, including the salaries of the COP and D/COP as well as indirect costs, are over \$50,000/month. In 2005 and 2006, calls forward were delayed and the ACDI/VOCA commodity allocation has been cut by 900 metric tons of vegetable oil since the beginning of the program. Unfortunately, it appears that the revenue stream is now insufficient to fund the FSGF at the level envisioned in the MYAP proposal. ACDI/VOCA will make detailed projections to clarify the financial situation. Based on current projections, there should be \$400,000 available for grants funding at the end of Q2/FY 2007.

ACDI/VOCA staff continued to work with those grantees who received awards under the previous program. A supplementary grant of \$50,000 was awarded to the *Coopérative de Valorisation et Exportations des Produits Agricoles Rwandais (COVEPAR)* to permit them to finish the construction of a cassava flour processing plant. COVEPAR shipped three containers of packaged cassava flour to France in FY 2006, earning \$105,000 in gross sales. This packaged cassava flour is the only finished agricultural product currently exported from Rwanda (Ref: Annex 2 - D). These sales could double in the next year if the new processing plant functions as designed. COVEPAR also shipped three containers of chili peppers to the United Kingdom, earning \$66,000 in gross sales for its member cooperatives. Chili peppers have a great deal of potential for competing in world markets but management and marketing are oftentimes difficult. COVEPAR is the only Rwandan organization to export cassava and chili peppers in FY 2006.

b. Improved Access to Markets

ACDI/VOCA undertook no activities in road or bridge rehabilitation during the FY 2006 reporting period. In 2003, ACDI/VOCA had contracted with a local engineering firm for the production of technical blueprints for the continuation of the marketing road from the Bicumbi market in Nzige to the Rubona road on the border with Rwamagana District, Kibungo Province. This road, now in the Rwamagana District of Eastern Province and listed in the district development plan for 2006, was a priority for FY 2006. ACDI/VOCA will meet with the district officials before the end of the calendar year and pledge to undertake the road rehabilitation in Quarter 4 FY 2007, after the rains. Cash flow analysis indicates that sufficient funds should be available by then. This farm-to-market road should increase commercial activities in this poor eastern district in which the majority of the tomato groups assisted by ACDI/VOCA are active.

3. Objective 2: Improved household health and nutrition and reduced vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

The Gikongoro Food Security Project is a five-year project under the management of Africare/Rwanda as a sub-grantee to ACDI/VOCA. The Sub-Recipient Agency Agreement (RAA) for the implementation of the project covers the FY 2005 – FY 2009 period. Africare is intervening in Nyamagabe district (formerly Gikongoro district) where Africare successfully implemented the Local Government Initiative (1999-2002) and Gikongoro Aids Project (2001-2005) (Ref: Annex 3 – A). The Gikongoro Food Security/HIV/AIDS Project was designed to build upon achievements gained from the earlier Gikongoro projects as well as from Africare’s organizational experience in the management of household nutrition programs at the community level in more than a dozen African countries. According to a Poverty Profile Study undertaken by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in 2002, the Nyamagabe district is the poorest region in Rwanda and the one with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence. Data collected from the Africare VCT facility in Gikongoro township over the period 2002-2006 reveal that HIV/AIDS prevalence averages 12% compared to national prevalence of 3% indicated in the Demographic and Health Survey of 2005.

Africare is focusing on activities under SO2. Specific Intermediate Results under SO2 are:

IR 2.1 Improved access and use of health and HIV/AIDS services.

- IR 2.1.1: Increased access of cooperatives and associations to a range of general community health services.
- IR 2.1.2: Increased awareness about the dangers of HIV/AIDS through behavior change communication initiatives.
- IR 2.1.3: Increased availability and use of PLWHA and child care services at the community level.

IR 2.2 Improved knowledge and use of good nutritional practices

- IR 2.2.1: Improved nutritional status of children aged 0 – 5.
- IR 2.2.2: Mitigated impact of HIV/AIDS on the nutritional status of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS .

Africare activities effectively commenced in October 2005, due to late approval of the HCA. Unfortunately, funding constraints delayed project start-up and led to the postponement and eventual abandonment of the baseline survey activity. Instead, baseline data for the nutrition impact indicator was obtained from the 2005 Demographic and Health Survey. Although other activities were able to begin in October 2005 and are well under way now, the nutrition component has only accomplished some preparatory activities such as identifying and registering beneficiaries. More substantive activities were impeded by the lack of locally available growth monitoring tools, e.g. weighing scales. Africare has been able to procure the tools internationally and import them to Rwanda and the full-scale implementation of nutrition activities is expected to commence during 1st quarter of FY 2007.

During FY 2006, Africare activities focused on the following areas:

- Conducting initial Participatory Rural Appraisals within intervention communities including the identification of community volunteers and the establishment of food security committees;
- Training of community volunteers;
- Distribution of food commodities to PLWHA associations and community volunteers; and,
- The continuation and extension of previous GAP activities into new intervention areas: HIV/AIDS behavior change communication, voluntary counseling and testing, home based care and support to PLWHA.

a. IR 2.1: Improved access and use of health and HIV/AIDS services.

The target on this indicator was estimated on the basis of Africare VCT Center attendance and the attendance of other VCT centers located near communities assisted by both Africare and ACDI/VOCA. However, the FY 2006 measurement of the indicator only took into account data from VCT centers located in current Africare intervention areas. HIV/AIDS activities are not being undertaken with the cooperatives and associations supported by the ACDI/VOCA small grants component. In the old Africare intervention areas (Gasaka, Mbazi, and Cyanika sectors) VCT centers data for the whole of FY 2006 were included. In new intervention areas where activities started in July 2006 it was not relevant to include data from VCT centers.

During FY 2006, the Africare VCT center located in the City of Gikongoro counseled and tested 2,315 clients including 1,211 females and 1,104 males. A total of 279 clients including 161 female tested positive, giving a 12.05% HIV/AIDS prevalence.

The two VCT centres located in Africare's previous intervention areas tested in total 4,073 people. Out of this, 2,220 were males and 3,353 females. Among them, 314 including 267, female tested positive, giving a 7.71% HIV/AIDS prevalence.

In total, Africare VCT centers and the two additional VCT centers located in previous intervention areas tested in total 6,388 people including 3,324 males and 4,564 females. In total, 593 people including 428 female tested positive, giving a 9.28% HIV/AIDS prevalence.

The achievement for this indicator (6,388) far exceeded the FY 2006 target (2,500 people). This achievement is due mainly to the result of BCC activities conducted by Africare in its intervention areas. Since other organizations are intervening in some of Africare intervention cells, there is a need for the next fiscal year to disaggregate VCT attendance as a result of Africare BCC activities, from results obtained through sensitizations undertaken by other organizations. Data collection forms will be developed and shared with other VCT centers in order to obtain information on the origin of sensitizations received by VCT attendants before coming for testing. As a result of the high performance of VCT attendance in FY 2006, and taking into account interventions in new administrative sectors where other VCT centres are located, Africare suggests the revision of annual targets for this indicator from FY 2007 to FY 2009 (see IPTT).

b. IR 2.2.2: Mitigated impact of HIV/AIDS on the nutritional status of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

This impact indicator will be measured during mid-term evaluation in FY 2007. Since Africare did not undertake a baseline survey, the baseline level of this indicator was obtained from the 2005 Rwanda Demography and Health Survey. Data for the former Gikongoro Province was extrapolated to the baseline level for the current project intervention zone.

4. Objective 3: Increased access to basic food commodities through monetization and local production.

Under the MYAP, ACDI/VOCA continues its role as the lead organization for an umbrella monetization program. In addition to the ACDI/VOCA development activities, proceeds generated from monetization activities support the World Vision (WV) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) activities in Rwanda. The monetization program, while providing essential resources to implement development projects for the three partners, is also a model development tool. The auction procedures make the popular USA vegetable oil accessible to all interested buyers, preventing domination of the market by a few wealthy and established commodity traders. ACDI/VOCA also seeks out smaller traders and informs, trains, and encourages them to participate in the monthly tender bid auctions.

a. IR 3.1: Increased availability of basic commodities through monetization.

i. Sales

The ACDI/VOCA Monetization Department held six sealed-bid tender auctions in FY 2006 and sold more than 5,190 MT of ACDI/VOCA, CRS and WV vegetable oil. The average number of traders who submitted bids in these sales was 14, with at least half women. Overall, 23 different buyers, including 11 women, purchased oil in the tender sales in 2006, demonstrating the accessibility of the sales.

Eighty-one MT of vegetable oil was sold through 31 negotiated sales proving that negotiated sales continue to be a popular alternative market for the vegetable oil monetization. Restaurants, bakeries and hotels purchased the vegetable oil directly from ACDI/VOCA who sold the oil at the highest price received in the most recent sale. This allowed the buyer to avoid paying a premium market price while ACDI/VOCA was able to offset the lower prices received in the previous sale. Five new businesses participated in negotiated sales including two of Kigali's four-star hotels: the *Hotel des Mille Collines* and the Novotel Hotel *Umubano*.

Apart from the monetization of vegetable oil, ACDI/VOCA also monetized 1,100 MT of Hard Red Winter wheat in FY 2006, a sale that was negotiated between the only two operating wheat mills in Rwanda. The SOTIRU mill in Ruhengeri bought 800 MT, and the Nyungwe mill in Mudasmwa purchased 300 MT. The sales price per metric ton was \$400 which was 74% of the actual C&F price.

ii. Challenges

In an effort to liquidate vegetable oil stocks remaining from 2005 and disburse proceeds urgently needed by all three Umbrella Partners, ACDI/VOCA embarked on an aggressive monetization sales campaign in 2006. Four of the six sealed tender sales offered and sold more than 900 MT, a new high for the Rwanda monetization program. New sources for negotiated sales were sought out including hotels and bakeries. While the efforts proved successful at clearing out almost all of the 2005 stocks, five warehouses remained full with 2006 stocks at the end of the year, thereby continuing the pressure to sell the remaining oil.

b. IR 3.2: Strengthened capacity of local traders to market and distribute imported and locally produced commodities.

To ensure the transparency of the monetization sales and increase the number of participants, ACDI/VOCA regularly announced training sessions ahead of the sealed bid tender auctions. In FY 2006, 25 traders, including eleven women, were trained at the ACDI/VOCA office in Kigali. Seven of these traders submitted bids in follow-on sales, including four women.

ACDI/VOCA also promoted the participation of smaller buyers in the tender auctions, especially those with businesses outside of Kigali. As these buyers generally procure USA oil directly through Kigali wholesalers, they may not be aware of the ability to buy oil directly from ACDI/VOCA, or they may not understand the bidding process. The Monetization Department visited up-country markets to explain the sealed bid auction process and to encourage buyers to participate. In April 2006, one trip was made to the town of Byumba which lies to the north of Kigali. Four traders participated in the training, and though all expressed interest, only one submitted a bid in the next sale. This underscores the need for repetitive visits to these areas to ensure that the traders understand the tender auction process. A follow-up visit of this nature took place in the town of Butare in March 2006, which had previously been visited by ACDI/VOCA monetization staff.

ACDI/VOCA further promotes the participation in the tender auctions of traders from outside of Kigali by speaking with them directly by phone ahead of a sale. Bid forms are sent to designated buyers in each city who distribute them to fellow shop owners. Completed bid forms and certified checks to meet bid requirements are delivered by local courier at ACDI/VOCA's expense to Kigali in time for submission for the pending sale. A small amount of oil (roughly 10% of the total) is set aside for these buyers, and, if their bids are not high enough to win the auction, they are offered the oil at the highest bid price received. A total of nine merchants from outside of Kigali took advantage of this offer and submitted bids in at least one tender auction. As a result, 285 MT was sold to merchants with businesses outside of Kigali in FY 2006.

B. Monitoring & Evaluation, Audits, and Studies

1. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

In January 2006, ACDI/VOCA recruited a social scientist with experience in USAID M&E systems to revise the indicators and IPTT for the MYAP. The revision was

necessary to avoid reproducing the errors of the 2000 – 2005 DAP in monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on program progress.

In February 2006, Richard Swanson submitted his final report completing the M&E consultancy for the Rwanda MYAP. As Dr. Swanson conducted the final evaluation of the 2000 – 2005 DAP, he was well-acquainted with the successes and lessons learned from the previous program—lessons which ACDI/VOCA wished to build upon in the current MYAP. The consultancy dealt with a number of issues, primarily the revision of the Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) submitted with the MYAP proposal, and the development of a strategy for collecting information from partners. Dr. Swanson also attempted to assist ACDI/VOCA and Africare, the primary MYAP sub-grantee, to formulate a plan for exploiting synergies between each program’s activities, as requested by USAID Food for Peace in the Transfer Authorization (TA). The consultant spent the second half of January 2006 in Rwanda consulting with ACDI/VOCA Rwanda staff as well as with staff from Africare. ACDI/VOCA planned to submit the M&E report to USAID/Kigali for review during that quarter and then to USAID Food for Peace/Washington, but submission was delayed until resolution of the Food Aid issue. The revised M&E plan has now been submitted and was approved by FFP/W on November 14, 2006.

The new IPTT:

Indicator	Base Line	FY 05 Target	FY 05 Achieved	FY 05 % A/T	FY06 Target	FY 06 Achieved	FY06 % A/T	FY 07 Target	FY 07 Achieved	FY 07 % A/T	FY08 Target	FY 08 Achieved	FY 08 % A/T	FY09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % A/T	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
Objective 1: Increased incomes and reduced vulnerability to food insecurity (among household members of associations, cooperatives, farmer groups assisted by ACIDI/VOCA & Africare)																		
IR 1.1: Increased adoption of improved agricultural production and processing practices																		
Impact Indicator 1.1: Total \$ value of commodities sold by members through cooperative	\$2,216,128	\$3,635,150	\$4,321,113	119%	\$5,582,546	\$1,488,648	27% ¹	\$6,312,803	\$	%	\$6,851,768	\$	%	\$7,762,018	\$	%	\$30,144,285	\$
II 1.1a: Total Value of Wheat	-	-	\$50,289	-	\$55,318	\$28,000	51%	\$66,381	\$	%	\$79,658	\$	%	\$95,589	\$	%	\$296,946	\$
II 1.1b: Total Value of Coffee	-	\$1,080,000	\$832,974	77%	\$1,080,000	\$665,000	62%	\$1,188,000	\$	%	\$1,305,800	\$	%	\$1,437,480	\$	%	\$6,092,280	\$
II 1.c: Total Value of Tea	\$2,123,949	\$2,336,344	\$3,164,666	135%	\$3,481,133	-	0%	\$3,829,246	\$	%	\$4,212,387	\$	%	\$4,633,387	\$	%	\$18,492,280	\$
II 1.d: Total Value Tomatoes	-	\$122,018	\$174,312	143%	\$807,339	\$561,363	70%	\$1,049,541	\$	%	\$1,049,541	\$	%	\$1,364,404	\$	%	\$4,392,843	\$
II 1.e: Total Value Milk	\$92,179	\$96,788	\$98,872	102%	\$108,756	-	0%	\$119,635	\$	%	\$131,599	\$	%	\$144,758	\$	%	\$601,536	\$
II 1.f: Total Value (Other)	-	-	-	-	\$50,000	\$234,285	469%	\$60,000	\$	%	\$72,000	\$	%	\$86,400	\$	%	\$268,400	\$
II 1.2: Median \$ Received by Cooperative Members	\$178	\$178	-	-	\$180	\$28	156%	\$180	\$	%	\$200	\$	%	\$250	\$	%	\$250	\$
II 1.3: Total \$ Value of Inputs Purchased by Members	-	-	-	-	\$50,000	\$341	1%	\$50,000	\$	%	\$70,000	\$	%	\$90,000	\$	%	\$90,000	\$
II 1.4: Total \$ Value of Inputs Received as Credit from Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	\$100,000	\$454,667	455%	\$160,000	\$	%	\$200,000	\$	%	\$250,000	\$	%	\$250,000	\$
II 1.5: Total \$ Value of Grants Given to Cooperatives (Cumul)	-	-	-	-	\$810,000	\$50,000	6%	\$945,950	\$	%	\$883,864	\$	%	\$600,186	\$	%	\$3,240,000	\$
II 1.6a: Total \$ Value of Loans Leveraged from financial institutions	-	-	-	-	\$500,000	n/a	%	\$1,000,000	\$	%	\$1,000,000	\$	%	\$740,000	\$	%	\$3,240,000	\$
II 1.6b: Loans (cumul) as % of grants given	-	-	-	-	62%	n/a	0%	106%	%	%	113%	%	%	123%	%	%	100%	%
II 1.7: % of grant recipients with developed, maintained, and transparent financial accounting systems	5%	5%	5%	100%	10%	100%	1000% ²	20%	%	%	30%	%	%	40%	%	%	50%	%
Monitoring Indicator 1.1: # of Cooperatives Worked With by A/V & Africare	39	-	-	-	10	8	80%	30		%	50		%	60		%	60	
MI 1.2: # of Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	5	1	20%	15		%	25		%	40		%	40	

¹ Given the relative inactivity of the Food Security Grants Fund (see section 2.a.v), most of the targets under Objective 1 were unattainable for FY2006.

² Grantees in FY2006 have both received grants from ACIDI/VOCA in the previous DAP.

Indicator	Base Line	FY 05 Target	FY 05 Achieved	FY 05 % A/T	FY06 Target	FY 06 Achieved	FY06 % A/T	FY 07 Target	FY 07 Achieved	FY 07 % A/T	FY08 Target	FY 08 Achieved	FY 08 % A/T	FY09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % A/T	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
receiving grants																		
MI 1.3: Total # of Members of Assisted Cooperatives (receiving grants)	69,321	-	-	-	150,000	1,500	1%	200,000		%	250,000		%	350,000		%	400,000	
MI 1.4: % of cooperatives receiving grants with positive bank accounts	-	-	-	-	50%	100%	200%	60%	%	%	60%	%	%	80%	%	%	80%	%
MI 1.5: # of members purchasing inputs from cooperative (cumul)	-	-	-	-	1,000	0	0% ³	5,000		%	10,000		%	20,000		%	20,000	
MI 1.6: # of members receiving inputs as credit from cooperative	-	-	-	-	1,000	0	0%	10,000		%	20,000		%	30,000		%	30,000	
IR 1.2: Improved access to markets																		
MI 1.7: KM of farm to market roads rehabilitated	-	-	-	-	17	0	0%	17		%	17		%	17		%	68	
MI 1.8: # of bridges rehabilitated to increase market traffic (cumulative)	-	-	-	-	5	0	0%	10		%	15		%	20		%	20	
Objective 2: Improved household health and nutrition and reduced vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.																		
IR2.1: Improved access and use of health and HIV/AIDS services																		
Impact Indicator 2.1: Total # tested at VCT Centers near Program Cooperatives & Associations	2070 ⁴	N/A	0	0%	2 500	6 388 ⁵	256%	10 000 ⁶			12 000			15 000			39 500	6 388
Impact Indicator 2.2: Total # tested within Program Assisted Cooperatives &	TBD ⁷	0	0	0%	7 500	0	0%	10 000			12 500			17 500			50 000	0

³ The cooperative receiving a grant in FY2006 does not distribute or sell inputs to its members.

⁴ Baseline information obtained from Africare VCT and from 2 others important VCT centers closest to communities benefiting from Africare support in old intervention areas for the period October-December 05.

⁵ FY 06 achievements for Africare VCT and the 2 other VCT where data were collected to determine the baseline level of this indicator

⁶ Due to the high level of FY 06 achievement and taking into account Africare interventions in new areas, Africare Rwanda proposes revision of annual targets for this indicator. Proposed revised targets from FY 07 to FY 09 are stated in the IPTT. Taking into account data from Africare VCT, the 2 others VCT where baseline information were collected, and 2 other VCT centers located in Africare old intervention areas, it appears that 7614 people were counseled and tested. Africare started intervening in July 06 in new administrative sectors where 4 VCT centers are located. This will as well increase VCT attendance due to Africare sensitizations in these areas.

Indicator	Base Line	FY 05 Target	FY 05 Achieved	FY 05 % A/T	FY06 Target	FY 06 Achieved	FY06 % A/T	FY 07 Target	FY 07 Achieved	FY 07 % A/T	FY08 Target	FY 08 Achieved	FY 08 % A/T	FY09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % A/T	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
Associations																		
Monitoring Indicator 2.1. Total People Living With HIV/AIDS identified within cooperatives receiving non-food support	0	0	0	0%	900	184	20%	1 100			1 300			1 500			4 800	184
Monitoring Indicator 2.2. # of cooperatives & Associations members with health insurance (Mutuelles de Sante)	0	0	0	0%	600	212	35%	900			900			900			3 300	212
Monitoring Indicator 2.3. Number of People trained in HIV/AIDS awareness raising	0	0	0	0%	2 021	1 766	87%	3 760			3 901			3 760			13 442	1 766
MI 2.3.a # of Peer Educators trained	0	0	0	0%	94	120	128%	0			94			0			188	120
MI 2.3.b # of Peer Counselors trained	0	0	0	0%	1 880	1 580 ⁸	84%	3 760			3 760			3 760			13 160	1 580
MI 2.3.c # of Home Based Care Volunteers trained	0	0	0	0%	47	66	140%	0			47			0			94	66
IR2.2: Mitigated impact on the nutritional status of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS																		
Impact Indicator 2.3: % reduction of underweight children (0-36 months) within program assisted cooperatives & Associations	27.6% ⁹	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2%						-4%			-4%	0%
Monitoring Indicator 2.4.: # of HIV/AIDS service providers receiving food	0	0	0	0%	2 021	2 947	146%	3 901			3 901			3 901			13 724	2 947

⁷ The baseline information of this indicator could have been obtained through data collection within cooperatives and associations in both Africare and ACDI/VOCA intervention areas. So far, no cooperative or association has been funded by ACDI/VOCA in its intervention zone or in Africare's intervention zone.

⁸ 1,100 other Peer-Counselors were involved in peer-education sessions in early September 06, and are due for completion in November 06. This number has not been taken into account for the measurement of this indicator.

⁹ This baseline level represents the % of underweight children in the Southern Region of Rwanda according to data from the 2005 Demographic and Health Survey. Africare did not conduct a baseline survey.

Indicator	Base Line	FY 05 Target	FY 05 Achieved	FY 05 % A/T	FY06 Target	FY 06 Achieved	FY06 % A/T	FY 07 Target	FY 07 Achieved	FY 07 % A/T	FY08 Target	FY 08 Achieved	FY 08 % A/T	FY09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % A/T	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
rations																		
Monitoring Indicator 2.5 # of PLWHA receiving food rations within cooperatives & Associations	0	0	0	0%	600	672	112%	900			900			900			3 300	672
Monitoring Indicator 2.6: % Eligible children (0-5 years) in Cooperatives & Associations participating in growth monitoring program	0%	0%	0	0%	15%	0%	0%	25%			50%			75%			75%	0%
IR 3.1: Increased availability of basic commodities through monetization																		
Impact Indicator 3.1: Average Regional Retail Price for Vegetable Oil/liter stabilized																		
II 3.1a: Quarter 1:	-	700	700	100%	700	n/a	%	700		%	700		%	700		%	700	
II 3.1b: Quarter 2:	-	685	685	100%	685	618	90%	685		%	685		%	685		%	685	
II 3.1c: Quarter 3:	-	650	650	100%	650	618	95%	650		%	650		%	650		%	650	
II 3.1d: Quarter 4:	-	678	678	100%	678	644	95%	678		%	678		%	678		%	678	
Monitoring Indicator 3.1: MT of monetized commodities	-	4,470	1,721	39%	5,800	5,272	91%	5,111		%	5,611		%	4,861		%	25,723	
MI 3.1a: Vegetable oil: ACDI/VOCA	-	2,110	0	0%	2,500	1,850	74%	2,550		%	2,610		%	2,610		%	12,380	
MI 3.1b: Vegetable oil: (World Vision, CRS)	-	2,230	1,721	77%	2,000	2,210	111%	1,390		%	1,490		%	1,560		%	8,670	
MI 3.1c: Wheat (ACDI/VOCA)	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,100	100%	480		%	820		%	0		%	2,400	
MI 3.2: Metric Tons of Food Assistance Provided to Africare for Distribution as Food Rations																		
MI 3.2a: Africare (distributed): Vegetable Oil	-	50	0	0%	80	55	69%	25		%	25		%	25		%	155	
MI 3.2b: Africare: CSB (corn,soybeans blend)	-	80	0	0%	120	96	80%	342		%	342		%	342		%	1,146	
MI 3.2c: Africare: Bulger (SF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324		%	324		%	324		%	324	
IR 3.2: Strengthened capacity of local traders to market and distribute imported and locally produced commodities																		
II 3.2a: # of bidders outside Kigali	5	7	7	100%	10	9	90%	13		%	17		%	20		%	20	
II 3.2b: % bidders are women	40%	42%	28%	66%	44%	44%	100%	46%	%	%	48%	%	%	50%	%	%	50%	%
MI 3.3: Average # Traders Participating in Sales	11	13	13	100%	15	14	93%	18		%	20		%	25		%	25	
MI 3.4: # of traders trained (cumul)	-	25	20	80%	55	45	82%	85		%	115		%	145		%	145	
MI 3.5: # of tender calls held	-	10	4	40%	10	6	60%	10		%	10		%	10		%	50	

2. Bellmon Analysis

In April 2006, ACDI/VOCA contracted Emerging Markets Group (EMG) to conduct a Bellmon Analysis for FY 2007. The Cooperating Sponsors and USAID/Kigali decided that due to recent decisions regarding food aid taken by the Rwandan government, it would be desirable to conduct a more sophisticated study, incorporating detailed economic analyses, for the 2007 Bellmon. Such a Bellmon would theoretically be more objective and persuasive than previous Bellmons. In addition, everyone thought that a Bellmon that solicited direct input from the Rwandan government would help dispel some of the negative connotations of food aid that had become apparent last fall when the signing of the Host Country Agreements for ACDI/VOCA and World Vision were delayed.

The EMG approach, as summarized in their inception report, was:

General Considerations - *The underlying framework of the Bellmon determinations for both monetization and distribution will be the current and projected national food balance. The food balance will be assessed in three ways:*

- *Through interviews with key stakeholders at a national level, (relevant ministries, statistical office, Customs and revenue authorities, FEWS and donor community representatives)*
- *Through a detailed analysis and review of existing data sets and literature, including customs and financial records where available.*
- *Through rapid appraisal of selected regions to collect and analyze first-hand data*

It is not anticipated that the study team will conduct an independent assessment of food production. Instead the team will use the existing data sets generated by La Statistique et L'Informatique Appliquees au Service du Developpement, which are generally accepted to be the most accurate available. To estimate the current nutritional requirement, previous year's data (including exports and imports from all sources) will be used to generate an empirical nutritional requirement, reflecting actual consumption levels of a limited number of foodstuffs. Such an approach has a double benefit. On the one hand it avoids reliance upon standard nutritional requirements, (since these may not reflect traditional dietary patterns) while on the other, it does not require a fully comprehensive assessment of all dietary components (eg. mushrooms, honey, eggs and other animal products) which tend to be omitted from most rapid consumption estimates. Since the nutritional requirement is generated without reference to these components, it can also be applied to determine surplus or deficit in the same way.

Assessment of Storage and Distribution Capacity

- *The intention of this part of the determination is to assess the adequacy of the physical and logistical infrastructure to permit the timely performance of the monetization and distribution exercises...Although initial indications are that haulage constraints are of limited significance, occasional incidents during the last 12 months indicate that logistical administration might occasionally become an unexpected constraint justifying a more detailed investigation as part of this analysis.*

Specific Considerations: Monetization – *The monetization analysis is concerned with two specific issues:*

- *Monetization of edible oil*
- *Monetization of wheat*

Initial observations and previous analyses suggest that the edible oil imported for monetization is sold at a premium price (compared with most locally produced oils) and consumed almost exclusively in urban areas. The analysis will confirm the selling prices during the last year and determine the proportion of the market made up by monetized oil... An assessment will be made of total oil imports from all sources (including food aid) and the potential significance in the marketplace of anticipated monetization amounts for 2007 will be determined.

Monetization of wheat occurs on a limited basis due to restricted demand. While import parity pricing is not a statutory condition for monetization of wheat, recent sales prices will be compared with import parity prices to determine the extent to which commercial imports might substitute for monetization. Interviews with millers will establish the extent to which any viable domestic product might substitute for monetized imports.

Specific Considerations: Distribution – *It will be important to examine the extent to which distributed commodities are being monetized, and more significantly, the extent to which such self-monetization constitutes any real disincentive to local production...*

On June 23 2006, Emerging Markets Group (EMG) formally submitted the FY 2007 Bellmon Analysis to the Cooperating Sponsors. In general, while the FY 2007 Bellmon found that there were no disincentives to the specific commodities planned for importation through the Title II programs, it did note that for both monetization commodities, vegetable oil and hard red winter wheat, the selling prices at times fell below the import parity prices. EMG provided templates to calculate the import parity prices and recommended that this calculation be done in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance to ensure transparency and, more important, buy-in by the government. The Bellmon Analysis did recommend the importation and monetization of 4,700 MT of vegetable oil and 480 MT of hard red winter wheat for 2007.

3. A-133 Audit

ACDI/VOCA-Washington undergoes an annual A-133 audit of which ACDI/VOCA-Rwanda is a part.

4. Internal and External Plans and Studies

DUTERIMBERE. *Rapport d'Utilisation des Fonds de la Troisième Tranche de Financement du Projet de Production des Fruits de Qualité Exportable.* Kigali : 3 January 2006.

Emerging Markets Group. *FY 2007 Title II Bellmon Monetization and Distribution Study: Rwanda.* Tyson's Corner: June 2006.

Mazima G. *Rapport d'Expertise des Travaux d'Aménagement sur le Site de l'Usine de la COVEPAR pour le Compte de l'ACDI/VOCA.* Kigali: January 2006.

- Munezero, K. C. *A Report on Internship Carried Out at ACDI/VOCA from 12 June to 31 August 2006*. Kigali: August 2006.
- Mukapasika, E. *Rapport de Stage: Importance des Espèces Agroforestières dans la Promotion de la Culture des Caféiers sous Ombrage, Cas Nyamyumba et Kayove*. Kigali: November 2006.
- Mutuyimana F. *Internship Report Carried Out at ACDI/VOCA in Monetization Department from 12 June – 31 August 2006*. Kigali: September 2006.
- Ndekwe, G. *La Contribution des O.N.G. Internationales dans le Renforcement des Capacités Productives des Agriculteurs Rwandais*. Butare: April 2006.
- Nzabonimana, J.C. *Rapport de la Première Session de Formation des Membres des Organes des Coopératives Partenaires de la Minoterie de Nyungwe Portant sur la Bonne Gouvernance et la Gestion du Patrimoine Coopératif*. Kigali: August 2006.
- Nzabonimana, J.C. *Rapport de la Formation des membres des Organes et du Personnel de la Coopérative A.T.P. (Pfunda) Portant sur la Planification Participative des Activités et l'Intégration des Aspects Genre dans le Processus de Planification*. Kigali: August 2006.
- Nzabonimana, J.C. *Rapport Synthétique du Diagnostic Organisationnel et Gestionnaire des Associations Membres ou Partenaires de la Coopérative pour la Valorisation et Exportation des Produits Agricoles du Rwanda (COVEPAR)*. Kigali: 21 April 2006.
- Rudasingwa, A.N. *Bilan de Fin d'Exercice 2004*. Kigali: March 2006.
- Rudasingwa, A.N. *Revue Financière et Organisationnelle de la Coopérative La REINE*. Kigali: 26 July 2006.
- Rudasingwa, A.N. *Revue Financière, Organisationnelle, et de la Fonctionnalité de l'Association GIRAMATA sise à Byumba, Exercice 2001 - 2005*. Kigali: January 2006.
- Swanson, R. *Revised ACDI/VOCA-Rwanda M&E Plan for Title II Development Activity Program (DAP) 2005-2009*. Washington: February 2006.
- Twahirwa, E. *Rapport de Stage Effectué su Sein de l'ACDI/VOCA à Kigali du 18/08 au 29/09/2006*. Busogo: October 2006.
- Wansaula, I. *Appui à la Caféculture Comme Facteur de Développement Rural au Rwanda : Cas de la Coopérative COOPAC Financée par l'ACDI/VOCA*. Butare: October 2005.

MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

**Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning,
Government of Rwanda**

And

ACDI/VOCA

- 1.0 This Memo of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as "MOU") is made between the Government of Rwanda (hereinafter referred to as the "GOR"), represented by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (hereinafter referred to as "MINECOFIN") and ACDI/VOCA and witnessed by the Government of the United States acting through the United States Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "USAID".)
- 1.1 Whereas the GOR, in collaboration with USAID, has jointly approved the USAID Strategic Objective Agreement No. 7 to promote household level food security, poverty eradication, and agricultural-led economic growth; and,
- 1.2 Whereas ACDI/VOCA, a USAID-approved Cooperating Sponsor under the U.S. Public Law 480 (P.L. 480) program in Rwanda, seeks to support agricultural development in developing societies and emerging democracies through the use of private-sector food marketing channels for the importation, handling, distribution, and monetization of food commodities provided by the United States and has made the determination that such assistance shall not prove to be a disincentive to local production and marketing in Rwanda.
- 1.3 Now therefore, the parties hereto hereby agree that ACDI/VOCA shall implement a P.L. 480 Program valued at US\$18.8 Million as described in the attached program description. The parties will discharge the responsibilities incumbent upon them under this agreement in accordance with U.S. Law 22 C.F.R. Part 211, hereinafter *Regulation 11*, incorporated herein and made a part of this MOU by reference, on the following terms and conditions:
- 2.0 The Monetization and Distribution Project

2.1 USAID has agreed, subject to commodity availability and congressional approval, to provide to ACDI/VOCA 12,380 metric tons of vegetable oil and 2,400 metric tons of wheat for monetization in Rwanda under the terms and conditions of the transfer authorization. This project is being carried out under the Umbrella Monetization Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "UMA").

2.2 USAID has agreed, subject to commodity availability and congressional approval, to provide to ACDI/VOCA 430 metric tons of vegetable oil and 710 metric tons of corn/soy blend flour (CSB) for transfer to its sub-grantee, Africare, for implementation of their distribution program, under the terms and conditions of the transfer authorization and under ACDI/VOCA's Recipient Agency Agreement with Africare.

2.3 Project Objectives

2.3.1 GOR Food Security Objective: the Project will contribute to the GOR's food security objective as agreed to in the USAID/Rwanda's Strategic Objective No. 7, titled; *Expanded Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas* which has the objective of increasing rural household food security by increasing access to agricultural inputs and staple foods by rural families through expanded production, better market access, an improved environment for small scale private enterprise, and increased capacity to monitor and respond to those most affected by food insecurity.

2.3.2 Specific Objectives:

- a) Increased incomes and reduced vulnerability to food insecurity
- b) Improved household health and nutrition and reduced vulnerability to HIV/AIDS
- c) Increased access to basic food commodities through monetization and local production

2.3.3 Project Activities

ACDI/VOCA's interventions will place special emphasis on promoting association and cooperative activities in extremely food insecure areas in Kigali-Ngali, Kibungo, Kibuye, and Ruhengeri. Priority will be given to increasing production, processing, and marketing of cereals, particularly wheat and rice, as well as cassava and soybeans. Both wheat and rice have significant potential for import substitution and for export to regional markets while cassava and soybeans can be transformed for a variety of uses. Although the geographical areas and focus commodities of the program have been prioritized, Rwanda is very small and the benefits of the Food Security Grants program will not be strictly confined to four provinces but will also target opportunities in other provinces to address food insecurity.

Africare, as sub-grantee to ACDI/VOCA, will assist individual farmers and small farmer groups in target communities in four administrative districts (Nyarguru, Karaba, Kahua and Mushubi) of Gikongoro Province and three (Rushashi, Buliza and Rulindo) of Kigali-Ngali Province. Africare will address all three of the principal components of food insecurity, that is, increase food availability by increasing agricultural production, improve access to food by raising rural incomes, and improve food utilization by addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic and improving household nutrition in Kigali-Ngali and Gikongoro provinces.

The HIV/AIDS and nutrition components will assist in improving or prolonging the productive capacity of people living with HIV/AIDS and their households. Through education and the provision of donated protein rich corn/soy blend flour (CSB) and vegetable oil to people who are seropositive and those who assist them, the project will mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS.

3.0 Responsibilities of ACDI/VOCA

- 3.1 ACDI/VOCA agrees to import, store, and monetize - primarily through public tender but also through limited negotiated sales - vegetable oil, wheat, and possibly other commodities provided through the United States P.L. 480 agricultural program. ACDI/VOCA will invite a representative from the National Tender Board to observe each auction. ACDI/VOCA will be responsible for monetizing all commodities donated to Rwanda by the United States for this purpose.
- 3.2 ACDI/VOCA agrees to import, store, and transfer to Africare for distribution to people living with HIV/AIDS and their households, vegetable oil, corn/soy blend flour (CSB), and possibly other commodities provided through the United States P.L. 480 program.
- 3.3 ACDI/VOCA agrees to implement the P.L. 480 Title II Program in accordance with the Transfer Authorization, Award No.: FFP-A-00-04-00073-00, approved August 2004, and *Regulation 11*, in its entirety. ACDI/VOCA will conduct an annual market study, *Bellmon Analysis*, to determine the effect of any imported P.L. 480 Title II commodity on the local market. ACDI/VOCA will only recommend importation of donated P.L. 480 Title II and Title IV food commodities for monetization and distribution if such importation and monetization does not have a significant adverse impact on the local market.
- 3.4 ACDI/VOCA agrees, subject to the continuation of the USAID grant, to provide adequate staffing at its Washington, DC, USA headquarters to implement P.L. 480 documentation and reporting requirements.
- 3.5 ACDI/VOCA agrees, subject to continuation of the USAID grant, to hire one expatriate senior staff person who shall serve as the P.L. 480 Program Chief of Party and be responsible for the overall operations of the agricultural development program, including field implementation. A second expatriate staff person will be hired by ACDI/VOCA to serve as the Deputy Chief of Party/Monetization

Manager who will be responsible for the importation, storage, and sales of the commodities as well as the disbursement and control of proceeds from sales. Africare will hire two expatriate staff members to serve as Country Representative and Project Coordinator.

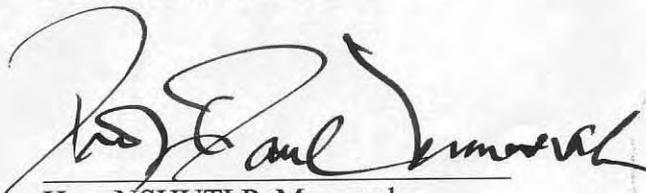
- 3.6 ACDI/VOCA will maintain a P.L. 480 Local Currency Holding Account in Kigali into which all proceeds from the sales of commodities will be deposited for future use in financing program activities and payment of indirect costs to the head office in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- 3.7 ACDI/VOCA agrees to establish, staff, and administer a P.L. 480 Title II Monetization Program office in Kigali and to establish a separate local currency account in a bank in Rwanda, funded from the P.L. 480 Local Currency Holding Account, for the purpose of paying the administrative and logistic costs of the program.
- 3.8 ACDI/VOCA is responsible for accounting to the Government of the United States under *Regulation 11* for any losses incurred, be it through spoilage, pilferage, etc., in its management of the P.L. 480 Title II donated commodities.
- 4.0 Responsibilities of the GOR
 - 4.1 The GOR agrees to allow importation of the P.L. 480 donated commodities without consular invoices or, if such invoices are required, to issue consular invoices without cost to ACDI/VOCA. The GOR shall expedite clearance of commodities to avoid damage or loss.
 - 4.2 The GOR shall assess VAT on the sale (monetization) within Rwanda of P.L. 480 Title II commodities. However, VAT proceeds will be collected by ACDI/VOCA and retained by ACDI/VOCA and its umbrella partners in the same proportion as their commodity contribution, to be used in furtherance of program objectives under the UMA. The total amount of VAT collected will be considered counterpart funding and will represent the Government of Rwanda's contribution to program activities. ACDI/VOCA will report to the Rwanda Revenue Authority detailing the amount of VAT proceeds collected from the commodity sales on behalf of the participating buyers, and the specific amounts retained by ACDI/VOCA and its umbrella partners. The monetization of P.L. 480 Title II commodities shall be exempt from all other taxes.
 - 4.3 The GOR agrees not to permit re-export of any of the P.L. 480 commodities under this agreement and undertakes to guarantee that the donation of the P.L. 480 commodities, in compliance with USAID regulations, will not result in increased availability of vegetable oil for export and will neither interfere with, nor displace, sales of locally produced vegetable oil.

- 4.4 The GOR agrees to arrange for the recovery of any P.L. 480 commodities under this program that appear in unauthorized channels and return them to ACDI/VOCA.
- 4.5 The GOR agrees to exempt the ACDI/VOCA and Africare expatriate staff from income tax and social security fund contributions, levied pursuant to the laws of the GOR. The GOR also agrees to exempt all taxes on personal and household effects brought into Rwanda for these individuals, as well as the commodities and equipment for the P.L. 480 Title II Monetization Program. (Two expatriate)
- 4.6 The GOR agrees to permit ACDI/VOCA and Africare to repatriate indirect costs in accordance with their Negotiated Indirect Cost Agreement, set by annual audit.
- 4.7 The GOR further agrees to discharge its responsibilities as set out and described in *Regulation 11*, a copy of which in its entirety will be provided to the MINECOFIN.
- 5.0 Period of Agreement:

This agreement shall remain in full force and effect through January 31, 2010.

Done at Kigali, by the authorized representatives of the parties hereto,

For the Government of Rwanda

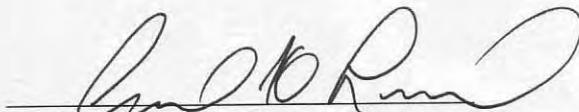


Hon. NSHUTI P. Manasseh
Minister
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Government of Rwanda



Date: 13.10.05

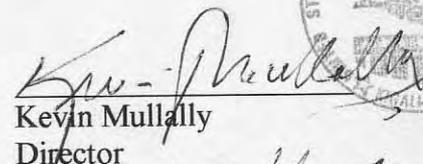
For ACDI/VOCA



Carl H. Leonard
President

Date: 10/26/05

IN WITNESS THEREOF
For USAID



Kevin Mullally
Director
Date: 17 Oct 2005





MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING
P.O. Box 158 Kigali
Tel: +250-577994 Fax: +250-577581
E-mail : mfin@rwanda1.com

Mr. Kevin J. MULLALLY
USAID Mission Director
Kigali
RWANDA

Dear Mr. Mullally,

Re: Government of Rwanda position on Food Aid

In reference to our letter N°4002/05/10/MIN dated September 20, 2005 and the subsequent meetings we had with you, I am pleased to inform you that the Government of Rwanda has adopted a position regarding the US food assistance to Rwanda.

In addition to the portion of our population who is continuously food insecure, currently there is a protracted food deficit due to unstable weather conditions. The most vulnerable Rwandans (the landless, widows, orphans, the handicapped and those living with HIV/AIDS) do not have the coping mechanisms to overcome these fluctuations in food production.

Therefore, over the medium-term, the Government of Rwanda appreciates food aid to mitigate the negative effect of both the chronic and seasonal food insecurity experienced by vulnerable populations. Food aid can be a tool to mitigate hunger and contribute to the Government of Rwanda's long-term food security strategy.

Our previous September 2005 letter encouraged a predominantly high ration of food aid to be monetized. The Government of Rwanda recognizes the constraints of the USAID food aid program and appreciates the importance of food distribution as long as it is well targeted. Food for work and targeted food distribution, especially for populations living with HIV/AIDS and malnourished children through maternal child health program, may continue for the most food insecure Rwandans so long as local production is not affected.

The Government of Rwanda will periodically review the impact of food aid and the targeted populations with USAID to ensure there is no disruption to the local market and this particular program reinforces our own efforts to achieve food security on a sustainable basis for our vulnerable populations.

In conclusion, we would like to express our support to the food aid program which will be assessed on a regular basis with the USAID Mission in Rwanda based on the country needs and the production/market condition.

Looking forward to jumpstarting this process, please accept the assurances of distinguished consideration.


James Musoni
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

cc:

- Hon. Minister of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs,
- Hon. Minister Agriculture and Animal Resources

KIGALI

CAFÉ MOULU



MAX HAVELAAR

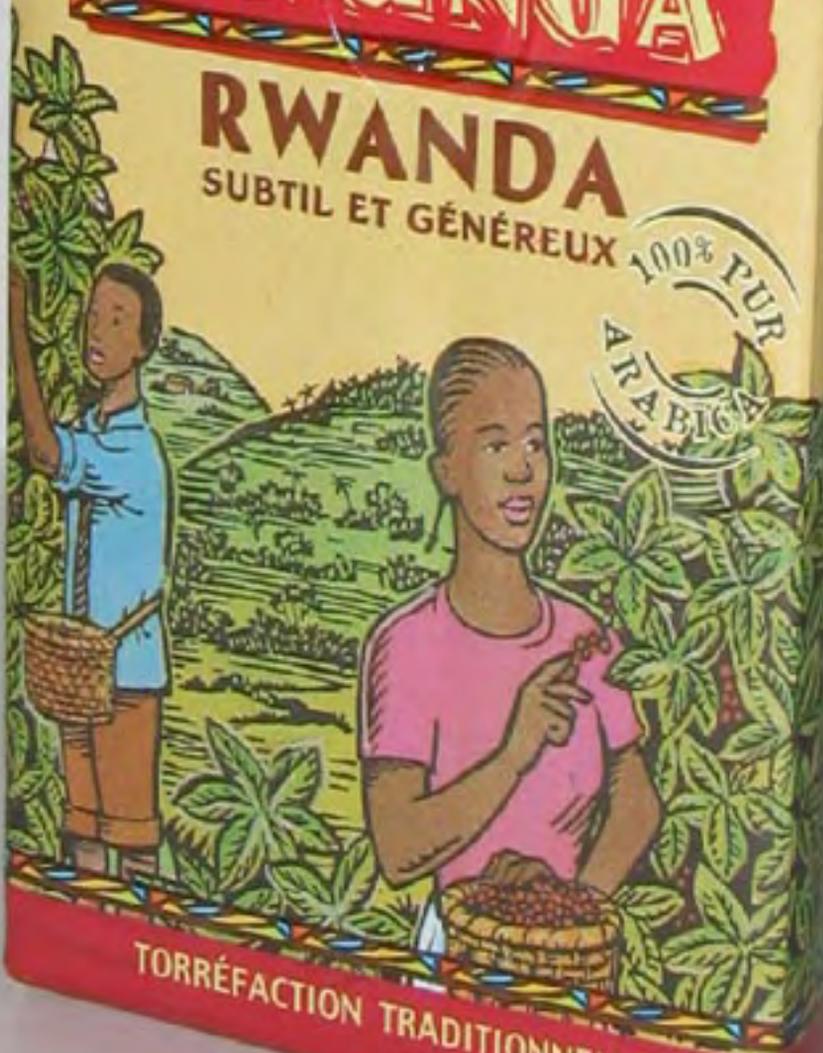
Garanti
Commerce
Équitable

Plus qu'un simple café...
COMMERCE ÉQUITABLE

VIRUNGA

RWANDA

SUBTIL ET GÉNÉREUX



TORRÉFACTION TRADITIONNELLE



FLO - CERT GmbH

HRB 12937

Bonner Talweg 177

D-53129 Bonn / Germany

T. +49-228 / 2493-0

F. +49-228 / 2493-120

info@flo-cert.net

www.flo-cert.net

FLO Contact ID: **2330**
FLO Decision ID: **1872**

Abahuzamugambi
Mr. Juvenal HABUMUKIZA
Post Box 52
Butare, Maraba District, Butare Province,
RWANDA

29/09/2006

Dear Mr. Habumukiza,

We would like to inform you that, based on the results of the renewal inspection dated 14/09/2006 FLO-CERT decided on 28/09/2006 to lift the suspension of Abahuzamugambi's certificate.

We very much appreciate the progress you have made since the last inspection, nevertheless, some areas of non-compliance have been identified which leads to the decision that Abahuzamugambi is

CERTIFIED WITH CORRECTIVE ACTION
with follow up inspection

This means that Abahuzamugambi is Fairtrade Certified and allowed to trade its products under Fairtrade conditions. Please find attached the certificate of Abahuzamugambi limited to a period of six months from the date of this decision.

In order to keep the certification, Abahuzamugambi must fulfil corrective actions within the given deadline and conditions by the next inspection. These corrective actions and conditions and their respective compliance deadlines are described in Part C and D of the inspection report which is attached hereto.

Fulfilment of the given corrective actions will be verified by a follow-up inspection. It is the responsibility of Abahuzamugambi to indicate to Ose Nielsen, your producer certification contact at FLO-CERT at the email address o.nielsen@flo-cert.net at any time that Abahuzamugambi has taken actions to comply with the corrective actions and is ready for the follow-up inspection, within the given deadline.

The costs for the follow up inspection will be charged to Abahuzamugambi on a real cost basis and are not included in the renewal certification fee. After scheduling the inspection, Abahuzamugambi will receive an invoice from the finance department of FLO-CERT.

FLO-CERT shall base its final certification decision on the result of the follow-up inspection and shall send this decision to you in a separate certification letter. After fulfilment of the corrective actions, Abahuzamugambi will receive a certificate for one year starting from the above stated certification date.

Fulfilment of the given conditions will be confirmed in the next inspection. No additional documents, regarding compliance with conditions, need to be sent to us in advance of the inspection.

If the corrective actions are not fulfilled within the given deadline, FLO-CERT will suspend the certification of Abahuzamugambi until the corrective actions are fulfilled. The maximum suspension period is 9 months and non-compliance with the Fairtrade Standard after this period may lead to a de-certification.

As a Fairtrade Certified Producer, you may need to report Fairtrade sales and premiums to FLO-CERT. Please refer to the attached *Trade Certification Flow of Goods Reporting Policy* and the policy for your product for details.

We recommend you visit the FLO website www.flo-cert.net, section "Internal Pages" for any further information about FLO-CERT such as the Fairtrade certified producers and traders. As Fairtrade certified producer, you have access to FLO's Internal Pages with the following login and password:

Login: **2330**
Password: **sjj4**

For any further information, do not hesitate to contact Ose Nielsen your producer certification contact at FLO-CERT under the email address o.nielsen@flo-cert.net or under phone number 0049 228 249 3 213

Best regards



Frank Brinkschneider
Director Producer Certification
FLO-CERT GmbH

Attachments:

- FLO-CERT Follow up Inspection Report
- Certificate

Please confirm in writing receipt of this certification letter and the enclosed documents.

Union
COFFEE
ROASTERS

RWANDA
CAFE
MARABA
BOURBON



Guaranteed
better deal
on your coffee
products



A special coffee using a blend of two and a new variety for coffee farmers in Rwanda. Owned by the www.marabacoffee.com group of ethnic co-operatives and helped by Aesop, the co-operative group that is led by Gervase Nshimiyimana. This coffee has an extraordinary sweet spicy flavour that offers a rich taste experience all day. Taste the spirit of Africa in this full bodied and medium strength cup.

Strong for Africa and children

For more information on Café Maraba Bourbon and Aesop, visit www.unioncoffee.co.uk

EXCEPTIONAL HAND ROASTED COFFEE



Placali « MARGUERITE » 300 g de Côte d'Ivoire

- Farine de manioc
- Concentration : Afrique de l'Ouest
- Conditionnement 300 g : Carton de 30 étuis
- Cartons / palette : 48
- Code EAN : En cours

Gari « RACINES » 500 g et 1 kg du Bénin

- Semoule de manioc précuite
- Concentration : Côte de Guinée
- Conditionnement 500 g : Carton de 20 sachets
- Cartons / palette : 54
- Code EAN : 3700019509002
- Conditionnement 1 kg : Carton de 10 sachets
- Cartons / palette : 54
- Code EAN : 3700019509019

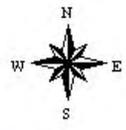
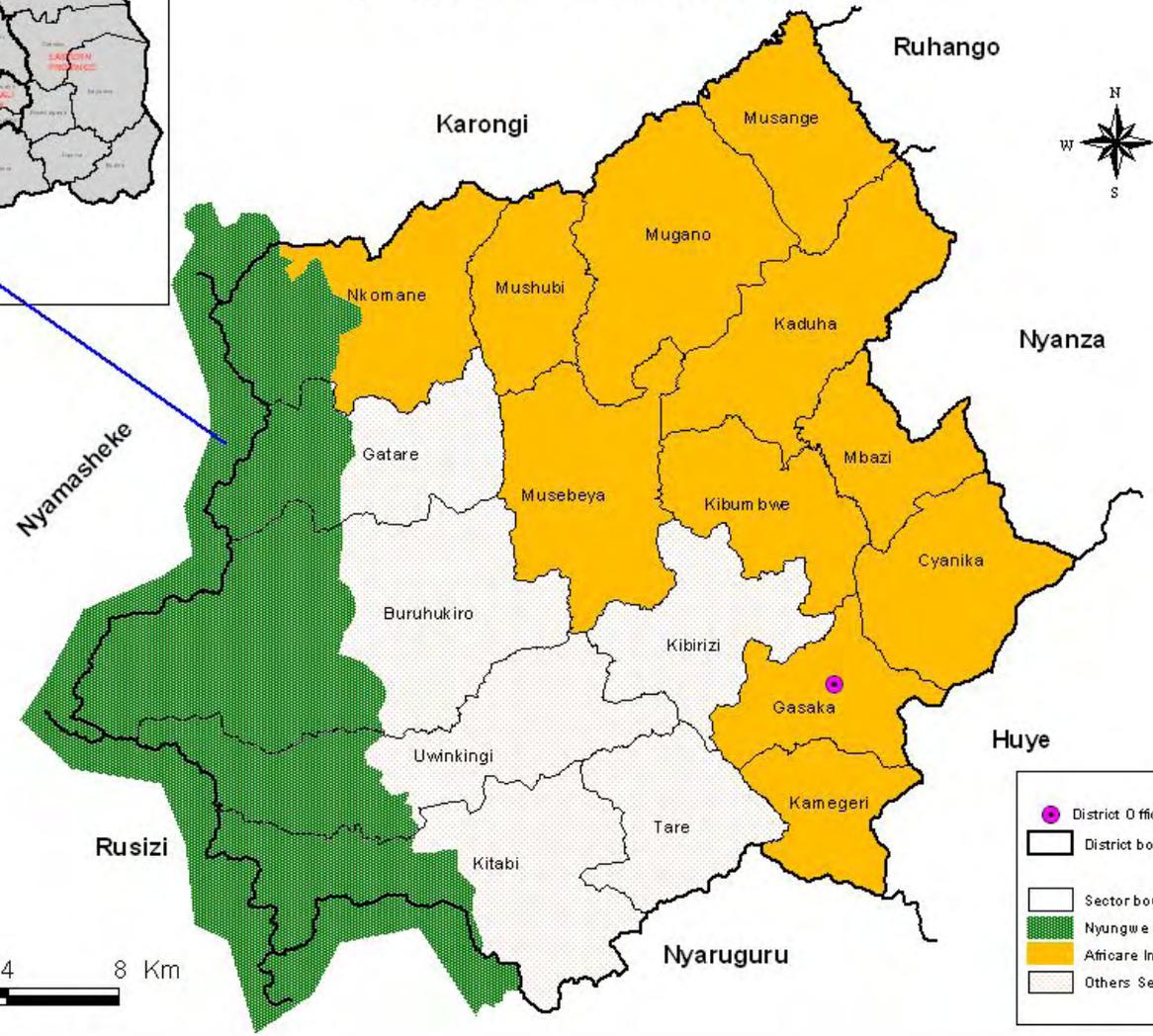


Foufou « BONFOUFOU » 500 g et 1 kg du Rwanda

- Farine de manioc
- Concentration : Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale
- Conditionnement 500 g : Carton de 20 étuis
- Cartons / palette : 48
- Code EAN : 3700019508258
- Conditionnement 1 kg : Carton de 10 étuis
- Cartons / palette : 48
- Code EAN : 3700019508210



AFRICARE RWANDA
PL 480 Title II Project Intervention Areas
Nyamagabe District /Southern Province



Legend:

- District Office/Africare Project Office
- District boundary
- Sector boundary
- Nyungwe National Park
- Africare Intervention Sectors
- Others Sectors in the District

FFP Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire - FY 2006																																																																																																																																																
CS Name(s)		Country (or Countries, for Regional Programs)			Project location(s) in country																																																																																																																																											
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Contact Name		Katie Cerretani																																																																																																																																														
Contact Email		kcerretani@acdivo.org																																																																																																																																														
Contact Address		50 F Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20001																																																																																																																																														
Contact Phone		202-641-4199																																																																																																																																														
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FY 2006 Activities: Enter "No" here if NO Title II activities were implemented in FY 2006. Otherwise skip the question and continue.																																																																																																																																																
<p>Fill out the table below with the number of planned and actual direct beneficiaries by technical sector (disaggregating direct beneficiaries of HIV-specific activities in each technical sector from direct beneficiaries of non-HIV-specific activities) for FY06 and out years through FY10. Direct beneficiaries are those who come into direct contact with the goods or services provided by the program. Services include training and technical assistance provided directly by program staff, and training and technical assistance provided by people who have been trained by program staff (e.g. agricultural extension agents, village health workers.) Direct beneficiaries are counted as individuals, not households.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Emergency/ Non- emergency</th> <th rowspan="2">Technical sector (disaggregate HIV and non-HIV)</th> <th colspan="2">FY06 planned</th> <th colspan="2">FY06 reached</th> <th rowspan="2">FY07 planned total</th> <th rowspan="2">FY08 planned total</th> <th rowspan="2">FY09 planned total</th> <th rowspan="2">FY10 planned total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.1</td> <td>NER Ag/ Natural Resource Mngt - Non-HIV</td> <td>4238</td> <td>3912</td> <td>5588</td> <td>6455</td> <td>8,180</td> <td>8,180</td> <td>5,230</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2</td> <td>NER Health and Nutrition - HIV</td> <td colspan="2">8736 (total)</td> <td colspan="2">12289 (total)</td> <td>20561</td> <td>22996</td> <td>25961</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL - ALL</td> <td>ER & NER</td> <td>4238</td> <td>3912</td> <td>5588</td> <td>6455</td> <td>28741</td> <td>31176</td> <td>31191</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL - ER</td> <td>ER</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL - NER</td> <td>NER</td> <td>4238</td> <td>3912</td> <td>5588</td> <td>6455</td> <td>28741</td> <td>31176</td> <td>31191</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>											Emergency/ Non- emergency	Technical sector (disaggregate HIV and non-HIV)	FY06 planned		FY06 reached		FY07 planned total	FY08 planned total	FY09 planned total	FY10 planned total	Male	Female	Male	Female	1.1	NER Ag/ Natural Resource Mngt - Non-HIV	4238	3912	5588	6455	8,180	8,180	5,230		1.2	NER Health and Nutrition - HIV	8736 (total)		12289 (total)		20561	22996	25961		1.3										1.4										1.5										1.6										1.7										1.8										1.9										TOTAL - ALL	ER & NER	4238	3912	5588	6455	28741	31176	31191	0	TOTAL - ER	ER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TOTAL - NER	NER	4238	3912	5588	6455	28741	31176	31191	0
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2 Does your program implement activities to benefit IDPs or refugees?		Yes/No			No If No, go to question #4																																																																																																																																											
3.1 What was the number of IDP beneficiaries in FY06?		FY06 #																																																																																																																																														
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4 Does your program implement activities to maintain or improve the nutritional status of program beneficiaries?		Yes/No			Yes If No, go to question #9																																																																																																																																											
<p>Fill out the table below with the indicators used by your program for annual reporting on the nutritional status of program beneficiaries. In column B, write the precise definition for each Indicator, including the measure and group measured (e.g. % of children 0-23 mo old with WAZ < -2, % of children 0-5 years old graduated from therapeutic feeding program with WAZ > 80% median). Measures include prevalence of stunting (height for age Z - HFA), underweight (weight for age - WFA), wasting (weight for height WH), weight gain, growth faltering (trend of weight gain), body mass index (BMI), middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC); average HFA Z score (HAZ), WIA Z score (WAZ), WH Z score (WHZ), BMI, MUAC; proportion of children/adults recuperating to defined cutoffs (e.g. WAZ 80% median). For each indicator listed, fill in the desired direction of change (increase or decrease), the indicator value for the last two fiscal years (i.e. the results achieved), and the number of beneficiaries reached in FY06.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Indicator</th> <th rowspan="2">Desired direction (+ / -)</th> <th rowspan="2">FY05 actual</th> <th colspan="2">FY06</th> </tr> <tr> <th>actual</th> <th># beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.1 # HIV/AIDS service providers receiving food rations in Gikongoro Province</td> <td>+ increase</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>2947</td> <td>2947</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.2 # PLWHA receiving food rations within program-assisted cooperatives & associations</td> <td>+ increase</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>672</td> <td>672</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.3 % eligible children (0-5 years) in program-assisted cooperatives & associations participating in GMP</td> <td>+ increase</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>											Indicator	Desired direction (+ / -)	FY05 actual	FY06		actual	# beneficiaries	5.1 # HIV/AIDS service providers receiving food rations in Gikongoro Province	+ increase	N/A	2947	2947	5.2 # PLWHA receiving food rations within program-assisted cooperatives & associations	+ increase	N/A	672	672	5.3 % eligible children (0-5 years) in program-assisted cooperatives & associations participating in GMP	+ increase	N/A	0	0	5.4																																																																																																															
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6 Did your program measure the prevalence of underweight (WAZ <-2) in children 0-59 mo of age in the target population in FY06?		Yes/No			No If No, go to question #9																																																																																																																																											
7 What was the prevalence of underweight (WAZ <-2) in children 0-59 mo of age in the target population in FY06? What are the out year targets for % underweight through FY10, as applicable?		FY06 % underweight		FY07 % underweight		FY08 % underweight		FY09 % underweight		FY10 % underweight																																																																																																																																						
8 What was the number of children 0-59 mo of age in the target population in FY06?		FY06 # 0-59 mo																																																																																																																																														
9 Does your program implement activities to improve health, nutrition or hygiene behaviors?		Yes/No			No If No, go to question #11																																																																																																																																											

10 Fill out the table below with the indicators used by your program for reporting on adoption of improved health, nutrition or hygiene behaviors. Use the drop down menu to select the indicator on which you are reporting. Only the indicators on the drop down menu can be included. For each indicator, fill in data on the FY06 indicator value (i.e. the result achieved) and number of beneficiaries reached in FY06, and out year targets for the indicator value through FY10, as applicable.									
Indicators	actual %	FY06 # beneficiaries	FY07 target %	Targets FY08 target %			FY09 target %	FY10 target %	
10.1									
10.2									
10.3									
10.4									
11 Does your program implement activities to maintain or improve household access to food?							Yes/No Yes	If No, go to question #23	
12 How many households benefited from activities to maintain or improve household access to food in FY06?							FY06 # households	800	
13 Did your program measure months of adequate or inadequate food provisioning among the target population in FY06?							Yes/No No	If No, go to question #15	
14 Fill out the table below with the number of months of adequate or inadequate food provisioning data for FY06, for the most recent measure prior to FY06, and for out year targets through FY10, as applicable. Select whether you are reporting months of <u>adequate</u> or months of <u>inadequate</u> food provisioning from the drop down menu.									
Indicator	FY06 # months	Most recent FY prior to FY06 (enter n/a if FY06 was the baseline)	From which FY?	# months	FY07 # of months	FY08 # of months	FY09 # of months	FY10 # of months	
15 Did your program measure <u>household</u> dietary diversity among the target population in FY06?							Yes/No No	If No, go to question #17	
16 Fill out the table below with average household dietary diversity for FY06 and for the most recent measure prior to FY06.									
Indicator	FY06 # food groups	Most recent FY prior to FY06 (enter n/a if FY06 was the baseline)	From which FY?	# food groups					
Average household dietary diversity									
17 Does your Title II program provide farmers with extension/outreach services?							Yes/No Yes	If No, go to question #23	
18 How many farmers (individuals, not households) received extension/outreach services in FY06? What are the out year target number of farmers through FY10, as applicable?					FY06 # farmers	FY07 # farmers	FY08 # farmers	FY09 # farmers	FY10 # farmers
					2724	5000	7500	10000	2500
19 How many sustainable agricultural technologies is your project transferring?							# technologies	2	
20 List which sustainable agricultural technologies were made available for transfer in FY06									
20.1 Improved tomato production									
20.2 Multiplication and production of improved wheat varieties									
20.3									
20.4									
20.5									
20.6									
20.7									
20.8									
20.9									
21 What is the minimum # of sustainable agricultural technologies targeted for adoption by project beneficiaries?							# technologies	1	
22 What % of program beneficiaries adopted the minimum # of technologies in FY06? What are the out year targets through FY10, as applicable?					FY06 % beneficiaries	FY07 % beneficiaries	FY08 % beneficiaries	FY09 % beneficiaries	FY10 % beneficiaries
					data not available - see comments				
23 Does your program assist communities to develop disaster early warning and response systems?							Yes/No No	If No, go to question #26	
24 How many communities does your program plan to assist to develop disaster early warning and response systems over the LOA?							# communities		
Targets									

		FY06 # communities	FY07 # communities	FY08 # communities	FY09 # communities	FY10 # communities
25	How many communities had disaster early warning and response systems in place in FY06? What are the out year targets for # of communities through FY10, as applicable?					
26	Does your program assist communities to improve or develop physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks?			Yes/No No	If No, go to question #30	
27	How many communities does your program plan to assist to improve or develop infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks over the LOA?			# communities		
28	List what kinds of physical infrastructure were improved or developed in FY06					
28.1						
28.2						
28.3						
28.4						
28.5						
29	How many communities had improved physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks in FY06? What are the out year targets for # of communities through FY10, as applicable?	FY06 # communities	FY07 # communities	FY08 # communities	FY09 # communities	FY10 # communities
30	Does your program assist communities to strengthen safety-nets to address the needs of their most vulnerable members?			Yes/No No	If No, go to question #33	
31	How many communities does your program plan to assist to strengthen safety-nets over the LOA?			# communities		
32	How many communities had safety-nets in place in FY06? What are the out year targets for # of communities through FY10, as applicable?	FY06 # communities	FY07 # communities	FY08 # communities	FY09 # communities	FY10 # communities
33	Does your program help strengthen community capacity?			Yes/No No	If No, end	
34	How many communities does your program assist?			# communities		
35	List the components of community capacity that your program strengthens. Select from the drop down menu.					
35.1						
35.2						
35.3						
35.4						
35.5						
35.6						
35.7						
35.8						
35.9						
36	How many communities had strengthened community capacity in FY06? What are the out year targets for # of communities through FY10, as applicable?	FY06 # communities	FY07 # communities	FY08 # communities	FY09 # communities	FY10 # communities