

PD-ABE-904

**UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(USAID/RWANDA)**

BRIEFING BOOK

APRIL 1990

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO RWANDA (U.S.A.I.D.)

I. OVERVIEW

Population density on arable land in Rwanda is the highest in Africa; per capita GNP of approximately \$300 is among the 40 lowest in the world; full-time non-agricultural employment currently absorbs less than 5% of the labor force. Total population is 7 million inhabitants with an annual population growth rate at 3.7%. Rwanda's rapid population growth rate and related pressure on its agricultural land base, social services, limited employment generation capabilities and natural environment represent its most serious development problems. Because of the population density problem and the limited land availability, rural employment prospects are greatly diminished. Over 90% of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture with only an estimated 5% of the land reserved for export crops such as coffee and tea. Since Rwanda is small and landlocked with few non-agricultural resources, it has few economic activities to compensate for declining agricultural revenues.

The U.S.A.I.D. program to Rwanda, which began in 1962, was relatively modest. However, over time, it has become an important donor in certain areas of expertise such as maternal and child health/family planning, agricultural sector analysis, cooperative development and private sector development and policy reform. A.I.D.'s assistance strategy involves working with the Government of Rwanda and the private sector to increase agricultural production and to provide off-farm employment while reducing the annual population growth rate. The stated A.I.D. program goal in Rwanda is to provide a sustained broad-based increase in per capita income in rural areas. The sub goals are (a) decrease the total fertility rate from 8.6 to 8.0 percent by 1994, and (b) sustained food production at least equal to the population growth rate. In addition, USAID has identified three "targets of opportunity" for which assistance may be provided either through the Rwanda bilateral program or from specific AID/Washington-funded programs. These targets of opportunity include (1) assistance to micro, small and medium rural enterprises, (2) conservation and protection of natural resources, and (3) selected assistance to AIDS programs. These goals are being met through an integrated assistance program focusing on free market principles, private sector dialogues, and technical assistance projects which promote agricultural production, natural resources management, family planning, small and medium enterprises and human resources development training.

While the USAID program to Rwanda does not presently provide for direct assistance in the prevention of AIDS, USAID indirectly supports Government and Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) efforts in this endeavor by securing AID/Washington central funds and commodities. To date, U.S. Government assistance (which also includes direct assistance to Project San Francisco and the University of Rwanda in Butare) is supporting an AIDS Prevention Program being implemented by the American PVO, CARE International, in the Byumba area of Rwanda. A.I.D./Washington regional funds also provide condoms and technical assistance in supporting the Rwandan National AIDS Prevention Program as well as financing the WHO/Global Program on AIDS activities in Rwanda.

The U.S.A.I.D. program to Rwanda has several sources of funds. Two of them, PL 480, Title II, and regional and/or central funding, have supported projects in Rwanda since its independence. The first bilaterally-funded project, meaning budgeted and funded through the Mission and combined with host-country funds, occurred in 1975. Between 1962, when the U.S. A.I.D. program began and 1989, a total of \$131 million has been granted to the Government of Rwanda for its development program.

Total U.S. Fiscal Year 1990 (October 1, 1989 - September 30, 1990) A.I.D. bilateral assistance to Rwanda is \$8,000,000.

In addition to project assistance, USAID/Rwanda provided a total of \$12,000,000 in FY 1985 to the Government of Rwanda in the form of a cash grant (\$10.0 million) and technical assistance (\$2.0 million) under the U.S. Economic Support Fund (ESF) Program. The PRIME Program, as the ESF Program is called in Rwanda, provides local currency to the Government of Rwanda to assist it in its efforts to increase private sector economic growth in the rural areas. Approximately \$6.5 million of the \$10.0 million cash grant has been released to the Government.

Current USAID/Rwanda staffing is seven U.S. Foreign Service officers and 42 locally-recruited staff.

BILATERAL PROJECTS

Farming Systems Research Project 696-0110

PURPOSE: To strengthen the capacity of the Institute des Sciences Agricoles du Rwanda (ISAR) to carry out agricultural research using a farming systems research and extension (FSR/E) approach, which effectively links research to extension services.

DESCRIPTION: The FSR Project is being implemented by (ISAR), with technical assistance from the University of Arkansas. Project activities are centered on the ISAR research station at Rwerere, in northwestern Rwanda.

Currently, there are four expatriate scientists stationed at Rwerere. These are an agronomist, a soil scientist, a socio-economist, and an extension specialist. They, together with their Rwandan counterparts, have been conducting agricultural research on crops and agricultural systems common in the region. Research under the project has been carried out in a number of areas, including: (a) the identification and screening of improved bean, potato, wheat, and triticale varieties, (b) pest management on these crops, (c) improved cultural methods for wheat, (d) alley cropping, including the identification of appropriate multipurpose tree species, and (e) fertilization with lime. Efforts are now underway to extend these technologies to farmers in the surrounding communes.

The project is also financing 4 Ph.D. degrees, 10 M.Sc. degrees, and 8 B.S. degrees for Rwandan agricultural specialists at U.S. universities. Also under the project, substantial renovation and expansion of the ISAR/Rwerere research station, rehabilitation of secondary roads in the region, and the installation of potable water for local communities is being financed. Much of the rural infrastructure component is being carried out under a Grant to Africare.

The U.S. and Rwandan researchers at the ISAR/Rwerere station have now identified a number of technologies that have the potential to significantly increase agricultural production in the Rwandan highlands. During the remaining life of the project, its focus will be shifted towards extending to local farmers the technologies developed. At the same time, long-term participants financed by FSRP will begin to return to Rwanda to take up positions as researchers in ISAR.

The project was evaluated in 1989. The evaluation team recommended that the duration of the long-term technical assistance be increased, to insure an overlap with returning participants. It also recommended that greater attention be given to extending the technologies that had been developed. These recommendations are to be incorporated into an amendment to the project paper to be signed in mid-1990.

Total Cost of Project:	13,000,000
Initial Funding Date:	August 1984
Project Completion Date:	September 1992
Implementing Agencies:	ISAR, MINAGRI/University of Arkansas
USAID Project Officer:	Emanuel Twagirumukiza

Maternal Child Health/Family Planning Project 696-0113

PURPOSE: To improve the capacity of the Rwandan Government to deliver maternal child health and family planning information and services to the general population. The project will also foster an awareness among individual Rwandans and GOR planners of the relationships between population growth, health and development.

DESCRIPTION: Since the establishment of the National Office of Population (ONAPO) in 1981, the USAID project has supported the development of the Rwanda national population policy and the provision of family planning services throughout the country. Project funds finance long and short term studies, short-term participant training in the U.S. and in other African countries, and in-country training of trainers, clinical family planning courses for physicians, nurses and health auxiliaries, and training in information, education and communication (IEC) for community leaders, teachers and health workers. The project financed the construction of the ONAPO Training Center at Kicukiro, three health centers, two nutrition centers and the rehabilitation of one health center. The project, which ends in September 1990, provides contraceptives, medical supplies and vehicles as well as operational costs to carry out supervision visits. The National Fertility Survey of 1983, several smaller operations research studies and two evaluations were carried out under the project.

Total Cost of Project:	\$7,715,000
Initial Funding Date:	September 1981
Project Completion Date:	September 1990
Implementing Agency:	ONAPO/MINISANTE
USAID Project Officer:	Joan La Rosa

Food Storage and Marketing - Phase II 696-0116

PURPOSE: To strengthen and expand GRENDARWA's management to enable it to act as a catalyst in stimulating and assisting the marketplace to respond to regional and seasonal imbalances in supplies and prices of foodcrops; and to assist the Government of Rwanda to determine the feasibility of long-term bean storage in Rwanda, which will in turn strengthen GRENDARWA's capability to maintain a food security stock.

DESCRIPTION: This project has been implemented since May 1982 under a grant with the University of Minnesota. The project, which was terminated in December 1988, was to assist GRENDARWA with the following objectives: to function as an effective marketing organization of foodcrops, to have an effectively-functioning accounting department, to perform relevant research and to improve storage and marketability through applied research activities. These objectives were effectively met by December 1988.

The project was subsequently amended on December 7, 1988 to assist GRENDARWA to diversify the research carried out under the original project and to increase the scope of its application, by formalizing a Continuing Linkages Grant between the University of Minnesota and OPROVIA/GRENDARWA II Research. This Continuing Linkages Grant will allow the University of Minnesota and the Government of Rwanda to formulate national strategies to apply and implement results and findings obtained from the Food Storage and Marketing II research activities implemented since the commencement of the project in May 1982 and its termination in December 1988. In addition, this Grant will provide the means for the GOR to prepare technical proposals to submit to external donors.

Total Cost of Project: \$2,900,000
Initial Funding Date: May 1982
Project Completion Date: December 1990
Implementing Agency: OPROVIA/GRENDARWA
USAID Project Officer: Antoine Ruzigamanzi

Private Enterprise Development 696-0121

PURPOSE: To promote the development of the private sector in Rwanda with an emphasis on agribusinesses, but also including productive service, and in some cases commercial enterprises.

DESCRIPTION: The project is being implemented through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Private Voluntary Organization (PVO), Technoserve. Technoserve, through its Business Advisory Services, Management Assistance Programs and Institutional Development activities, provides assistance and training to Rwandan entrepreneurs, cooperatives and institutions to strengthen the skill levels of Rwandan entrepreneurs and private sector employees. The project provides technical assistance in accounting, finance, marketing and management systems to medium sized enterprises to improve the information flow necessary to manage these enterprises effectively. Technoserve also identifies new or more appropriate technologies which can be used by rural entrepreneurs, for example, sunflower oil production. Technoserve collaborates with other institutions such as the Chamber of Commerce and Duterimbere (a branch of the Women's World Banking) in training their members in management techniques. To date, the project has completed one policy study, the Special Guarantee Fund Study (SGF), which has assisted the GOR in its efforts to restructure the SGF and to make it more responsive to the needs of the business community. In addition, Technoserve assists local Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Duterimbere and Association Rwandaise pour le Developpement Integre (ARDI) as well as the Chamber of Commerce and the Coop Training Center.

Total Cost of Project:	\$5,000,000
Initial Funding Date:	August 1984
Project Completion Date:	March 1991
Implementing Agency:	Technoserve
USAID Project Officer:	Daniel Mivumbi

Cooperative Training 696-0122

PURPOSE: To provide necessary support to strengthen the management and commercial activities of member cooperatives and unions by reinforcing field training and follow-up activities of the Center conducting cooperative member education programs in the communes and providing field technical support through the services of a "Unite Appui-Conseil".

DESCRIPTION: The Cooperative Training Project, which is being implemented by a local PVO (IWACU) through a contract with the U.S. PVO, the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), provides support to strengthen the management and commercial activities of cooperatives by reinforcing field training, conducting education programs and providing field technical support. Through the Unite Appui Conseil, IWACU assists cooperatives to prepare loan applications to the Banques Populaires (B.P.) for credit. IWACU guarantees the credit for the loans. To date, approximately 40 cooperatives have received credit through the Banques Populaires with the assistance of IWACU. The Bureau d'Appui aux Cooperatives de Commercialisation (BACC) of IWACU assists cooperatives to obtain new markets for their products. In 1990, the BACC facilitated the exchange of 200 tons of beans and 200 tons of sorghum. As part of IWACU's continuing training activities, CLUSA and IWACU have produced a film on IWACU and the Rwandan cooperative movement which is presently being shown to cooperatives in the country. Since the end of 1989, IWACU field training has emphasized food technology (cassava) and assisted coffee cooperatives.

In 1989, IWACU became the first Rwandan Non-governmental organization (NGO) to be registered by the U.S. Government to directly receive U.S. funding.

Total Cost of Project:	\$2,274,173
Initial Funding Date:	July 1985
Project Completion Date:	March 1991
Implementing Agency:	IWACU
USAID Project Officer:	Bonaventure Niyibizi

Agricultural Surveys and Policy Analysis (ASPAP) 696-0126

PURPOSE: To improve policy formulation for the rural economy by improving the quality and increasing the quantity of the information base from which policy is formulated and by strengthening the institutions responsible for provision of such information.

DESCRIPTION: Under phase one of the ASPAP Project, the first agricultural census for Rwanda was produced. The current phase of the project, which began in August 1986, seeks to strengthen the ability of two Government of Rwanda agencies, the Division des Statistiques Agricoles (DSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Direction General de Conjoncture et de la Planification Social of the Ministry of Plan to collect and analyze rural and agricultural data for policy formulation. Technical assistance to this project is provided through a contract with Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), a U.S.-based consulting firm, and Michigan State University. This assistance includes the services of two resident advisors and substantial short-term technical assistance.

Training is also an important component of this project. Eight Rwandans are studying towards their MS degrees with project financing. Further, nearly 80 person-months of short-term training have been provided.

To date, studies and/or reports have been conducted or are in process on crop cultivation in the marais (wetlands); land tenure in Rwanda; the use of fertilizer; off-farm employment, sorghum marketing, commune level recurrent costs, and the role of women in Rwandan agriculture. The DSA also collects annual agricultural production statistics for policy planners.

Total Cost of Project: \$7,000,000
Initial Funding Date: September 1986
Project Completion Date: September 1992
Implementing Agency(s): MINAGRI, MINIPLAN
USAID Project Officer: Damascene Ngaboyimanzi

Maternal Child Health/Family Planning II Project 696-0128

PURPOSE: To expand and improve the delivery and use of population and family planning (FP) information and services in Rwanda through both the public and private sectors. The project builds on the successful elements of the MCH/FP I project and specifically aims to increase the number of acceptors of FP information and services by providing a broad range of contraceptive methods at health facilities nationwide.

DESCRIPTION: The project consists of four mutually supportive elements. (1) Support for policy development includes research, data collection and analyses that will be used to evaluate the impact of FP activities, identify and target high risk groups and identify obstacles which limit the effective delivery of FP services. A Demographic and Health Survey will be conducted in late 1990. (2) The family planning service delivery element will strengthen the integrated MCH/FP services of the Ministry of Health by providing FP clinical training, supervision of MCH/FP health workers, a more efficient and effective contraceptive delivery system, and supplies, equipment and training to increase the quantity and quality of FP methods available in hospitals and other health facilities. Private voluntary organizations will provide FP services financed by sub-grants under the project, and a contraceptive social marketing program will be initiated. (3) The information, education and communication (IEC) element will support the production and dissemination of information on specific methods of family planning and will target messages to the groups at highest risk. Work with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education on the development of population and FP school curricula and the training of teachers will continue with project support, as will the village level family planning promoter program, which is being carried out with the community development and training committees of the Ministry of the Interior. (4) The management capabilities of public and private agencies that deliver FP services will be strengthened through the provision of technical assistance in program planning and in administrative and financial management.

Total Cost of Project: \$9,000,000
Initial Funding Date: July 1989
Project Completion Date: June 1994
Implementing Agency: ONAPO/MINISANTE
USAID Project Manager: Joan E. La Rosa

Natural Resources Management (NRM) Project 696-0129

PURPOSE: (1) Reduced erosion on Rwanda's hillsides; (2) Sustainable use of the country's wetlands; (3) Protection of its natural forests; and (4) Greater coordination by the GOR of activities affecting the natural resource base.

DESCRIPTION: The project will have five distinct, but mutually supportive, components:

- (1) Training and research in marais (wetland) management. This component will, in turn, have three subcomponents: (a) the training of 30 Rwandan technicians in rural engineering and marais development; (b) research on a model small marais in order to increase our knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of marais and the issues involved in marais development; and (c) institutional support to the MINAGRI unit charged with monitoring marais development activities in Rwanda.
- (2) Integrated fish culture in the marais. This component will involve technical assistance, training, and commodity support to the government's very successful National Fish Culture Program.
- (3) Support for agroforestry and soil conservation in Ruhengeri Prefecture, an area of serious soil erosion problems and high population density. Activities will include the creation of a Soil Conservation and Agroforestry Unit in the region, research on soil conservation and agroforestry, the creation of nurseries and demonstration centers, and support for communal forestry efforts.
- (4) Support for the conservation and management of Rwanda's remaining afromontane forests. This component has three subcomponents: (a) support for conservation education efforts of the Mountain Gorilla Project; (b) support for research on the ecology of the afromontane forests at the Karisoke Research Center; and (c) support for research and conservation education activities under the Conservation of Nyungwe Forest Project.
- (5) Assistance to the Ministry of Plan in creating an administrative unit in that ministry that would serve as a focus for the formulation of environmental policy and coordination.

Total cost of the Project: \$7,900,000
Initial Funding Date: June 1989
Project Completion Date: June 1994
Implementation Agency: MINIPLAN, MINAGRI, ORTPN
USAID Project Officer: Antoine Ruzigamanzi

III. ECONOMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM

Policy Reform Initiatives in Manufacturing and Employment (PRIME) 696-0127

PURPOSE: To assist the Government of Rwanda to undertake policy reforms to stimulate production and employment in the manufacturing sector and to promote growth among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

DESCRIPTION: In FY 1985, Rwanda was one of five African countries to obligate Economic Support Funds (ESF) under the initiation of the Africa Economic Policy Reform Program. This program has provided \$10.0 million in the form of a cash grant and \$2.0 million for technical assistance. The Government has used PRIME local currency generations to promote the private sector by enhancing the operational structure of the Special Guarantee Fund, with a line of credit to the Rwandan Development Bank (BRD) for the SMEs and by sustaining handicraft activities. USAID and the Government of Rwanda, are promoting private investment through the creation of rural infrastructures, training and study trips so as to introduce new or improved technologies to increase off-farm job opportunities. Over the past year, the PRIME Program has devoted considerable efforts in exploring how to create an investment fund to facilitate access to credit for small and medium industries (SMIs), more access to the public market for small producers, and streamlining Government of Rwanda administrative procedures. The program is financing various economic policy studies as well as manufacturing investment studies for the use of economic operators, Government policy makers and aid donors. Local currency funds have been made available to promote and sustain activities in the rural artisan private sector for small rural entrepreneurs as well as small and medium industries.

Total Cost of Program:	\$10,000,000
Total Cost of Project:	\$ 2,000,000
Initial Funding Date:	September 1985
Project Completion Date:	December 1991
Implementing Agency:	MINIPLAN
USAID Project Officer:	Bonaventure Niyibizi

IV. REGIONAL AND/OR CENTRAL-FUNDED PROJECTS

(Regional and/or central-funded projects receive their funds directly from A.I.D./Washington annual budgets rather than the USAID/Rwanda bilateral program. The projects are managed from Washington with field monitoring by USAID project officers.)

Strengthening African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture (SAARFA) 698-0435.11

PURPOSE: To strengthen the capacity of the Faculty of Agronomy of the National University of Rwanda (UNR) to carry out adaptive research in agriculture.

DESCRIPTION: This pilot project is designed to support the Rwandan research system in the development of appropriate technologies suitable for raising agricultural productivity, farmer incomes and safeguarding the environment.

Technical assistance is being provided by the University of Minnesota. The Crop Production, Soil Science, and Animal Production departments in the Faculty of Agronomy will be assisted. The focus of efforts with the Crop Production Department are on food crops. For example, research is being carried out under the project on the interaction between rice varieties and diseases. A second faculty member in the Crop Production department is testing a large number of tomato, cabbage, and carrot varieties for adaptability to Rwandan conditions. The focus of the Soil Science Department is erosion control, soil fertility, soil conservation and agro-forestry. The focus of the animal production activities under SAARFA will be on small ruminants and their use in the farming system to improve soil fertility by providing manure. Initially, the project will support research aimed at evaluating the nutritional value of animal feeds that are commonly used in Rwanda).

The project will finance Ph.D. programs for three members of the Faculty of Agriculture, one in each of the above departments, as well as short-term training and study tours for faculty members. It will also support the development of linkages between the Rwandan Faculty of Agronomy and the Institut Agronomique et Veterinaire Hassan II, in Morocco.

Total Cost of the Project:	\$2,046,000
Initial Funding Date:	September 1987
Project Completion Date:	September 1992
Implementing Agency:	UNR, Faculty of Agriculture
USAID Project Officer:	Damascene Ngaboyimanzi

Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) 698-0463.96

PURPOSE: To assist the Government of Rwanda in meeting critical human resource requirements by providing financial assistance for those training programs, agreed upon on an annual basis, between the Government of Rwanda and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

DESCRIPTION: This project, which is a follow-up to the successful African Manpower Development Project which trained Rwandans primarily in the public sector, will continue to provide training to Rwandans in various fields agreed to by U.S.A.I.D. and the Government of Rwanda. The major objective of the human resources project is to build capacity in the public and private sectors through development of a critical mass of trained personnel in key ministries, banks, public institutions and the private entrepreneurial sector with skills in management and financial analysis. This will be accomplished through a series of in country training, work/study tours, particularly in Africa, to assess business and technological progress, participation of returned participants from business and study tours in workshops and seminars, provide increased access to business skills and entrepreneurship methods for both the public and private sectors, and to encourage increased participation of women at all levels of the program, particularly for new business creation and professional level training in finance, management, accounting and computer skills. In addition, the project will finance approximately three graduate degrees at the Master's level per US fiscal year over the five year life of the project in targeted areas such as computer science and management, public sector management and administration, banking and finance, crop and livestock research, and disciplines related to food production and animal husbandry, including nutrition; food technology and agro-industry, mother and child health and family planning, and so forth. Short-term training will be conducted in Rwanda, third countries, particularly Africa, and the U.S. as appropriate. Long-term training will be provided primarily in the U.S. and/or Africa.

Total Cost of Project:	\$2,500,000
Initial Funding Date:	August 1988
Project Completion Date:	September 1995
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Plan
USAID Project Officer:	Eugenie Mujawamariya

Conservation of Nyungwe Forest Reserve Project 698-0467

PURPOSE: To assist the GOR to better understand and manage the critically important Nyungwe Forest.

DESCRIPTION: The Nyungwe Forest Reserve of Southwestern Rwanda is an area of significant environmental importance, since it is the largest lower montane forest remaining in Africa, with a highly diverse set of flora and fauna, including many rare and regionally endemic species. The forest also provides vital ecological services, such as watershed protection, to the surrounding human population. Unfortunately, increased population pressure is threatening the long-term viability of the forest.

The activities in this project include: (a) training of key Rwandan personnel in forest ecology, tourism management, and conservation education; (b) implementation of a conservation education program; (c) applied ecological research and monitoring; (d) evaluation and promotion of tourism and other non-consumptive uses of the forest; and (e) provision of advisory assistance to the Government in matters related to the conservation of the forest. The project is being implemented under a grant to the New York Zoological Society and Wildlife Conservation International, which are working with the Office Rwandaise du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN).

Total Cost of Project:	\$128,000
Initial Funding Date:	August 1988
Project Completion Date:	August 1990
Implementing Agency:	Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux
USAID Project Officer:	Antoine Ruzigamanzi

Pond Dynamics Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) 936-4023

PURPOSE: To quantitatively describe the physical, chemical and biological principals of pond culture systems in a high altitude tropical environment.

DESCRIPTION: This project is one of a group of agricultural research programs established by A.I.D. and the Title XII Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD). Under these CRSPs, selected U.S. universities and agricultural institutions in developing countries work together to solve research problems related to food production, distribution, storage, marketing and consumption.

Under Pond Dynamics CRSP research on the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of pond culture is being carried out in a number of countries in Thailand, Honduras, and Rwanda. The Rwanda sub-project is being implemented by the National University of Rwanda (UNR) in collaboration with researchers from Oregon State, the University of Arkansas (Pine Bluff) and Auburn University. The research is being carried out at the Rwasave Fish Culture Station at UNR.

The Rwanda project will investigate the relationships between chemical and organic input characteristics and pond system responses. One of its unique features is the use of composted materials as sources of nutrients for aquaculture ponds. The project, which is implemented according to a series of work plans has to date compiled a detailed quantitative baseline of physical, chemical and biological pond variables to determine the dynamic processes that influence pond productivity. Subsequent work plans will place increasing emphasis on calibrating and verifying predictive models under field conditions and on field testing the resulting pond management practices.

Total Cost of Project:	Annual Review
Initial Funding Date:	September 1982
Project Completion Date:	August 1990
Implementing Agency:	National University of Rwanda (UNR)
USAID Project Officer:	Antoine Ruzigamanzi

HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa (HAPA)/CARE: The Southeast Byumba Integrated AIDS Education and Training Pilot Project 698-0474.96

PURPOSE: To incorporate AIDS education and training activities into two existing community development projects located in three communes in the Southeast Byumba Prefecture in northeast Rwanda. The final goal of the project is to reduce the incidence and prevalence of HIV infection in the project area and reduce associated mortality and morbidity due to AIDS.

DESCRIPTION: The key interventions--community generated health education activities, training and counselling--will be implemented through existing community groups and institutions such as youth groups, health clinic personnel, traditional healers and birth attendants, schools, women's associations, farmers' associations and water user associations. A KAP (Knowledge, attitudes and practices) survey conducted during the first months of the project, provided baseline data for evaluation purposes, as well as information for developing the interventions such as the content of messages for AIDS prevention. Two trainers from each commune will train key people from the participating community groups to be AIDS educators. The project will also support a condom distribution system and improved diagnosis, treatment and counselling by hospital personnel for STD (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) patients. Since this project is CARE's first major field-based effort to address AIDS, it will receive considerable attention to evaluate its potential for replication within Rwanda and by other CARE missions in Africa.

Total Cost of Project: \$311,000
Initial Funding Date: August 1989
Project Completion Date: June 1991
Implementing Agency: CARE Rwanda
USAID Project Officer: Patrice Nzahabwanamungu

Public Law (PL) 480, Title II Food AID Program

PURPOSE: To assist the Government of Rwanda in developmental and relief activities.

DESCRIPTION: The PL-480 Title II Food Aid Program has been implemented since 1963. It is being implemented by Catholic Relief Services. The program presently has three components: a School Feeding Program, an Other Child Feeding Program, and a Welfare Program. Approximately 21,500 beneficiaries are enrolled in the three ongoing programs, for a total of 61,500 recipients. During FY 1990 a total of 512,000 metric tons of commodities were received with a total value of \$327,000.

Based on a prior agreement with the Government of Rwanda and the Catholic Relief Services, the program will terminate on June 30, 1990.

Total Cost of Program (FYs 1989 & 1990):	\$987,587
Initial Funding Date:	1963
Project Completion Date:	June 1990
Implementing Agency(s):	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation/Ministry of Interior and Communal Development
USAID Project Officer:	Antoine Ruzigamanzi

V. USAID/RWANDA PROGRAM BUDGET
(\$000)

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>FY 1990 (Actual)</u>	<u>FY 1991 (Estimated)</u>	<u>Total Cost of Project</u>	<u>Project Completion Date</u>
696-0110	Farming Systems Research	1000	1,700	15,700	09/30/92
696-0113	Maternal Child Health/Family Planning I	-	-	7,715	09/30/90
696-0121	Private Enterprise Development	1000	-	5,000	03/31/91
696-0122	Cooperative Training Center (IWACU)	600	-	2,275	03/31/91
696-0126	Agriculture Survey and Policy Analysis	-	-	7,000*	09/30/92
696-0127	PRIME	-	-	12,000	12/31/91
696-0128	Maternal Child Health/FP II	3,000	2,700	9,000*	06/30/94
696-0129	Natural Resources Management	1,545	1,600	7,700*	06/30/94
696-0130	Program Development and Support	355	280	Annual Review	Continuing
696-0131	Rural Enterprise Development	-	2,200	6,000	To be designed
696-0133	AID/PC Small Projects Assistance	-	20	140	To be designed
698-0463.96	Human Resources Development Assistance	500	500	2,500	09/30/95
	Total U.S. Assistance	8,000	9,000		

* To be increased