

PD BBP 301

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DATA SHEET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete	Amendment Number _____	DOCUMENT CODE 3
2. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFRICA REGIONAL		3. PROJECT NUMBER 698-0413.10		
4. BUREAU/OFFICE AFR/RA		5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) Support to Regional Organization - KBO		
6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 1 2 3 1 8 5		7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY <u>8 2</u> B. Quarter <u>4</u> C. Final FY <u>8 3</u>		

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 82			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	150	-	150	578	-	578
(Grant)	(150)	(-)	(150)	(578)	(-)	(578)
(Loan)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other U.S.	1.					
	2.					
Host Country Organization	-					
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	150		150	578	-	578

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1)	771	710		-	-	150	-	578	-
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS									

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each) 720	11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each) A. Code INTR B. Amount 578	

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To assist the Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin by providing technical and academic training in relevant development-related disciplines to its staff.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS	15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY 0 8 8 3 1 2 8 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 941 <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment.)

17. APPROVED BY	Signature <i>[Signature]</i>	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY 1 1 1 9 8 1
	Title Director, AFR/RA	

INSTRUCTIONS

The approved Project Data Sheet summarizes basic data on the project and must provide reliable data for entry into the Country Program Data Bank (CPDB). As a general rule blocks 1 thru 16 are to be completed by the originating office or bureau. It is the responsibility of the reviewing bureau to assume that whenever the original Project Data Sheet is revised, the Project Data Sheet conforms to the revision.

Block 1 - Enter the appropriate letter code in the box, if a change, indicate the Amendment Number.

Block 2 - Enter the name of the Country, Regional or other Entity.

Block 3 - Enter the Project Number assigned by the field mission or an AID/W bureau.

Block 4 - Enter the sponsoring Bureau/Office Symbol and Code. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5A, Table 1, Page 1 for guidance.)*

Block 5 - Enter the Project Title *(stay within brackets; limit to 40 characters).*

Block 6 - Enter the Estimated Project Assistance Completion Date. *(See AIDTO Circular A-24 dated 1/26/78, paragraph C, Page 2.)*

Block 7A. - Enter the FY for the first obligation of AID funds for the project.

Block 7B. - Enter the quarter of FY for the first AID funds obligation.

Block 7C. - Enter the FY for the last AID funds obligations.

Block 8 - Enter the amounts from the 'Summary Cost Estimates' and 'Financial Table' of the Project Data Sheet.

NOTE: The L/C column must show the estimated U.S. dollars to be used for the financing of local costs by AID on the lines corresponding to AIL.

Block 9 - Enter the amounts and details from the Project Data Sheet section reflecting the estimated rate of use of AID funds.

Block 9A. - Use the Alpha Code. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5A, Table 2, Page 2 for guidance.)*

Blocks 9B., C1. & C2. - See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B for guidance. The total of columns 1 and 2 of F must equal the AID appropriated funds total of 8G.

Blocks 10 and 11 - See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B for guidance.

Block 12 - Enter the codes and amounts attributable to each concern for Life of Project. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B, Attachment C for coding.)*

Block 13 - Enter the Project Purpose as it appears in the approved PID Facesheet, or as modified during the project development and reflected in the Project Data Sheet.

Block 14 - Enter the evaluation(s) scheduled in this section.

Block 15 - Enter the information related to the procurement taken from the appropriate section of the Project Data Sheet.

Block 16 - This block is to be used with requests for the amendment of a project.

Block 17 - This block is to be signed and dated by the Authorizing Official of the originating office. The Project Data Sheet will not be reviewed if this Data Sheet is not signed and dated. Do not initial.

Block 18 - This date is to be provided by the office or bureau responsible for the processing of the document covered by this Data Sheet.

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SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (698-0413)

Kagera Basin Organization (KBO)

Sub-project Paper

I. Summary Description

This activity will assist the Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin, a regional grouping of Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda, to develop and implement regional activities which will contribute to the economic and social development of the river basin. AID assistance will consist of funds for technical and academic training in development-related disciplines for KBO staff in the United States and Africa.

Other donors who have provided assistance to the KBO have been the UNDP, Belgium, Finland, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank. The bulk of this assistance has been in the form of feasibility studies for projects proposed by the Organization.

Life of project requirements for this activity are \$500,000, with an initial FY 1982 obligation of \$150,000. The first AID assistance to the KBO was under the Africa Manpower Development Project in FY 1979, when \$39,400 were made available to finance a tour of regional river basin development organizations in West Africa and the United States, by staff from the KBO and the member-states. In Fiscal Year 1980, AID provided \$85,000 to finance the participation of an irrigation engineer planner, hydropower engineer and livestock expert in a multi-disciplinary, multi-donor team that prepared an action program for the development of the river basin.

II. Project Background

The Kagera River Basin is the principal contributor to the waters of Lake Victoria, and is commonly regarded as the source of the White Nile. The river basin extends from its source in the highlands of Rwanda and Burundi through sections of Tanzania and Uganda.

The population of the River Basin consists of approximately 95% subsistence farmers. In spite of the dense population of some sections of the basin, food production has generally been adequate, providing more than 2,000 calories per person per day on an average. However, in order to meet the nutritional needs of a rapidly growing population, food production, storage and distribution must improve considerably in coming years.

Little industrialization has taken place in the river basin. The basin is land-locked and links with the outside world are long, complicated and expensive. Transportation links within and out of the basin are rudimentary, causing external and internal trade to be extremely limited.

Studies on the planning for the development of the Kagera River Basin have been underway for the last decade. The Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin was created on August 24, 1977. Signatories to the agreement which was ratified in February 1978 are Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, with Uganda having acceded to it in May 1981. The Organization is composed of the Commission and the Secretariat. The latter is the executive organ of the Organization, and is headed by an Executive Director who is assisted by Directors, one from each member state. The Organization's headquarters are in Kigali, Rwanda, with Regional Offices in Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda. In principle, the member states should contribute equally to the Organization's budget. However, Uganda is currently contributing only 15%, and the other three countries are equally sharing the remaining 85%. The fundamental objective of the Organization is to exploit the social and economic development potential of the basin through proper planning afforded by cooperation among the riparian states. The current focus of its activities is on these priority sectors: agriculture, transport and communications, energy and training.

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III. Project Description

A. Project Goal

1. The project will contribute to the broader goal of improved economic and social conditions in the Kagera River Basin.

2. Measures of Goal Achievement:

- a. successful implementation of bankable projects by the KBO;
- b. measurable social and economic growth in the river basin; and
- c. continued cooperation among the four governments.

3. Assumption for Goal Achievement:

that the member states will continue their policies favoring regional cooperation.

B. Project Purpose

The purpose of this activity is to assist the KBO in providing technical and academic training in relevant development-related disciplines to its staff. This training will be for members of its headquarters staff in Kigali and also for staff from the regional offices in Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda. Since the Organization is young and its staff is still limited, candidates nominated by and committed to work for it on completion of their studies will also be recruited for training. Depending on the needs of the KBO, the qualifications of the individuals identified and the availability of suitable programs, training may be in either the United States or in other African countries. Short-term technical seminars, such as those offered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census, will be used whenever feasible, in preference to long-term, academic diploma programs.

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Academic training in the United States will be limited to one year or two year Master's degree programs--or their equivalents--plus several months for English language training if necessary. Academic training in Africa will include undergraduate as well as graduate degree programs. A projection of KBO personnel levels through 1985 and a detailed organization of the Kagera organization may be found in Annexes II and III.

The KBO has identified the following priority areas for training:

- a. administrative, financial and organizational procedures;
- b. engineering, including civil engineering, traffic and highway engineering, hydraulic engineering, and rural electrification; and
- c. applied sciences, including agronomy, agricultural economics, hydrology and pedology.

Specific training needs already identified by the KBO Executive Secretariat include the following:

Long-term

- a. Master's degree program in hydraulic engineering for the Liaison Engineer at the Burundi Regional Office;
- b. Master's degree program in public administration, with course work in personnel management, for the Administrative Officer in the Department of Finance and Administration in Kigali;
- c. Master's degree program in hydrology, for the Hydrologist in the Department of Research and Training in Kigali;
- d. Master's degree program in soil science, for the Pedologist in the Department of Research and Training in Kigali;
- e. Master's degree program in civil engineering, with a specialization in water resource management, for the Civil Engineer in

the Department of Planning and Project Preparation in Kigali; and

- f. Master's degree program in electrical engineering, with a specialization in rural electrification and small hydro-power schemes, for a Technical Assistant in the Department of Planning and Project Preparation in Kigali.

Short-term

- a. Short-term courses or seminars in the field of traffic engineering, for the Liaison Engineer at the Tanzania Regional Office;
- b. Short-term courses in public finance, management and accounting, for the Accountant in the Department of Finance and Administration in Kigali;
- c. Short-term courses in agronomic research techniques for the Research Agronomist in the Department of Research and Training in Kigali; and
- d. Short-term courses in land use planning, agricultural policy formation, and regional agricultural resource development for the Agricultural Economist in the Department of Planning and Project Preparation in Kigali

2. End of Project Status: The project purpose will have been achieved when a fully trained and professionally competent technical staff is in place at the KBO headquarters and field offices. This staff will be capable of identifying and supervising the implementation of relevant development projects in the river basin.

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3. Assumptions:

- a. That personnel trained by this project are assigned to positions in the KBO commensurate with their training; and
- b. that the four member states continue to contribute to the KBO's operating budget.

C. Project Outputs

1. Trained KBO staff to carry out activities in development planning, cost/benefit analysis, transport analysis, hydropower planning and development, management/administration, and other areas within the objectives of the Organization.

2. A strengthened and more effective Organization as a result of the better trained members of its professional and technical staff.

D. Project Inputs

1. A.I.D. will provide funds for training in the United States and African countries for Rwandan, Burundian, Tanzanian and Ugandan members of the KBO staff. Costs paid by AID will include tuition and related fees, living allowances, and international travel expenses.

2. The KBO will provide:

- a. staff members who are qualified candidates for high-level professional training;
- b. local costs related to training, such as participants' salaries and transportation within the four member countries; and
- c. suitable jobs for returned participants.

3. Other Donors

a. In 1980, a multi-donor team organized under UNDP auspices prepared an action program for the Kagera River Basin. In addition to UNDP and AID, donors providing technical



assistance for the team were Italy, Belgium, Finland, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa. The sectors studied by this team included transportation (both highway and rail systems), large-scale and small-scale hydropower schemes, irrigation, promotion and development of livestock, industrial planning and rural development. Although the team's final report has not yet been published, its recommendations will be very important to the KBO in determining the specific projects for which it will request donor assistance.

b. Belgium is providing funds for the final design studies which will lead to the offering of the construction contract for the Rusumo Falls Hydropower Dam Project.

c. Austria has indicated willingness to provide funds for a feasibility study on a railway network connecting the landlocked river basin to the East African railway system.

IV. Socio-Economic Analysis

A. The Kagera River Basin

The Kagera River Basin is located in a heavily populated area which contains sections of very fertile land. Rwanda and Burundi are the most densely populated countries in Africa and their populations are growing at the rate of over 3% per year. The annual GNP per capita of Burundi is \$140, that of Rwanda \$180, that of Tanzania \$230, and Uganda's \$280. According to conventional economic criteria, the Basin ranks among the 15 poorest regions in the world.

In order to keep up with needs, the food supply must keep pace with increase in population. Although food production in the Kagera River Basin has been adequate in recent years on a caloric basis, no visible surplus is being produced in the region. The pressure of the dense population has resulted in overcultivation of the land and exhaustion of topsoil. Cultivation of steep slopes and overgrazing have resulted in significant soil erosion. The declining productivity of the land may pose a threat of famine in the near future.

One way to increase food production would be to upgrade subsistence agriculture through the application of modern agricultural techniques, such as large-scale and small-scale irrigation. This would necessitate greater and more efficient use of the abundant water resources within the lakes and rivers such as the Kagera and Akanyaru Rivers. There

exist an estimated 80,000 hectares in the region which are potentially irrigable, provided that power is made available at a reasonable cost. Of course, agricultural pricing policy of the member countries will affect the attractiveness of such an investment at both the macro and micro-economic levels.

A major impediment to development of the Kagera Basin is poor and inadequate transport and communication links. The basin is landlocked and transportation of goods and people is prohibitively expensive. Transportation of goods from the Indian Ocean ports of Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam involves complicated and arduous rail and road travel. In the telecommunications field, the situation is just as inadequate, with telephone communications between Kigali and Dar-es-Salaam requiring connection with European circuits.

The shortage of skilled manpower in the Kagera River Basin represents a fundamental problem which needs to be considered before other social and economic problems can be solved. Any effective and comprehensive development program in the Basin will require accelerated training of technical and supervisory personnel. Upgrading of training institutions should occur along with implementation of other economic development projects.

Adequate trained manpower is considered a requisite to an effective development organization. The beneficiaries of the training to be funded under this project will be the hundreds of thousands of rural households who live in the Kagera Basin. They are expected to benefit through the application of skills and knowledge of the KBO staff trained under the project.

B. Burundi

The economic outlook of Burundi over the next decade is serious. Exponentially increasing population growth threatens to reduce by half the meager per capita income which exists today. By the year 2,000, Burundi will have about 8,000,000 persons compared to 4,000,000 persons today. Burundi is one of the world's poorest countries with an estimated per capita income of \$140 per year in 1978. The population on the

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average gets 88% of the generally accepted minimum intake of 1,890 calories, but the diet is frequently unbalanced, with deficiencies in animal protein, calcium and certain vitamins. The high death rate among children is attributed to post-weaning malnutrition. Total population continues to rise at an estimated growth rate between 2.1% and 2.8%.

Farm technology has changed little in recent decades. Adaptations have not kept up with ecological change. If technology changes slowly and population growth continues, the soil base will be reduced as erosion follows the rapid removal of tree cover and as animals continue to overgraze. Modern technology is available to farmers in commercial production of coffee, rice and tea; however, extension and research do not exist for food crops.

The subsistence sector is the major employer; about 95% of the population are subsistence farmers. Although no landless class exists, many thousands annually seek off-farm employment. Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire have Burundi immigrants of long standing. Populations in highland areas are becoming gradually poorer in real terms, as a consequence of surface erosion which reduces the quantity and quality of arable land. The average peasant farm has 0.86 hectares, of which 0.66 are planted in food crops, including bananas used for beer; this land surface supports an average of 4.2 persons. Given the current population growth rate, it is estimated that by 1982 only one-third of a hectare will be available for the support of every four individuals. It is believed that one-third of rural children under 12 are at risk of death from malnutrition. Hill farms are isolated without access to farm-to-market roads.

C. Rwanda

Rwanda is another predominantly rural country in which poverty is pervasive and widely distributed. Less than 4% of the country's five million people live in settlements larger than 2,000 people. Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa with 183 persons per square kilometer. About 95% of the population are small-holding, mainly subsistence level farmers. There are about 880,000 small

farmer holdings, which average one hectare. Staple crops are bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, beans and peas; about half the farm population grows coffee, tea or pyrethrum as a cash crop. Cattle, traditionally prized, are diminishing slowly as pasture lands are increasingly converted to farm holdings.

The birth rate is estimated at 3.2%. The nutritional status of rural Rwandans declined by an estimated 15% between 1959 and 1975; currently the average Rwandan consumes approximately 80-85% of the minimum caloric daily intake. Some sections of the country suffer from disease caused by malnutrition.

The agricultural sector is largely subsistence oriented; in 1978, of the total estimated agricultural production of about 3.86 million metric tons, exports totalled only 32,000 tons--three-fourths in coffee. As in Burundi, agricultural technology is relatively advanced for cash crops, but the small farm is deficient in seed varieties, spacing of plants, organic manure usage and improved methodology. Livestock also suffers serious problems: in-breeding, disease and inadequate pasture.

Energy is becoming a serious problem. The forest reserves are limited and rapidly diminishing and the growth demand for firewood is leading to erosion. Peat and thermal energy are possible sources of energy.

Agriculture is the most critical growth area. The industrial sector is small, with growth restricted by dependence on the limited local market. Artisanal and small scale industries offer considerable potential, especially in a larger market area. Construction, tourism and artisanal activities also provide growth potential--depending on demand which could be increased within a regional framework.

D. Tanzania -- West Lake Region

The West Lake Region in the far northwest corner of Tanzania contains all of that country's land which is in the Kagera River Basin. Although separate socio-economic data are not readily available for the region, one can nevertheless discern important similarities to and differences from the

other political divisions within the Basin. Like Rwanda and Burundi, the West Lake Region is geographically isolated. Bukoba, for example, is 1540 km by road (of which only 201 km are paved) from Dar-es-Salaam, and other communications links are equally tenuous. One result of this is that the inhabitants of the West Lake Region appear to be markedly poorer than other Tanzanians.

The region is, however, much less densely populated than Burundi and Rwanda. In its total land area of 28,456 km², there were 1,009,000 inhabitants in 1978, for a density of 35 persons per km² --or roughly one-fifth the population density of Rwanda. In the 1970s, population grew at a rate of about 5% yearly, as a result of significant in-migration. The average farm size in the West Lake Region is about 2-3 hectares, but much of the land is only marginally cultivable. The region is generally lower and drier than Rwanda and Burundi, with malaria, human typhosomiasis and tse-tse flies endemic.

E. Uganda - Kigezi, Ankole and Masaka Districts

The Ugandan portion of the Kagera River Basin lies in Kigezi, Ankole and Masaka Districts, which have not been spared the general deterioration in the quality of life caused by the nation's unsettled political conditions of the past 10 years. Economic activity in all three districts is dominated by small-holding subsistence farmers, who produce some coffee or tea as cash crops. As with the West Lake Region of Tanzania, there are few data available separate from those for Uganda as a whole.

The three districts differ from each other considerably. Kigezi is very similar to Rwanda, and a large portion of it was, in fact, part of the pre-colonial kingdom of Rwanda. In places its population density approaches 500 persons per km². Kigezi's cultivation system is generally characterized by the production of sorghum as the main food crop, while tea and arabica coffee are grown on a perennial basis as the main cash crops. Ankole district is drier and less densely populated than Kigezi, and livestock plays a more important role. The main food crop is bananas, with tea and arabica

coffee grown as cash crops. Although there is no widespread integration of crops and livestock systems, farmers devote a significant amount of their time to animal husbandry, and rely on dairy produce to supplement their diet. Masaka District borders Lake Victoria. Its chief economic activity is small-holder production of robusta coffee and bananas.

V. Financial Analysis

A. Project Budget - A.I.D. Contribution

A.I.D.'s contribution will be in the form of paying the costs of long-term academic and short-term technical training in the United States and Africa for the KBO's professional staff. These costs include tuition and related fees, living allowances, and international travel expenses.

For Fiscal Year 1981, DS/IT estimates the costs of long-term training in the U.S. to be \$1,600 per participant per month, and of short-term training in the U.S. to be \$3,400 per participant per month; a round-trip ticket from Kigali to Washington, D.C., costs \$2,400. These prices can be expected to increase 15% per year over the life of the project

Life of project requirements for this activity are \$500,000, which will be obligated over three years. Table I below gives a year by year break-down of obligations. Table II gives an indicative break-down of expenditures over the life of the project.

TABLE I
AID Contribution

<u>Fiscal Years</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Total</u>
Obligations	150,000	200,000	228,000	548,000

TABLE II

AID Expenditures
Indicative Budget

<u>Fiscal Years</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>All Yrs.</u>
<u>Long-term Training</u>					
Participant months	12	45			152
Training Costs	22,080	82,800	119,600	55,200	279,680
International Travel Costs	4,140	4,140	4,140	4,140	16,560
Sub-Total	26,220	86,940	123,740	59,340	<u>296,240</u>
<u>Short-Term Training</u>					
Number of Participants	2	2	2	2	8
Participant Months	6	6	6	6	24
Training Costs	23,460	23,460	23,460	23,460	93,840
International Travel Costs	5,520	5,520	5,520	5,520	22,080
Sub-Total	29,800	28,980	28,980	28,980	<u>115,920</u>
<u>Total All Training</u>	55,200	115,920	152,720	88,320	<u>412,160</u>
Inflation of 15% Compounded Annually	-0-	17,388	49,252	46,004	112,644
10% Contingency					52,480
<u>Grand Total (rounded)</u>					<u>578,000</u>

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B. KBO Contribution

The KBO contribution will be the costs for recruitment of professional and technical staff to be trained, payment of salaries, and other local support costs to be provided in kind. These costs are estimated to be \$50,000 a year, for a life of project contribution of \$200,000.

C. Members States' Contribution

The four member states will continue to contribute operating costs for the Organization, which, in 1981, amounted to \$2,280,000. The KBO Executive Secretariat does not expect this to increase substantially until the Organization begins actual implementation of projects.

VI. Implementation Arrangements

The KBO has already identified a number of specific needs (see Section III.B.1. above) for both long and short-term training. Other needs will become evident as it becomes more fully staffed and operational.

It is proposed that new hires, as well as current staffers of the KBO, participate in the training programs for two reasons. First, the KBO is a new, growing and understaffed organization and, as such, it can free only a very limited number of its current professional staff for training at any one time. Secondly, the opportunity for advanced professional training will serve as a valuable tool to the Organization in its efforts to recruit qualified and dedicated personnel from the nationals of the four member states.

To guarantee that returned participants will be suitably employed in the KBO after completing their training, the following will be required as Conditions Precedent in the Limited Scope Project Grant Agreement for this activity. First, the participants will be personally bonded to work for the organization, for at least two years or twice the amount of

time spent in training, whichever is longer. Equally important, the member states will be engaged to release participants for work with the KBO for the same period of time.

At the beginning of every fiscal year over the life of the project, representatives of the KBO and A.I.D. will meet to agree upon the training planned for the coming year. This will ensure judicious use of available funds and also programming of training in the highest priority areas. The KBO and A.I.D. will maintain less formal but regular contacts over the rest of the year for the smooth implementation of the project.

The principal logistical requirements from USAID field missions (in Bujumbura, Dar-es-Salaam and Kampala as well as Kigali) will be travel arrangements for departing participants.

The implementation timetable is as follows:

1981

August 1	Mini-PP submitted to Washington.
October 15	Mini-PP approved.
November 15	Signature of Grant Agreement.
November	AID and KBO discuss FY 82 training plans.

1982

May	Two short-term participants depart.
June	One or two long-term participants depart for English training.
August	Short-term participants return.
September	Three long-term participants begin master's degree programs.
October	AID and KBO discuss FY 83 training plans.

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1983

May Two short-term participants depart
June One or two long-term participants depart for English training
August Short-term participants return
September Three long-term participants begin master's degree programs
October AID and KBO discuss FY 83 training plans

1984

May Two short-term participants depart
June First three long-term participants return from master's degree programs
August Short-term participants return
October AID and KBO discuss FY 85 training plans

1985

May Two short-term participants depart
June Last three long-term participants return from master's degree programs
August Short-term participants return

VII. Environmental Analysis

This assistance consists of provision of the costs of academic and technical training in the U.S. and other African countries. There is no environmental impact to this specific activity. (See the Initial Environmental Examination or Categorical Exclusion attached as Annex I).

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INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION
OR
CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

Project Country: Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda

Project Title and Number: Support to Regional Organizations
(698-0413): Sub-project: Kagera River Basin Management and
Development Organization

Funding: FY 1981 \$500,000

IEE/CE Prepared by: REDSO/EA

Environmental Action Recommended:

Positive Determination _____
Negative Determination _____
or
Categorical Exclusion _____ X

This activity meets the criteria for Categorical Exclusion in accordance with Section 216.(c)(i) and (c)(2)(i) and is excluded from further review because: (see following page)

Action Requested by: Eugene Chiavaroli Date: July 31, 1981
AID Affairs Officer

Concurrence: James Hester AFR/DR APPROVED _____
Bureau Environmental Officer DISAPPROVED _____
DATE: _____

Clearance: RLA:GBisson [Signature]
17 [Signature]

This sub-project will fund academic and technical training in the United States, Africa, and other third countries to professional staff of the Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin, a regional organization of Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda. This training will enable the Organization to develop and implement viable regional activities which will contribute to the economical social development of the river basin.

This sub-project falls under Categorical Exclusion 216.2(c) (1) (i) "The action does not have an effect on the natural environment;" and 216.2(c)(2)(i) "Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.)." A Categorical Exclusion is recommended for this sub-project because all funds provided are for training. No funds are provided for construction or other activities which would have an impact on the environment.

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ORGANIZATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
OF THE KAGERA RIVER BASIN
(K.B.O.)

A LIST OF EXISTING AND PROJECTED SECRETARIAT PERSONNEL

A. PERSONNEL AT POST

Number	Post
1	Executive Secretary
1	Personal Secretary (Bilingual)
<u>DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION</u>	
1	Director
1	Administrative Officer
1	Accountant
1	Translator
1	Accounts Assistant
1	Stores Assistant
5	Steno Typists
1	Typist.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND TRAINING</u>	
1	Director
1	Laboratory Assistant
1	Field Officer (Agronomy).
<u>DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PROJECTS PREPARATION</u>	
1	Director
1	Agricultural Economist
1	Civil Engineer
1	Technical Assistant Civil
1	Draughtsman.

Number	Post
	<u>BUJUMBURA REGIONAL OFFICE</u>
1	Liaison Officer - Ingénieur Industriel (Electrical)
1	Steno Typist.
	<u>BUKOKA REGIONAL OFFICE</u>
1	Liaison Officer - Civil Engineer (Transport)
1	Draughtsman.

B. PERSONNEL APPROVED FOR RECRUITMENT 1981 - 1982

1	Director - Department of Projects Implementation and Management
1	Hydrologist
1	Research Agronomist
1	Civil Engineer (Transport)
2	Liaison Officers (Uganda and Bukoba Regional Office)
1	Librarian
1	Translator
1	Topographer
1	Office Supervisor
3	Steno Typists
2	Typists.

C. PROJECTED STAFF REQUIREMENT 1983 - 1985

	<u>DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION</u>
1	Building and Estate Management Officer
1	Establishment Officer
2	Interpreters (French English)
1	Translator
1	Store Keeper.
1	Transport Officer
1	Assistant Accountant (Audit Control)

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Number	Post
1	Secretary (Bilingual)
1	Office Machines Operator
1	Mechanic (Vehicle maintenance)
2	Steno Typists
2	Typists.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND TRAINING</u>	
1	Documentalist
1	Pedologist
1	Statistician
1	Topo-Surveyor
1	Training Officer
2	Translators
1	Archivist
1	Reprographer
1	Indexer
2	Technical Assistants-Surveys
2	Draughtsmen
1	Secretary (Bilingual)
3	Steno Typists.
<u>DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PROJECTS PREPARATION</u>	
1	Economist (Programming)
1	Economist (Planning)
1	Hydropower Engineer
1	Civil Engineer - Railways
1	Ecologist
1	Agronomist
1	Secretary (Bilingual)
2	Steno Typists.

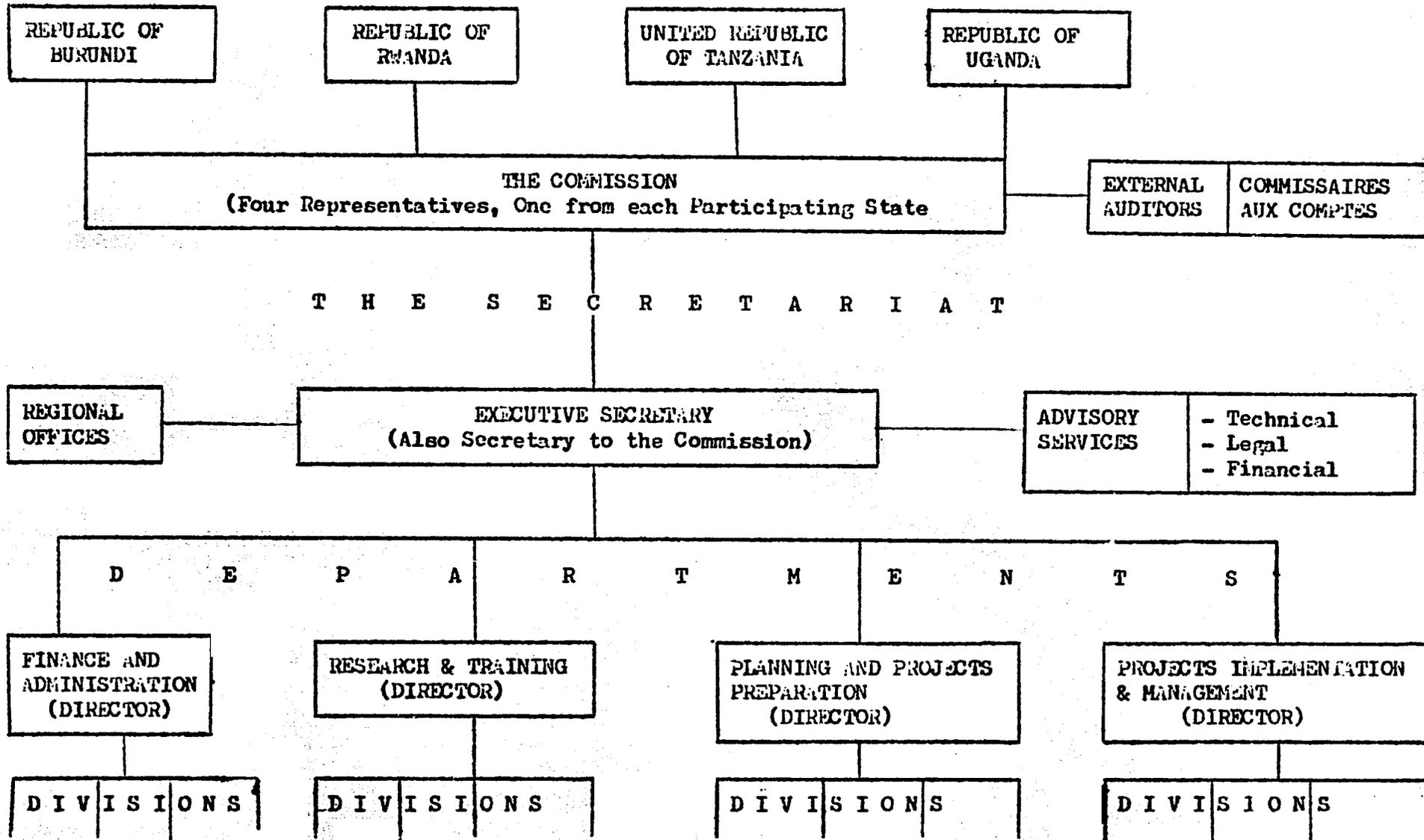
Number	Post
<u>DEPARTMENT OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT</u>	
1	Civil Engineer (Construction)
1	Civil Engineer (Contract Administration)
1	Quantity Surveyor
1	Stores Officer-Procurement
1	Electrical Engineer
1	Mechanical Engineer
4	Civil Engineering Technicians
3	Mechanical Engineering Technicians
3	Electrical Engineering Technicians
3	Building Construction Foremen
1	Secretary Bilingual
3	Steno Typists.
<u>ADVISORY SERVICES - UNDER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY</u>	
1	Legal Advisor.

Other junior personnel will be recruited as and when required.

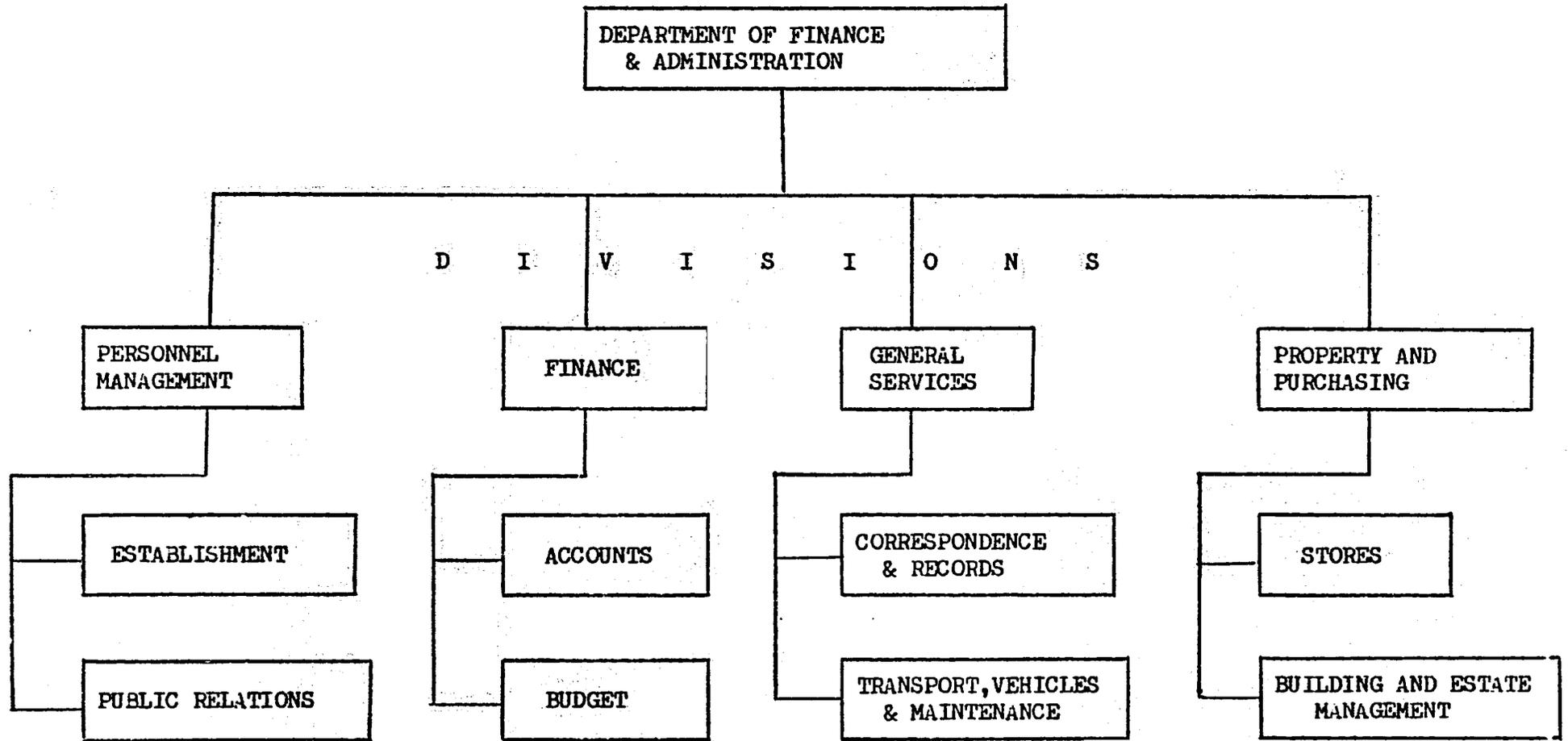
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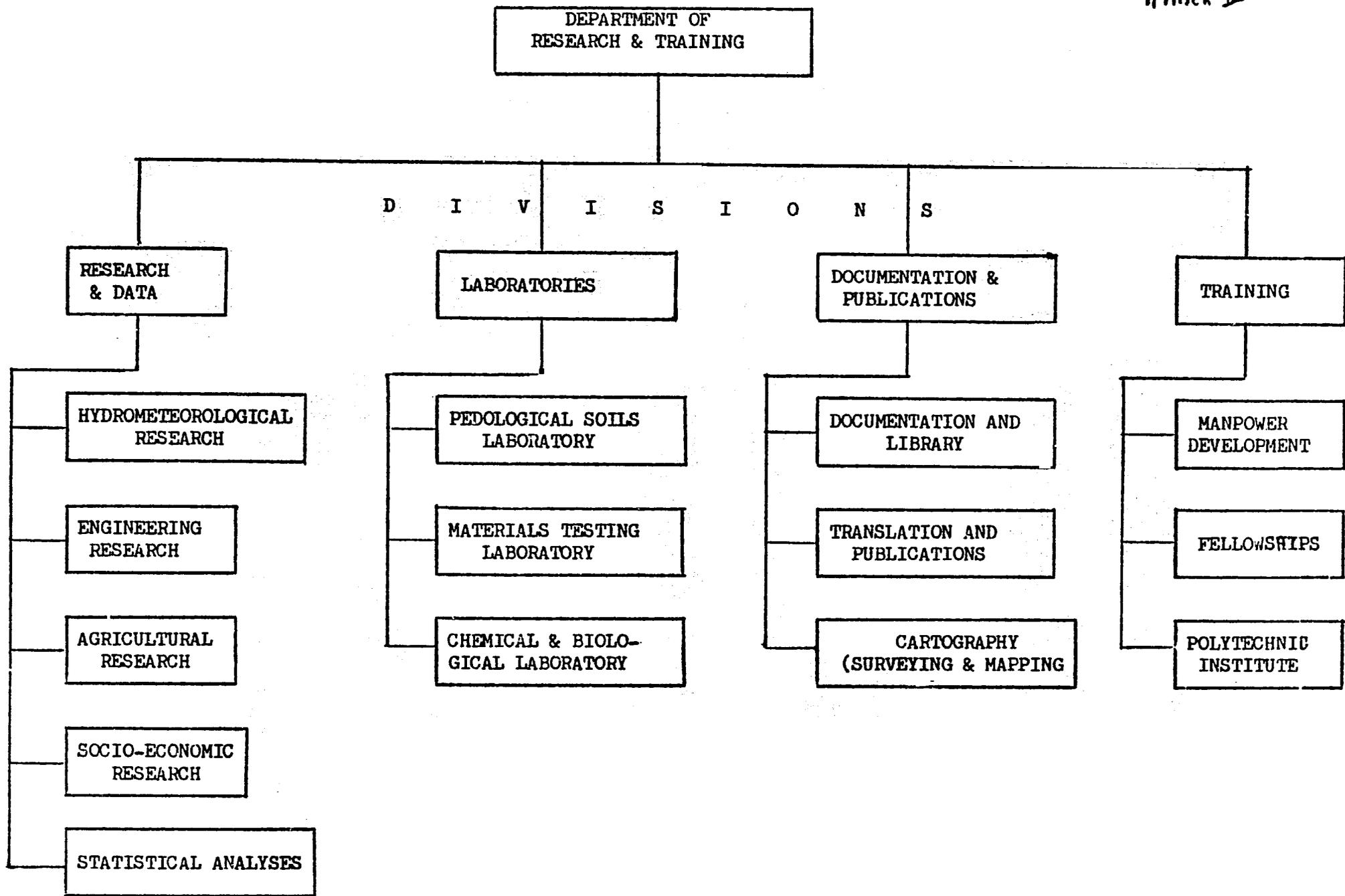
- Annex III



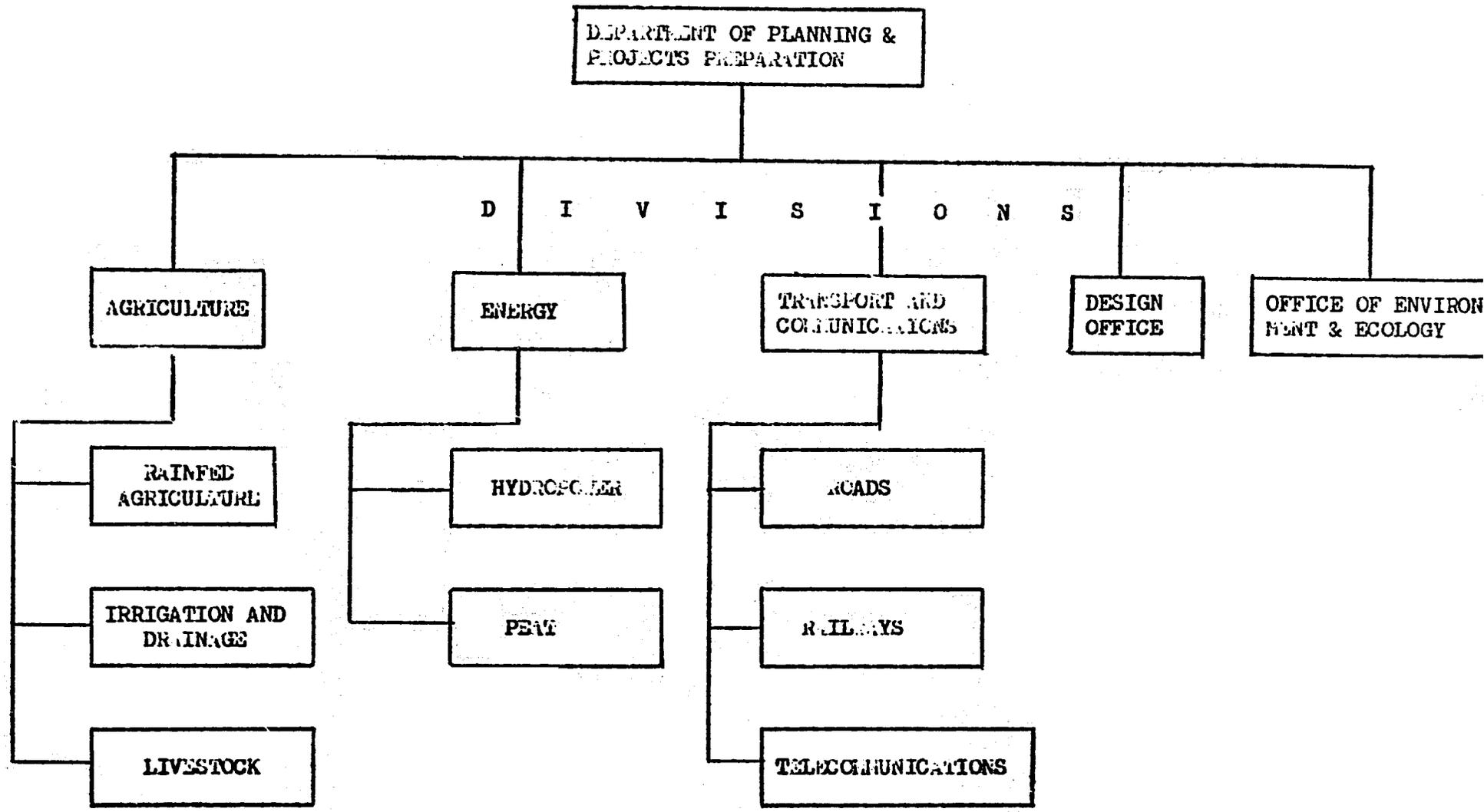
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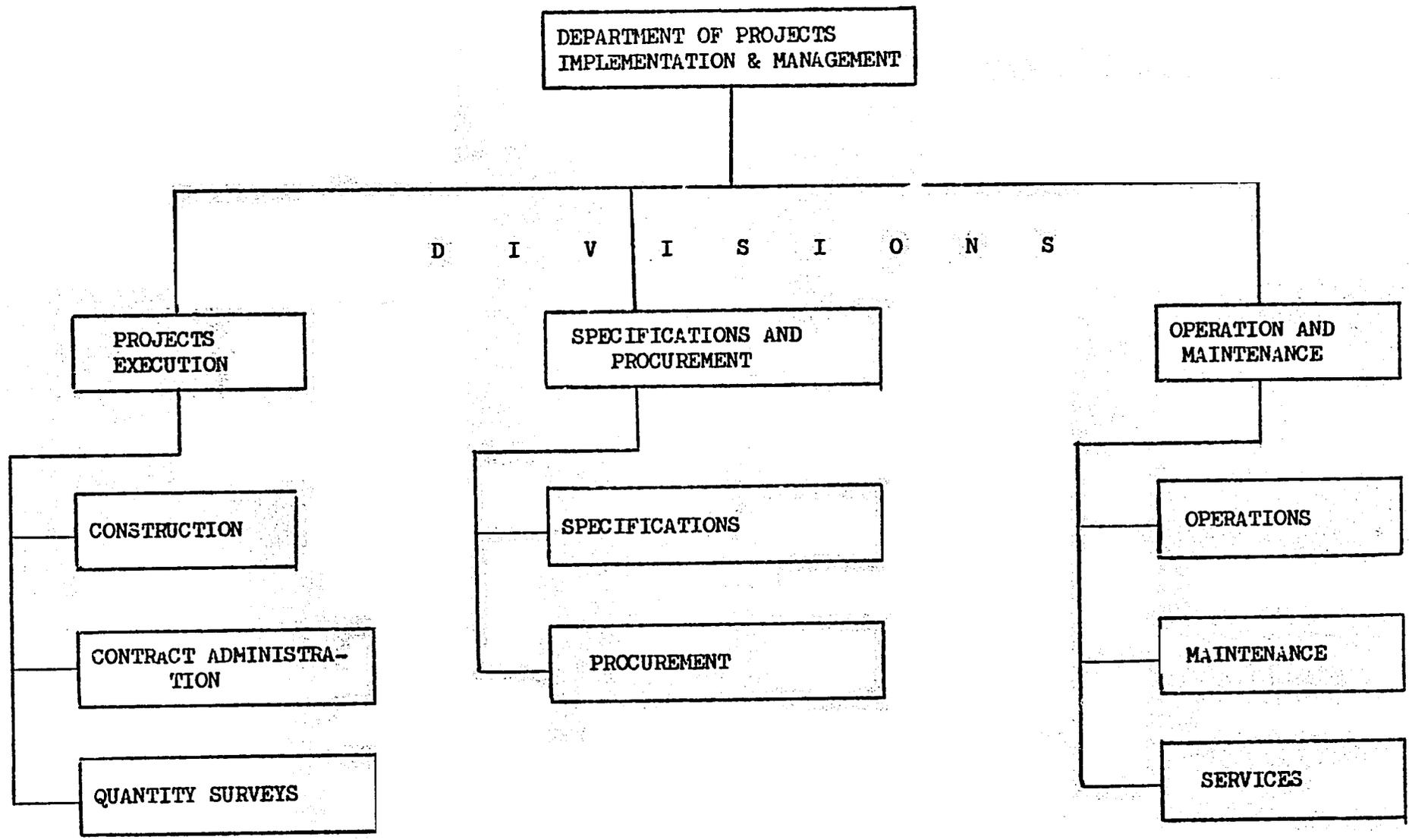
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