

## Rwanda

**The Development Challenge:** Since the civil war and genocide of 1994, the Government of Rwanda (GOR) has made significant progress in restoring security in the country and rebuilding its social and economic infrastructure. Recovery from the devastation in 1994 is slow and has been complicated by invasions of Hutu extremists into Rwanda from the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Rwanda's ensuing role in the war in DRC. In accordance with the terms of the Pretoria Peace Accord signed with the DRC in July 2002, the GOR has overseen the withdrawal of 22,000 Rwandan soldiers from the eastern region of the DRC. While some Rwandan and Burundian rebels still pose a threat in the region, Rwanda itself is secure at this time. If peace and stability continue to improve as expected, the country will also see a rapid increase in the number of Rwandan Army soldiers and rebel ex-combatants in neighboring DRC being demobilized and reintegrated into their communities. Increasing numbers of Rwandan refugees are also expected to return. The reintegration of these tens of thousands of ex-combatants and refugees, along with the expected release of tens of thousands of prisoners under the traditional Rwandan method for resolving conflicts being used to try genocide crimes (known as "gacaca"), will increase the potential for violent conflict in communities throughout the country.

Democratization in Rwanda is underway. A nationwide referendum on a newly drafted constitution is scheduled for mid-2003, followed by presidential and parliamentary elections. As part of Rwanda's decentralization program, local government officials, elected for five-year terms in 2001, now have responsibility for providing many of the country's social services at the district level. Securing adequate resources for local government projects and services is a major challenge for the GOR.

In spite of the progress in Rwanda, severe development challenges remain. More than 60% of Rwanda's 8.16 million people live below the poverty line. For every 1,000 births, 107 infants die within the first year. Average life expectancy has dropped in the last decade to below 40 years of age. HIV/AIDS, at a prevalence rate of about 9%, malaria, tuberculosis and malnutrition are the main causes of sickness and death. Rwanda also is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with an average of 317 people per square kilometer, exerting tremendous pressure on the land and the environment. More than 90% of the working population farm at a subsistence level and, due to continued population growth, the average farm size decreased from 2.5 acres in 1991 to 1.75 acres in 2000. The situation is further exacerbated by farming practices that often result in severe erosion, leading to declining soil fertility and other environmental problems.

The key U.S. national interests in Rwanda are regional stability, democracy and governance, and economic prosperity. Improved regional stability and economic growth will facilitate progress in the global war on terrorism. Economic cooperation will promote growth and increased trade in addition to lessening dependence on international humanitarian assistance.

**The USAID Program:** The USAID program supports the interests of stability and economic prosperity of Rwanda through strategic objectives in health and food security and economic growth, designed to improve the quality and availability of health services, increase agricultural production, and provide access to capital in rural areas. Likewise, the program helps to promote democracy and good governance under its third objective, which will increase citizen participation and support Rwanda's decentralization efforts and the development of the country's justice system. HIV/AIDS will continue to be a major element of USAID's program. FY 2003 funds will be used to implement current programs, while FY 2004 funds will be used to implement a new strategy for FY 2004 - FY 2008. Notification for new strategic objectives will be submitted for FY 2004, once the strategy is approved.

**Other Program Elements:** Three P.L. 480 activities form an integral component of USAID's food security and economic growth program and support efforts to improve agricultural productivity and increase food security, particularly for vulnerable populations like children affected by HIV/AIDS. USAID's central funding for the Famine Early Warning System provides timely information on the location and needs of vulnerable populations, which can change with the onset of floods, droughts and volcanic eruptions. The health program is complemented by USAID central funding for malaria and polio eradication activities that

help to improve health service delivery. Rwanda is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area. Rwanda also benefits from USAID central funds earmarked to support gorillas through grants to the International Gorilla Conservation Program and the Diane Fossey Gorilla Foundation International. In addition to supporting conservation activities in the national park, central USAID funds encourage development of economic and tourism-related activities that benefit the great apes and the rural poor. Rwanda also receives centrally funded technical assistance, training and equipment to support the expansion of information and communication technologies, especially in educational institutions.

**Other Donors:** The United Kingdom (U.K.) and Belgium are Rwanda's first and second largest bilateral partners. Sweden and the Netherlands have recently pledged substantial increases in funding through budgetary support. The World Bank and the European Union (E.U.) also provide substantial support to the GOR. USAID, the third ranking bilateral donor in 2001-2002, was selected by the GOR to lead donor coordination for private sector development. The GOR also called upon USAID, in its fight against HIV/AIDS, to co-chair the HIV/AIDS Cluster Group with the United Nations Development Program. USAID also participates in other donor coordination groups and works closely with the Netherlands and the U.K. on decentralization, justice and conflict prevention; with the EU and World Bank on agriculture and economic development; and with the Belgians, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNICEF and WHO on health activities.

Other major bilateral donors and their principle areas of focus, include the U.K. (education, public finance, democracy and governance), Belgium (health, justice, social development, environment, transport and housing), Sweden (education, human rights and social sector restructuring), the Netherlands (justice, decentralization, and community development), Germany (environment, conflict management, civic education, social services and health), Switzerland (civil society and decentralization), France (health, governance, social sector), Canada (gender). Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

## Rwanda PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,167	12,100	12,150	14,506
Development Assistance	6,997	6,402	6,023	4,810
Economic Support Fund	2,100	2,500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	10,394	14,498	10,978	12,438
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>26,658</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>29,151</b>	<b>31,754</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

696-001 Democracy and Governance				
CSH	0	2,000	0	0
DA	2,965	0	923	1,500
ESF	2,100	2,500	0	0
696-002 Health				
CSH	7,167	10,100	12,150	14,506
DA	148	1,953	0	0
696-003 Food Security and Economic Growth				
DA	3,884	4,449	5,100	3,310

\* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$50,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Rwanda
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy and Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	696-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$923,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,500,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1997
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** The program focuses on rule of law and transparency in governance through work in three areas: strengthening the judiciary to increase independence and effectiveness; increasing accountability and transparency at all levels of government; and strengthening and expanding civil society. USAID will finance activities that provide training, technical assistance, materials and equipment to the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Local Government and Social Affairs, the Parliament, and local civil society organizations.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Justice rendered more effectively (\$150,000 DA). USAID will continue to support a modified version of a traditional Rwandan dispute resolution system designed to process the massive backlog of 1994 genocide-related cases. USAID will provide computer equipment, software, other materials and training to the Sixth Chamber of the Supreme Court, which is responsible for this traditional system ("gacaca"). In this way, USAID will help track and monitor cases and improve the knowledge and skills of the judges and officials who are implementing this national program. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

In addition, an annual polling exercise will be initiated to monitor public awareness and satisfaction with the judicial system and the traditional resolution process. It will also track the impact of decentralization and the expansion of civil society activities. Finally, it will monitor areas of potential conflict and progress in reconciliation in Rwanda. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Increased Accountability at All Levels of Government (\$500,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the Rwanda Ministry of Local Government and District authorities to fully develop and implement the fiscal component of the national decentralization program. In collaboration with other donors who will finance the nationwide expansion, the USAID technical assistance team will continue training district-level officials in developing plans and budgets for the Common Development Fund that will finance services and development projects at community level. Local officials will also be guided to raise revenues and an anticorruption component will provide oversight and encourage honest management of financial resources. Developing competent local government structures that respond to the needs of Rwandan communities will increase citizen confidence and participation. Principal contractor: Associates for Rural Development.

Civil society strengthened (\$273,000 DA). Creating an effective and independent civil society in Rwanda requires training and capacity building to develop human resources, strong institutions, and citizen awareness and involvement. USAID will expand the current civil society strengthening activity that aims to increase citizen participation in local government decision-making and problem solving and develop a supportive environment for civil society. Activities include civic education and increasing opportunities for government-civil society interactions at the local level with large outreach due to media coverage. Principal grantee: CARE International, with local NGOs as sub-grantees.

Until recently, Rwandan legislation severely limited radio broadcast licensing. With the passage of a liberalized media law, USAID intends to finance the establishment of an independent, community-based radio station in one geographic sector to promote diverse but pertinent programming. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2004 Program:**

A new strategic objective will be in place for FY 2004 funding and will be notified separately upon approval. Illustrative planning includes:

Justice (\$700,000 DA). USAID will continue to support both the modern and traditional ("gacaca" justice systems to improve transparency in judicial decision-making increase citizen confidence in the legal system and advance initiatives in unity and reconciliation. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Local government (\$600,000). USAID will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Local Government to fully implement the decentralization program. USAID will provide technical assistance and training to encourage the formation of community oversight committees to monitor development projects such as school and water system construction. This anti-corruption component strengthens community oversight of contractors and local government officials, increases confidence in district government management and accountability, and increases citizen participation. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Citizen participation (\$200,000). USAID will continue to expand current civil society strengthening activities and civic education programs to inform the public of citizens' rights and responsibilities and encourage active participation at the local government level. Using participatory adult learning techniques, the civic education curriculum covers themes of human rights, democratic government, integration/tolerance and poverty. Twelve local NGOs working in ten of the twelve national provinces will conduct the training. Additional activities will encourage the growth of a professional press and expand the number of community radio stations. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:** One of the most impressive achievements has been the development and implementation of the fiscal decentralization program. With technical assistance from USAID, an accounting system for local governments was designed, an operations manual was developed, and a training system was piloted in 20 districts, greatly exceeding the target of five districts. The Ministry of Local Government has approved the new system and will expand it nationwide. Under a USAID-funded grant, 19 community development projects were designed and funded and 17 community project monitoring committees were established, comprised of 142 members (30% women) with the responsibility to revitalize and manage community projects. USAID directly funded secondary school scholarships for 3,418 children.

By completion of this objective in 2004, the newly elected legislature will demonstrate greater independence by introducing new legislation from within the legislative houses, and will display increased responsiveness to its citizenry by meeting with and considering issues initiated by civil society. Citizen participation in democracy will expand as a result of decentralization, increased capacity of community-based organizations, and the establishment of independent radio stations.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Rwanda

696-001 Democracy and Governance	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>				
Obligations	0	14,803	15,048	17,500
Expenditures	0	8,966	14,142	8,722
Unliquidated	0	5,837	906	8,778
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>				
Obligations	2,000	3,281	0	2,500
Expenditures	0	2,680	695	3,980
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>				
Obligations	2,000	18,084	15,048	20,000
Expenditures	0	11,646	14,837	12,702
Unliquidated	2,000	6,438	211	7,298
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	923	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>				
Obligations	0	923	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	1,500	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,000	20,507	15,048	20,000

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Rwanda
<b>Program Title:</b>	Health
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	696-002
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$12,150,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$14,506,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1997
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** The health program focuses on four critical elements essential for re-building and operating a sustainable health care system: quality primary health care services; an informed and educated clients; financial stability in the health care system; and, qualified health care providers and managers.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Reduce maternal and child mortality (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance and training in reproductive health to improve the performance of service providers, focusing on safe motherhood, family planning, and management of sexually-transmitted infections. Quality assurance activities will help to increase the capacity of health staff to deliver services, including priority child survival services such as malaria treatment, vaccinations, and in-patient care. USAID will continue to support the eradication of polio through vaccination coverage and surveillance.

Health care service quality will be improved through support to the National University of Rwanda School of Public Health to improve the curriculum for public health managers. Technical assistance will be provided to the National Population Office for analyzing demographic and health survey data. To improve financial access to primary health care, USAID will support expansion of pre-paid health plans. USAID also will initiate district-focused training and technical assistance in health program planning and budget management for targeted health and local government officials for development and testing of new strategies to implement the decentralization. Principal contractors and grantees: the University of North Carolina, the Center for Human Services, Macro International, the World Health Organization, and Tulane University.

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$9,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to be the leading donor in fighting HIV/AIDS in Rwanda with a comprehensive program, including: voluntary counseling and testing; prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; education and behavior change communication; clinical prophylaxis for tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections among HIV positive patients; community-based care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS; development of a national monitoring and evaluation program; and increased access to condoms. Activities to improve the quality of clinical management for AIDS and sexually transmitted infections will be expanded. Working with the GOR and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, USAID will provide leadership in developing and implementing a national plan to optimize available resources for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International, University of North Carolina, Center for Human Services, Macro International, John Snow International, Inc., University of North Carolina, Population Services International, World Relief, Tulane University, and the Center for Development and Population Activities.

Improve reproductive health and family planning services (\$750,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to reinforce the national contraceptive logistics system and will provide contraceptives to meet increased demand. Development of training, information and behavior

change materials, and implementation of community-based family planning distribution projects will continue. Natural family planning will be expanded in selected sites. Principal contractors and grantees: the University of North Carolina, John Snow International, Inc., and Georgetown University.

Reduce mortality from infectious diseases (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support malaria initiatives and will provide insecticide-treated bed nets and promote their use among vulnerable populations including pregnant women and children under age five. Technical assistance on monitoring drug effectiveness and resistance and training for health workers in diagnosis and treatment will continue to improve the quality of clinical management of malaria. Principal contractors and grantees: the World Health Organization, the Center for Human Services, and Population Services International.

**FY 2004 Program:**

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval. Illustrative activities including:

Maternal and child mortality reduced (\$1,450,000 CSH). USAID will support training and technical assistance to improve the quality of clinical and community-based health services at all levels of the decentralized health care system in target areas. This will include clinical skills training of health workers and a program to teach mothers how to recognize symptoms and get medical care for their children. Expansion of "mutuelles," pre-paid annual plans that allow families to access basic services at local health centers and other innovative approaches to improve access to health care will be supported. Community mobilization and expanded health communication activities for illiterate populations, such as drama, songs, radio shows, and community presentations, will promote healthier behaviors and greater health system participation among the vulnerable. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$11,128,000 CSH). USAID will reinforce capacities at all levels of the decentralized health care system in essential skills such as public health leadership, participatory program planning and implementation, budget and financial management, community mobilization and health care training and supervision. USAID will support selected health districts to develop integrated health plans that include HIV/AIDS activities and continue to support a comprehensive package of services, such as antenatal care for pregnant women, childhood vaccinations, and treatment of common illnesses like malaria and diarrhea. At the national level, USAID will support monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS activities, increased access to condoms, and improved training programs for health care providers. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Improve reproductive health and family planning services (\$1,328,000 CSH). USAID will support training and technical assistance to improve the quality of clinical services and expand access to family planning services, including natural family planning, through marketing, community-based distribution, and provider training. USAID will reinforce the national contraceptive logistics management system to ensure essential products are available at health centers and hospitals. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Reduce mortality from infectious diseases (\$600,000 CSH). USAID will expand malaria prevention and control activities, with procurement of insecticide-treated bed nets, training for improved clinical management of malaria and health communication to promote mosquito net use and early referral for care. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** Access to HIV/AIDS services continues to improve. USAID-supported voluntary counseling and testing centers increased from 12 to 16, serving over 66,000 clients. Access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS services expanded through six USAID-supported sites. Of the 4,400 women who tested HIV positive during the reporting period, 55% had given birth and received nevirapine. HIV peer education activities also exceeded performance targets by reaching 79,000 youth with HIV prevention messages. Financial access to health care improved with the expansion of pre-paid plans that enrolled approximately 13% of the total population in target districts.

By 2004, prevention services for mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS will be available in at least eight sites, 54% of health districts will have at least one voluntary counseling and testing center, prophylaxis and treatment of opportunistic infections will be expanded, and 250 clients will be treated for medical management of HIV/AIDS. Community-based interventions to improve care and support for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS will be extended to 9,750 individuals and 1,750 orphans and vulnerable children. Prepaid plans will expand from three to four health districts, with enrollment rates of around 16%.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Rwanda

696-002 Health	CSH	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	16,442	2,578	5,381
Expenditures	8,668	2,370	5,220
Unliquidated	7,774	208	161
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	10,050	0	0
Expenditures	7,135	79	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	26,492	2,578	5,381
Expenditures	15,803	2,449	5,220
Unliquidated	10,689	129	161
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	12,150	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	12,150	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	14,506	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	53,148	2,578	5,381

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Rwanda
<b>Program Title:</b>	Food Security and Economic Growth
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	696-003
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$5,100,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$3,310,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1997
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's program to increase the ability of rural families in targeted communities to improve household food security focuses on: increasing the ability of farmers to produce and market targeted crops through agricultural technology development and transfer; strengthening credit and microfinance institutions toward increasing access to working capital within the rural sector; expanding agribusiness and private sector growth through product and market development; improving the policy environment through analysis, networking and advocacy; and, integrating food assistance through market development, increased production and improved conservation practices.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Through the integration of development assistance and P.L. 480 resources, USAID is improving household food security by promoting a shift from sole reliance on subsistence agriculture to income generation through market-oriented agriculture with linkages to rural off-farm enterprise. For example, farm products like coffee are processed through enterprises such as coffee-washing stations to increase quality and marketability and then exported overseas for profit. Areas of investment include:

Agricultural technology (\$1,678,534 DA). Working through international agricultural institutes and private voluntary organizations, USAID will continue to assist the Rwanda Agricultural Research Institute and local producer groups to develop and disseminate improved crop varieties, and introduce improved yield enhancing technologies for staple crops and cash crops, such as coffee, tea, pyrethrum, and horticultural crops like passion fruit and essential oils derived from eucalyptus and geranium. At the institutional level, technical assistance will be provided to the Faculty of Agronomy at the National University of Rwanda to help rebuild human resource capacity that was devastated by the genocide, and link learning to applied community development efforts. For example, university students will do field-based action research, such as assessing the environmental impact of coffee-washing stations. The principal grantees: the International Center for Tropical Agriculture and Michigan State University. Texas A&M University is a sub-grantee.

Credit and micro-finance development (\$544,891 DA). USAID will continue to foster rural investment and enterprise development by strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of micro-finance institutions and the largest credit union in Rwanda in order to effectively strengthen their ability to deliver financial services and expand coverage among micro, small and medium scale rural enterprises. Principal contractors and grantees: World Council of Credit Unions, Rwanda Micro-finance Forum and KPMG.

Agribusiness and market development (\$2,700,851 DA). USAID partners will continue to assist agribusiness enterprises in business development, trade, marketing and competitiveness, particularly for coffee, horticulture, and pyrethrum. USAID will continue to provide business development services to agribusiness firms and off-farm enterprises. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, The Mitchell Group, and the International Executive Service Corps. Rwanda Women's Network is a sub-grantee,

Integration of food assistance (\$175,724 DA). P.L. 480 food assistance will continue supporting community-based producer associations and cooperatives to increase incomes and improve livelihoods of rural people. Food-for-work programs will support more productive farming and conservation practices, such as improving soil fertility and reducing erosion through terracing, improving drainage in rehabilitated marshland, and rehabilitating farm-to-market roads. Monetization and direct food assistance will continue to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on affected households by providing the most vulnerable families with nutritional daily rations, and promoting environmentally sound land improvement programs under food-for-work. P.L. 480 development assistance programs are implemented by the following prime grantees: Agriculture Cooperative Development International-Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Catholic Relief Services and World Vision International.

**FY 2004 Program:**

A follow-on strategic objective will begin in FY 2004 and will be notified separately upon approval. Illustrative activities include:

Agricultural and business practices (\$2,060,000 DA). Investments will seek to improve the technical and institutional capacity of the rural private sector, on-farm and off-farm. On-farm, USAID will introduce improved technologies and practices for the production of staple and cash crops, such as Irish potato, coffee, tea, pyrethrum, and horticultural crops. Off-farm, USAID will support agribusinesses in processing and marketing through technical assistance in packaging, export, and in meeting fair trade and organic certification requirements. USAID will also identify other competitive enterprises such as eco-tourism and handicrafts for possible technical assistance in website development, marketing, and quality assurance. Technical assistance and training to aide local associations and enterprises in better identifying and articulating their needs to government policymakers will also be provided to promote policies supporting private sector development, investment, and trade. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Expanded rural finance (\$1,250,000 DA). USAID will build on its important investments in this area, especially among rural women. Investments will include technical assistance and training in improved accounting and control systems for the country's leading credit union main offices and local branches. USAID will provide training, technical assistance, and limited start-up capital, as well as computer hardware and software, to local micro-finance institutions to increase their capacity to provide financing and mobilize savings in rural areas. In the process, USAID will train and monitor community groups in the management of their loans and reimbursements. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID investments in agricultural technology development and transfer have resulted in marked increases of yields for all crops surveyed in 2002, compared with 2000 and 2001. The capacity of the country's leading credit union was strengthened, resulting in improved accounting systems and data collection, and expansion of services to rural stakeholders. During FY 2002, the Women in Transition project graduated from a revolving grants program to short-term loans with a significant reimbursement rate of 98% among selected women's solidarity groups. Under the P.L. 480 food program number of private traders bidding regularly on monetized vegetable oil increased from 27 to 39 in 2002, while 22,000 individuals affected by HIV/AIDS were provided monthly rations. A total of 550,000 poor farmers participated in food-for-work activities.

By completion of the objective in 2004, improved capacity of private sector enterprises will allow farmers to take advantage of new local, regional and international markets and trade opportunities, especially under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Increased numbers of women's groups will access micro-finance services, where they can borrow and save money, thereby increasing their incomes and improving rural livelihoods.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Rwanda

696-003 Food Security and Economic Growth	CSH	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	500	24,000	394
Expenditures	0	9,372	262
Unliquidated	500	14,628	132
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	0	4,441	0
Expenditures	0	8,480	27
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	500	28,441	394
Expenditures	0	17,852	289
Unliquidated	500	10,589	105
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	5,100	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	5,100	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	3,310	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	500	36,851	394

**Data Sheet**

**696-004: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Rwanda

696-004	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	5,000
Expenditures	5,000
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	5,000
Expenditures	5,000
Unliquidated	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	5,000

**Data Sheet**

**696-X00X: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

**Data Sheet**

**696-XXX: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

**Data Sheet**

**696-XXXX: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**