

BTC

Republic of Rwanda



Ministry of Agriculture and
Animal Resources

FINAL REPORT

APEL PROGRAMME

SUPPORT TO SMALL STOCK

RWA 08 065 11

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Acronyms

<List all acronyms used in the Annual Report (alphabetically; see examples below)>

BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
DELCO	Délégué à la Cogestion
FE	Final Evaluation
ISAE	Institut supérieur d' Agronomie et de l' Elevage
ISAR	Institut de Sciences Agronomiques
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Midterm review
NA	Not Applicable
PMU	Programme Management Unit
SMCL	Structure Mixte de Concertation Locale
(N)TA	(National)Technical Assistant
UP	Umutara Polytechnic
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board



1. BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Country : Rwanda

DAC Sector and subsector : CAD 31163, Agriculture

National or regional institution in charge of the execution : Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources

Agencies in charge of the execution : Rwanda Agriculture Board and the Belgian Technical Cooperation

Number of BTC international cooperation Experts : 1

Duration of the project (according to SA/SC): 42 months

Start date of the project :
 according to SA/SC: 21/01/2009
 effective : 01/07/2009

End date of the project:
 according to SA/S : 30/06/2012
 effective : 21/01/2013

Project management methods : Co-management and own-management

Total budget for the project : 5 500 000 €

Period covered by the report: : 01/07/2009-21/01/2013

Annexes		Yes	No
1.	Results summary		
2.	Situation of receipts and expenses for the year considered		
3.	Disbursement rate of the project		
4.	Personnel of the project		
5.	Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender		
6.	Equipments		
7.	Trainings		
8.	Backers		

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APPRAISAL

Evaluate the relevance and the performance of the project by means of the following assessments:

- 1. - Very satisfactory
- 2. - Satisfactory
- 3. - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements
- 4. - Non satisfactory
- X. - Unfounded

Write down your answer in the column corresponding to your functions during the project execution.:

	National execution official	BTC execution official
RELEVANCE¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19)		
1. Is the project relevant compared to the national development priorities?	2	1
2. Is the project relevant compared to the Belgian development policy?		
Indicate your result according to the three themes below:		
a) Gender		Gender 1
b) Environment		Environment: na
c) Social economy	Social economy 1	Social economy: 1
3. Were the objectives of the project always relevant?	1	1
4. Did the project meet the needs of the target groups?	2	2
5. According to its objectives, did the project rely on the appropriate local	1	1

¹ According to PRIMA, §70, p.19, it is a matter "of appreciating if the choices regarding to the objectives, the target groups and the local execution organs remain relevant and consistent according to the general principles of a useful and efficient aid, and according to the execution of the local, regional, international and Belgian development policies and strategies"

execution organs?

	National execution official	BTC execution official
RELEVANCE² (PRIMA, §71, pp.19-20)		
1. Did the results of the project contribute to the carrying out of its objectives ³ ? (efficiency)	2	2
2. Evaluate the intermediate results (efficiency)	2	2
3. Are the management methods of the project appropriated? (efficiency)	1	1
4. Were the following resources appropriated (efficiency) :		
a. Financial means?	2	1
b. Human resources ?	3	3
c. Material and equipments?	2	1
5. Were the project resources effectively used and optimized in order to reach the foreseen results? (efficiency)	2	2
6. Was the project satisfactory on a cost-efficiency approach in comparison to similar interventions? (efficiency)	2	2
7. According to the execution planning, assess the speed of the execution. (respect of deadlines)	2	1

² According to PRIMA, §71 pp. 19-20, it is a matter of "appreciate and measure the foreseen performances agreed during the preparation traineeships according to the 4 criteria and the indicators established during the formulation (The 4 criteria are efficiency, suitability respect of deadlines and quality of the personnel)"

³ See annex 1 for further information

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Indicate your global evaluation of the project by means of the following appreciations:

- 1 - Very satisfactory
- 2 - Satisfactory
- 3 - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements
- 4 - Non satisfactory
- X - Unfounded

	National execution official	BTC execution official
Global evaluation of the project	2	2

Comment your evaluation, which can be broader than the strict framework of the abovementioned relevance and performance criteria and differ from the given evaluation.


(1 page max)

The implementation of the programme has suffered from different burdens which had an impact on the achieved results.

The project design was to have in pilot phase of 3 years during which animals would be put in place as well as a number of supporting initiatives, not only limited to the livestock domain but also having an impact on social and economic level. This initial phase would have been followed by a consolidation phase of 5 years for training, monitoring of selected farmers to collect technical and economic data. This second phase would have enabled the programme to assist RAB in putting in place a system for gathering and handling information coming from the farmers. The second phase would also have given the opportunity to the national Institutes to make a link between the genetic improvement of the selected animal breeds in confined research location and the results in rural areas at farmer's level.

Due to the "division of labor" policy and the sectors Rwanda and Belgium agreed upon to support, the second phase was deprogrammed creating time and spending constraints for the programme.

Moreover APEL complied from the starting day on with the national decentralisation policy. As the Districts were not familiar with the BTC policy of a specifically earmarked support under the implementation responsibility of the District but still closely monitored and followed up by BTC, a lot of time was lost putting additional pressure on the programme to realise a maximum of the globally planned activities.



Despite those constraints some consistent results were obtained, as confirmed by the FE mission.

The relevance of the programme remains valid; sustainably reducing poverty by initiating poor rural households in small livestock husbandry matches the expectations of decision makers in Rwanda and Belgium although the last one will no longer support the agricultural sector.

The efficiency of the distribution of animals and the organization of the beneficiaries is very good. Aspects as housing and fodder crop production are less impressive.

The level of effectiveness varies between the results and the Districts. It is estimated that 60% of the households will continue animal husbandry. The reimbursement rate to the revolving fund of 46% after 2 years is good having in mind that the beneficiaries received young animals needing one year more to give birth to the first offspring, which need another 6 months growing before entering the credit system.

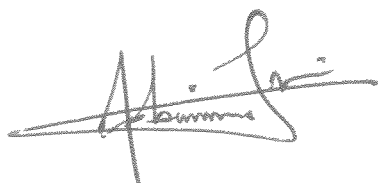
The organization of the beneficiaries in cooperatives at village level and their implication in the selection of new beneficiaries is crucial for the effectiveness and the sustainability of the system. The degree of organization varies between the districts due to the priorities given and the view on areal coverage of cooperatives.

During the implementation APEL gained coherence by joining the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) in the districts. The coordination by JADF might prevent other project to distribute animals to the same households as those supported by APEL.

The impact on poverty reduction can be measured through the reduction of the number of households classified as marginal and poor. The number of households in these two categories has fallen with 11.2 percent points between 2001 and 2012.

The average investment of APEL per household is about 300 €. This cost will decrease as long as the reimbursements in the rotating credit system continue.

National execution official	BTC execution official
2	2
NDASISENGA Fabrice	DE BROYNÉ Luc



2. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

1. If necessary, describe the Specific objectives and the Intermediate results of the project, as mentioned in the project document, as well as the implemented changes (when, how and why).

General objective	A contribution to poverty reduction is provided by improving the living standard of small stock farmers.
Specific objective	The foundations of a sustainable small stock development system are laid.
Expected outputs	<p>Result 1. Small stock breeding is developed by poor farmers using improved, effective and sustainable production methods.</p> <p>Result 2. A genetic improvement system of small ruminants, pigs, rabbits and poultry is initiated and appropriate breeding techniques are extended.</p> <p>Result 3. The private sector, including micro finance, has developed the small stock value chain</p> <p>Result 4. MINAGRI's capacities are strengthened at national and district level.</p>
Target group	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The poor farmer communities: the programme will focus on the most vulnerable communities in particular, families owning less than a quarter of a hectare, women and orphans headed families.2. National institutions (MINAGRI/RARDA, ISAR, ISAE, UNR, ...) involved in developing small stock breeding.

Comments:

As stated above, the programme suffered from important delays mainly on result 2. The micro finance component and the support to value chain development (R3) were put on hold by the PSC requesting the PMU to focus on Result 1.



2. To which extent was the specific objective of the project reached, according to the accepted indicators?

The specific objective reads as follows: "The foundations of a sustainable small stock development system are laid".

The MTR found the original indicators not SMART. New indicators were defined in a participative way during the MTR mission. According to the end evaluation the new indicators were neither SMART. Moreover neither the baseline study nor the questionnaire used by the Districts to identify the beneficiaries gave clear indication on the situation before the intervention of the programme. It can be said that no valuable base line information was gathered at the beginning of the programme. Therefore new and old indicators are used to evaluate the achievements of the programme:

The original indicators for the specific objective were:

-increase of the number of animals: all districts were focusing on this activity and this was supported by the PSC. The programme financed the distribution of 24 128 animals to 16 834 poor households achieving 100% of the programmed objective.

-reduction of animal diseases: there were no useful figures available before the intervention to measure this indicator. During the implementation the programme's area was hit by African Swine Fever and Foot and Mouth Disease. Some losses (+/- 7%) were noted in the swine population in the Nyamagabe and the Nyaruguru Districts. No other epidemics were noted. The programme made available a quantity of drugs to the Districts. The veterinarians are using them when needed.

-increase of the meat market: figures on the quantities are not available but the general impression is that the number of animals sold on the markets were increasing.

The reviewed indicators for the specific objective:

-the number of beneficiaries able to pay for health systems increases by 50%. No figures were available at the start of the programme. A survey done by the programme in 2012 among the 374 beneficiaries of the first badge of animals distributed at the end of 2009/beginning of 2010 indicates that the number of households paying for the insurance has increased from 59 to 186 households, an increase from 15,77 % to 49,73 %.

-the number of daily meals/adult at the end of the transition period between 2 harvesting seasons has increased from 1,2 to 2 meals per day and the variety of meals has increased by 20%. These indicators appeared not to be measurable on a reliable way.

-The proportion of children above 12 years continuing the education has increased with 50%: the indicator has not been assessed because no detailed figures were available. National statistics were not specific enough to be useful in the region APEL was operating.



-the number of families having a saving account has increased: the survey done by APEL indicates an increase of households having a saving account from 41/374 to 203/374 households.

-the activities in the field of small livestock by the districts have increased with 20%: all districts have committed in their action plan 2012-2013 to continue the animal revolving fund.

-the number of days dedicated to small livestock activities by the sector veterinarian has increased by 50%. This indicator is not realistic because a reliable assessment is difficult to make. The district and sector veterinarians were charged by the district authorities to implement the programme's activities. During the implementation tight links have been created and maintained between veterinarians and beneficiaries guaranteeing their further implication.

-at the end of the project the volume of marketing small livestock has increased with 10% at national level. The implementation period of APEL was too short to have a reliable assessment. Animal market and slaughterhouses built by APEL will help districts to better organise tax collecting. In Nyamagabe one of the markets, Ryarubondo, generates 72.000.000 Rwf/year of tax. Farmers can benefit from the advantage of selling animals according to their weight (because of the scales to weigh available). Some districts which have no small slaughterhouses can develop their production of meat with required standards

Comments: the quantitative indicators for the specific objective, as far as the distribution of animals is concerned, are met but were easy to implement. The qualitative indicators are difficult to assess on a reliable way.

The indicators for the specific objective are aiming at measuring the decrease of the poverty of households, at assessing the ability of the Districts to plan and to monitor small livestock activities and at assessing the increase of the role of small stock in social and economic development in rural areas. The final evaluation found the impact of the programme significant and the PMU is confident that the specific objective of having initiated the foundation of a sustainable small stock development, is met.



3 To which extent were the intermediate results of the project reached, according to the accepted indicators?

R1: Small stock breeding is developed by poor farmers using improved, effective and sustainable production methods.

This result was to be implemented integrally by the 5 partner Districts through Execution Agreements.

As said above, the programme suffered from indicators which were considered "not smart". This combined with the limited implementation time forced APEL to focus on the distribution of animals to the poor families in the districts combined with some accompanying initiatives as building animal sheds, food and drug supply and in the field training.

The following table gives a situation of the technical implementation in the Districts.

Sheds

District	Planning 2009-2012 by Districts					Implemented on 31/12/2012					% impl
	pigs	goat	sheep	rabbit	Total	pigs	goat	sheep	rabbit	Total	
Huye	996	904	0	40	1 940	996	904	0	40	1 940	100
Nyamagabe	2 080	907	0	37	3 024	1 000	907	0	37	1 944	64
Gisagara	972	712	0	52	1 736	972	712	0	52	1 736	100
Ngororero	1 758	675	365	2	2 800	1 695	640	345	2	2 682	95
Nyaruguru	300	200	0	50	500	300	200	0	0	500	100
Total	6 106	3 398	365	131	10 000	4 963	3 363	345	131	8 802	79

Animals

District	Planning 2009-2012					Implemented					% impl
	pigs	goat	sheep	rabbit	Total	pigs	goat	sheep	rabbit	Total	
Huye	1 118	3 434	0	200	4 752	1 118	3 434	0	200	4 752	100
Nyamagabe	2 080	1 800	0	185	4 065	2 080	1 800	0	185	4 065	100
Gisagara	1 698	3 765	0	260	5 723	1 698	3 765	0	260	5 723	100

Ngororero	1 898	1 410	730	12	4 050	1 898	1 410	730	12	4 050	100
Nyaruguru	1 100	4 744	1 048	250	7 142	1 100	4 744	1048	250	7 142	100
Total	7 894	15 153	1 778	907	25 732	7 894	15 153	1 778	907	25 732	100

Beneficiaries

District	Number of beneficiaries					Implementation					% impl
	pigs	goat	sheep	rabbit	Total	pigs	goat	sheep	rabbit	Total	
Huye	1 118	1 717	0	40	2 875	1 118	1 890	0	40	3 048	106
Nyamagabe	2 080	907	0	37	3 024	2 080	907	0	37	3 024	100
Gisagara	1 698	1 898	0	52	3 648	1 698	1 898	0	52	3 648	100
Ngororero	1 898	705	365	2	2 970	1 898	705	365	2	2 970	100
Nyaruguru	1 100	2 438	548	40	4 126	1 100	2 480	524	40	4 144	100
Total	7 894	7 665	913	171	16 643	7 894	7 880	365	171	16 834	101

With regard to the figures given above the first intermediate result has been reached although the given limited time.

R2 : Genetic improvement system of small ruminants, pigs, rabbits and poultry is initiated and appropriate breeding techniques are extended.

This result was to be implemented by Research Institutes (RAB Research) and Institutes of higher Education (ISAE and UP) through execution agreements.

Due to administrative burdens, mainly related to public procurement, the implementation of this result has known a significant delay.

The indicators were focussing on the impact of genetic improvement on the long term, which could not been realised during the 3 year implementation period.

RAB Research imported in June 2011, 60 female and 5 bucks of BOER breed. During the first year the goat nucleus suffered from considerable losses of animals. A specific reason has not been identified. The breeding programme of RAB Research started therefore only at the end of 2012 with a limited number of selected animals.

UP was in charge of the genetic improvement of pigs. This Institute appeared not to be able to purchase the breeding nucleus of Landrace Pigs. At the end of 2012 APEL imported a flock of 120 pigs for distribution to UP, ISAE and 10 private breeders. APEL provided also 3 kits for pig artificial insemination for the named Institutes and the pig breeding center of Kisaro. 2 Boars were trained to mount the dummy sow.

ISAE was in charge of the sheep genetic improvement programme. Like the other institutes the import of selected animals was done at the end of the project. 35 animals were imported. Although ISAE elaborated a pig genetic improvement planning with a follow-up done by students, the time left till the end of APEL was too short to have a significant feed back.

The impact of the project in the field of genetic improvement is questionable, mainly because of the late implementation of the activity and the limited number of selected animals imported.

R3. The private sector, including micro finance, has developed the small stock value chain

From the beginning on the project was considered too ambitious given the limited implementation time. The PSC decided to cancel this result and to focus on the distribution of animals to the poor. The budget of this result was also shifted to the first result.

Some private initiatives were supported. One cooperative started a poultry unit aiming at producing one day old chickens. APEL imported 880 parent stock. At the beginning the cooperative started its programme correctly but after a while internal disagreement between the members came up and the flock was neglected. The unit was hand over to the District of Gisagara which sold distributed the poultry to the poor.

The Programme also supported the pig breeding unit in Kisaro in Rulindo District. This center is due to become the main pig improving center in Rwanda. A artificial insemination kit for pigs has been provided and at the closure of the project it was operational.

The Programme started also a goat breeding consultative platform bringing together RAB-Research and 3 important goat breeders in the country.

The social services in the Districts, with the support of District and sector veterinarians were organizing the beneficiaries in associations or pre-cooperatives. But, here again, the time left was too short to finalise.

R4. MINAGRI's capacities are strengthened at national and district level.

At the end of the programme RAB did not yet have an operational unit for collecting the data about small livestock. Within RAB 2 departments were created for the follow-up of pigs and small ruminants and a national strategy is elaborated.

All District veterinarians were formally employed by RAB or by the District. The programme provided support to district and sector veterinarians either operationally or financially to enable them to move around in the field. Training has been given to the technical staff.

Training has also been organized for the administrative staff of the districts. The training were focusing on the important domains of APEL.

District authorities had the opportunity to visit all important breeding initiatives in the country.

A number of infrastructures were built or rehabilitated on APEL budget:

RAB level: One office building for the Programme
 The satellite veterinary laboratory of Huye
 The satellite veterinary laboratory of Nyagatare

District of Nyamagabe: 2 animal markets

District of Nyaruguru: 1 slaughterhouse and 2 animal markets

District of Huye: 1 slaughterhouse and 1 animal market

District of Gisagara: 1 slaughterhouse and 1 animal market

District of Ngororero: 2 slaughterhouses

These infrastructures are useful and do ensure a better marketing of animals and meat products. The management of the infrastructure in the Districts is done by associations of butchers.

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3. Describe the follow-up evaluation system established when the project was implemented.

1 page max.

Field activities on district level

The APLE activities in the Districts were implemented through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with each district. The agreement detailed the obligation of each party

During the implementation of the project a monitoring and evaluation unit was set up within the programme as designed in the TFF. This unit is involved in the daily follow up of the activities. According to the TFF this unit should have been incorporated and guided in the Rwanda Agriculture Board. But the RAB decided to set up a separate unit for the follow up and the evaluation of all the projects linked to the MINAGRI.

The M/E unit set up by APEL turned out to work very weakly, mainly due to the fact that the main office and the area of field operations were located far away from each other. To move the M/E unit appeared not to be a solution. An alternative could have been the recruitment of another technician for the monitoring in the field but the time span of the project was too short to impact effectively the evaluation.

In the second half of the implementation period of the programme the M/E unit at RAB level did some monitoring. Their recommendations were even difficult to implement again due to the limited live span of the project.

The monitoring was therefore done through monthly reports of the technical assistants, through regular field visits of the project management unit and occasionally through its M/E unit.

Activities on Institute level

The monitoring and evaluation of the activities at Institute level was done by the PMU in close collaboration with RAB administration.

The global programme

The entire programme was evaluated, as usual at the mid term and at the end of the project by external consultants.

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4. COMMENTS AND ANALYSIS

1. What are the major problems and questions having influenced the project implementation and how did the project attempt to solve them?

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-The major constraint of the implementation was the short perspective of live span of the programme. Only 3 years were given to implement the programme starting from scratch, a too short span to implement an animal breeding programme. This constraint influenced negatively the implementation of the activities.

-An other major constraint was the regular changing institutional and personnel environment: to whom APEL had to refer to:

- the first appointed national director received a new appointment after 6 months

- the recruited international technical assistant left at mid term of the implementation

- the RAB became operational in the second half of the programme with new structures and other people in charge to collaborate with the programme.

- new local administration came in after the local elections of February 2011. All mayors and a large part of the local administration changed forcing the PMU to start once again the information campaign to the newly elected local authorities where the previous one just had been informed a few months before.

- The delay in the recruitment of the programme's staff had a serious impact on the global implementation of the activities as well on district level as on the institution level, especially regarding the short live span of the programme. The delay was caused by the administrative procedures imposed by the national ruling.

-The staff was recruited through an independent organization specialized in management almost without a regard of the PMU. The quality of the staff was not always satisfying which had an impact on the 2 main units at PMU level: the M/E unit and the training unit.

-The districts and the institutions through witch APEL had to implement the activities were not familiar with the decentralization policy regarding "earmarked" activities and budget. At the start of the programme the PSC imposed to work through the administration of the partners instead of having all being implemented by the project. This was a rather unusual approach creating additional delays in the implementation.

- Missing or non-measurable indicators in log-frames



2. Which factors explain the differences in relation to the awaited results?

The above mentioned difficulties and constraints explain largely the difference between the awaited results and the implementation.

The MTR noted that the results were too ambitious. Even with a perspective of a second phase the MTR mission considered each result as a project on its own. With regards to the above mentioned constraints and the limited implementation time APEL could not realise all the objectives.

3. Which lessons can we learn from the project experience? Please give a detailed answer on the impact and the durability of the results.

Impact and durability

The PMU is convinced that the programme, although implemented in a limited live span, had an impact at different levels.

-On Ministry and RAB level a specific small livestock unit was set up. The necessary staff was appointed.

-All districts committed to continuing to include small stock breeding activities in their annual action plan.

-The impact on poverty reduction can be measured through the reduction of the number of households classified as marginalized and poor on a scale of five categories of well-being. The number of households in these two categories has fallen with 11.2 percent points between 2011 and 2012 according an overview done by APEL. The percentage of beneficiaries who, two years after receiving the animals, could pay for the mutual health Insurance increased from 15 to 54% according the same overview. Moreover 80% of the beneficiaries has noted an improvement in the yield of their crops and consequently of the nutrition of their household.

-Another indication that APEL had an impact is that in the second half of the implementation period, it received several requests of other districts to unfold a similar programme as in the 5 districts. The same request came also from cooperatives, individual entrepreneurs and other projects. Pig breeding was the most frequently requested breeding.

-The weakness of APEL programme, being implemented as is, lays in the sustainability of the activities. All beneficiaries, prior to the distribution of animals, received extensive training and freshening courses but a long term follow up is needed.

-APEL would have wished to organize thoroughly the beneficiaries in associations or other structures designed to defend the interest of the small farmers but this was not

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possible as the requested extension of the programme was not accepted because of the "division of labor" agreed between development partners forcing Belgium to leave the agriculture sector.

Lesson learned

-Districts and state ran partners (ISAE,RAB,UPU) need a time to get familiar with the administrative constraints of the MoU.

-A project dealing with animal breeding or agriculture activities should last longer than 3 years. A minimum of 5 years of implementation is required. This is also needed to start a "pass on the gift" system.

- Are the poor beneficiaries the best target group for distribution of livestock, especially in a short term perspective? The needs of the poor farmers are immense and they are permanently living under debt pressure. Therefore they have a tendency to sell immediately the gift instead of considering it as an investment which will be profitable on the long term. There is a need for a long term programme to demonstrate the benefits.

-If development programmes are working with national technical assistants at District level, attention should be paid to the danger that the districts are overloading them with administrative work.

-Animal genetic improvement is a long term initiative requiring more financial support than was available in the present Programme. Such a programme is therefore best financed on national budget.

-A larger number of selected animals is necessary to create the necessary genetic variability.

- More training and organization is needed to build the pass on system (revolving fund) This system is best based on a community approach to ensure that all people within the community will benefit from the programme.

4. According to you, how was the project perceived by the target groups?

APEL had different target groups:

-The poor beneficiaries: the project was well perceived.

Although a number of poor beneficiaries were only looking for receiving some animals for free a large part of them understood the message that the gift was an investment for the long term. The final review mission estimated that 60 to 65% of the beneficiaries had understood the idea behind the gift.



-Local Authorities and partners institutions

Local authorities have been reluctant to own the project activities although they signed a MoU with the programme. The role of the local technical assistant is essential in the perception: The perception is significantly better in the districts with a technical assistant with social skills.

-National Authorities

Much more attention is paid to milk production. Therefore milk cow programmes and projects are better perceived. This is linked to the Rwandan tradition and to prestige.

Nevertheless at the end of the 2012 small stock breeding has been discussed and supported at the highest political level concluding that this kind of initiative is far more accessible for the poor farmers.

5. Did the follow-up evaluation or the monitoring, and the possible audits and controls have any results? How were the recommendations taken into account?

-During the implementation phase the APEL programme was evaluated at mid term. The recommendations of the mid term evaluation, done after only 1 year of activity were taken in account as far as possible. The departure of the ITA just after the mid term mission and the arrival of the new ITA were major events disturbing the good implementation of all the recommendations. The limited time live for the programme also didn't allow to implement some of the recommendations.

-APEL office was administratively monitored by the local BTC Representation. No major remarks were done on the general and on the financial management.

-APEL office was audited by BTC-HQ. The few remarks were corrected within the given time frame.

-APEL office did a permanent close monitoring of the MoU with the Districts and the Institutes. The errors were continuously adjusted and corrected.

-The MoU with the Districts and the Institutes were audited twice during the implementation of the programme by external auditors. Both audits didn't find major errors and, if so, they were corrected within the given time frame

-All unused funds transferred to the partners according to the MoU, were returned to the APEL account and all accounts at District and Institute level were closed before the closing date of APEL.

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6. Which are your recommendations for the consolidation and the appropriation of post-project period (policy to be followed or implemented, necessary national resources, make target groups aware of their responsibilities, way to apply the recommendations ...)?

- MINAGRI-RAB will create and promote a platform of know-how including all stakeholders as RAB, MINAGRI, Districts, Research and Education Institutes and private breeders. It will be used for exchanging information and for reflecting on the results of small livestock breeding. This platform is designed to coordinate and to monitor all small stock activities nationwide.

-MINAGRI-RAB has initiated departments for small livestock breeding. A yearly budget should be made available to have them working correctly and to implement the national policy on small stock breeding.

- MINAGRI-RAB will focus on the collaboration with the Institutes and private breeders on genetic improvement mainly by implementing the breeding centres in the field and by supporting the feed back systems between the field, the Institutes and RAB.

- Regarding the genetic improvement the Rwandan Government is requested to make available the necessary budgets in order to avoid interruption in the programme and to extend the size of the herds of selected animals.

-The Districts will continue to include the initiated small stock breeding programmes in their yearly Development Action Plan, mainly to follow up the "pass-on the gift" system. This can, be done through the agriculture/veterinary services in the field and through the socio-economic agents at district level. They will also be responsible for elaborating the lists of new beneficiaries scheduled to receive animals through the rotating credit system. The list will be approved by the assembly during the communal working day in the districts and sectors. The new receivers should be well trained and well organized in cooperatives.

-The Districts are the owners of the infrastructure built with APEL budget. A yearly maintenance budget should be voted having in mind the local income taxes generated by those infrastructures.

-The Institutes will go on with the genetic improvement programme according to the MoU they signed with APEL and MINAGRI. They will monitor the genetic improvement programme and do the feed back to MINAGRI-RAB. Regular import of new selected males will be needed in order to avoid inbreeding. The request should be done by the Institutes and the funds should be made available by MINAGRO-RAB.

-The Institutes will focus on close collaboration with the main private breeders in the country in order to create an "open genetic" and to adapt continuously the quality of the animals to the rural environment.



7. Conclusions

Although the implementation of the activities in the field started with a significant delay and encountered several difficulties the programme has had a real impact on the development of small livestock breeding among the poor rural households.


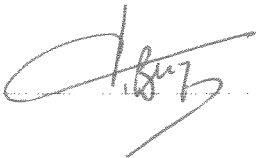

Distribution of small livestock as done by APEL is an excellent tool to alleviate poverty among marginal and vulnerable rural households having small plots of arable land. Moreover it creates and strengthens the social network ties of population after disasters, if the approach of the revolving fund is respected by all actors.

2 main weaknesses have to be noted as far as sustainability is concerned. The decision of the Belgian Governments to withdraw from the agriculture sector made it impossible to have an extension of the present programme nor a full second phase. Therefore not enough time was left for developing thorough training programmes for the farmers. A second weakness is the lack of having the farmers organised in cooperatives. Both weaknesses may have an impact on the long term sustainability.

Local authorities have played an important role in the implementation of the activities to the benefit of the population. Hopefully they will go on in coordinating the credit system and in supporting learning platforms and farmer's organisations at village level.


The implementation period was too short to allow the Institutes to develop fully the animal genetic improvement, as well in the research stations as in the field.

The overall conclusion is that APEL program, during the 3.5 year of existence, succeeded in implementing a lot of quantitative activities such as distributing animals and construction of slaughterhouses, but was less effective in developing the sustainability and the durability of the intermediate results.

National execution official	BTC execution official
NDASISENGA Fabrice 	 DE BROINEL 

4. ANNEXES

Annexes
Annex 1 Results summary
Annex 2 Situation of receipts and expenses
Annex 3 Disbursement rate of the project
Annex 4 Personnel of the project
Annex 5 Subcontracting activities
Annex 6 Equipments
Annex 7 Trainings
Annex 8 Backers



ANNEX 1: RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES SUMMARY (ACCORDING TO THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK)

Intermediate results	Indicators (foreseen or realized) as per TFF and MTR (A number of indicators has been listed in the project documents but, most of the indicators were not specific or not measurable). No specific targets were indicated by the MTR	Progress	
		End Target (as per annual District planning 2009-2012)	Realised
Result 1: Small stock breeding is developed by poor farmers using improved, effective and sustainable production methods	-Total number of animals distributed	pig 7 894 goat 15 153 sheep 1 778 <u>rabbits 907</u> total 25 732	pig 7 894, goats 15 153, sheep 1 778, <u>rabbits 907</u> total 25 732
	-Animal sheds built	Piggeries 6 106, goat 3 398, sheep 365, <u>rabbit 131</u> Total 10 000	Piggeries 4 963 goat 3 363 sheep 345 <u>rabbit 131</u> total 8 802
	-Number of beneficiaries	Pig breeders 7 894 Goat breeders 7 665 Sheep beneficiaries 913	Pig breeders 7 894 Goat breeders 7 880 Sheep beneficiaries 889

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		Rabbit beneficiaries 171	Rabbit beneficiaries 171
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the end of the project at least 50% of landless beneficiaries continue small stock breeding 	50%	Estimated at 65-70%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reimbursement through revolving fund 	60%	(Activity too recent to be evaluated. Number of households received an animal from the pass on system on 31/12/2012) Pig farmers: 1 727 Goat farmers: 631 Sheep farmers: 91 Rabbit breeders: X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nb poor families without small stock in the programme area is reduced 	22 377	Estimated at 6 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Widows and orphans participating constitute 50% of beneficiaries 	50%	64% of women, of which 39 are widows and 12 % orphans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries applying correctly at least 80% of the advises, of which 	X	Not measurable

	<p>50%applying integrally</p> <p>- Numeric production of small ruminants increases by 50% and of pigs by 40%</p>		<p>-Not measurable due to lack of base line figures</p> <p>-3 101 sows gave birth to 18 241 piglets of witch 70% was weaned.</p> <p>-2 768 does gave birth to 3 100 kits of which 85% reached weaning age</p> <p>-389 sheep gave birth to 521 lambs of which 15 % died before weaning.</p>
<p>Intermediate results</p>	<p>Indicators (foreseen or realized) as per TFF and MTR</p> <p>(A number of indicators has been listed in the project documents but, most of the indicators were not specific or not measurable) No specific targets were indicated.</p>	<p>End Target</p>	<p>Realised</p>
<p>Result 2: A genetic improvement system of small ruminants, pigs, rabbits and poultry is initiated and appropriate breeding techniques are extended.</p>	<p>-At the end of 2011, 3 Research /Education Institutes and X major breeders are involved in the genetic improvement</p>		<p>-Pig genetic improvement: 3 institutions are involved (ISAE/UP) and 7 major breeders got the pure bred landrace nucleus.</p> <p>-Goat genetic improvement: 1 Institute (RAB Research) and 3 major breeders got the a nucleus of pure bred Boer goats.</p> <p>-Sheep genetic improvement:</p>

	<p>- At the end of the programme a number of beneficiaries will have benefit from genetic improved animals provided by the Institutes</p>		<p>1 institute and 4 major breeders organisation got the Merinos nucleus.</p> <p>The planning of R2 activities has suffered from serious delay in the execution due to administrative burdens. Important farmers have benefit from the pure bred imported nuclei and not yet from the Institutes.</p>
	<p>- At the end of the programme implementation of X number of genetic improved animals will be put in place</p>		<p>The mating centres in the district have benefit from imported improved animals (F1 pig landrace and F1 Boer bucks.</p>
	<p>- At the end of the project X actors of Research and Extension services will have held a number of consulting meetings.</p>		<p>Delayed</p>

	<p>- At the end of the programme research will have published X supporting documents on small stock breeding for extension purpose.</p> <p>- At the end of the programme the does, ewes and sows will have a weight X% more than local breed.</p> <p>At the end of the programme the offspring of the genetic improved animals at beneficiary level has a weaning weight of X % for goats and pigs.</p> <p>- AT the end of the project the selling price of improved piglets is 20% higher than local breeds.</p>		<p>1 document is prepared dealing with the preliminary findings of adaptability of Boer goat in Rwanda</p> <p>Delayed</p> <p>Delayed</p> <p>Delayed</p> <p>Not realised because consumers are not willing to pay more for improved breeds</p>
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		Progress	
		End Target	Realised
Intermediate results	Indicators (foreseen or realized) as per TFF and MTR (A number of indicators has been listed in the project documents but, most of the indicators were not specific or not measurable). No specific targets were indicated.		
	-The animal marketing is improved	X	Livestock market are organised in all district and the marketing of small livestock increases significantly. Monitoring and Evaluation cell of the project was not able to get updated statistics.
Result 3: The private sector, including micro finance, has developed the small stock value chain.	-At least 20 private breeders are selling genetically improved animals from their farm	X	The programme has no sufficient implementation time. A number of pig farmers have market some litters after having fulfill their obligation towards the revolving fund. The goat and sheep beneficiaries are presently complying with their

	<p>-The private sector organises itself and acts in a coordinated way for</p>	X	<p>commitment towards the revolving system and have not yet had the opportunity to sell animals</p>
	<p>-Financial modalities adapted to animal breeding and animal husbandry are in place and are used by the farmers</p>	X	<p>The project organised several meetings in the Districts with all stakeholders in animal production. The request of the sector to the programme was to benefit from slaughterhouses and well equipped animal market places (see R4).</p>
			<p>This activity was cancelled by the PSC</p>

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		Progress	
		End Target	Realised
Intermediate results	Indicators (foreseen or realized) as per TFF and MTR (A number of indicators has been listed in the project documents but, most of the indicators were not specific or not measurable). No specific targets were indicated.		
	-In 2012 Rab-Animal Extension is collecting data on small stock on national level	X	-Collecting data is happening through the RAB veterinary services. A lot can be improved but the life span of the programme is too short.
Résultat 4: MINAGRI's capacities are strengthened at national and district level.	- An observatory is operational at RAB level analysing every semester the evolution of small stock -RAB is implementing a national policy of small livestock breeding	X X	-This is out of the reach of the programme -A statement on the importance of small livestock for poor farmers has been done to the parliament by the authorities in November 2012 -the national Dialogue has approved in December 2012



	<p>- At the end of the project the district development plans on small stock are implemented</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>the porcine artificial insemination initiatives District Development plans 2009-2012 have been integrally implemented as far as small livestock is concerned. All Districts committed themselves to go on with support to small livestock activities.</p>
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ANNEX 2: EXPENSES

Budget Code	Description of Budget Headings	Task Code	Sector Code	TOTAL COST BELGIAN CONTRIBUTION (€)	CUMULATED EXPENSES (€ on 31/12/2012)
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PART A : The foundations of a sustainable small stock development system are laid.

Result 1 : Small stock breeding is developed by poor farmers using improved, effective and sustainable production methods.

A/R1/1	Identify the beneficiaries. Base line survey			30 225	30 225,00
A/R1/2	Develop physical and technical Environment (housing + forrage crop)			1 352 518	1 360 615,05
A/R1/3	Obtain and distribute valuable animals			1 273 000	1 306 057,66
A/R1/4	Organise farmers technical training and advise			419 200	365 843,31
Subtotal Result 1-Part A				3 074 943	3 740 395,59

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Result 2 : Genetic improvement system of small ruminants, pigs, rabbits and poultry is initiated and appropriate breeding techniques are extended.

A/R2/1	Genetic improvement of small ruminants			233 348,00	234 265,80
A/R2/2	Purchase and multiply improved pig, rabbit, poultry breed.			133 000,00	137 293,47
A/R2/3	Organise research in the field of small stock breeding			8 514,78	8 696,43
A/R2/4	Testing non traditional animal farming .			429,26	372,97
A/R2/5	Strengthen de link between research and extension.			9 375,00	5 172,86
Subtotal Result 2-Part A				384 667,04	385 801,53

Result 3 : The private sector, including micro finance, has developed the small stock value chain.

A/R3/1	Installation of private entrepreneurs			40 078,94	24 702,00
A/R3/2	Support operating private technical advisers			595,02	595,02

A/R3/3	Organise the micro-credit system			4 669,83	4 651,92
Subtotal Result 3-Part A				45 343,79	29 948,94

Result 4 : MINAGRI's and stakeholders' capacities are strengthened at national and district level.

A/R4/1	Support to MINAGRI / RAB			154 300,00	143 563,04
A/R4/2	Support on district and sector level			118 341,06	118 341,06
Subtotal Result 4-Part A				45 343,79	261 904,10
Subtotal Part A				3 777 594,89	3 740 395,59

PART Z : General Means

Result 1 : Staffing costs

Z/R1/1	International Technical Assistant			600 000,00	574 099,31
Z/R1/2	Director of operations			24 888,00	26 514,41
Z/R1/3	Accountant, secretary			44 660,00	44464,78
Z/R1/4	Planton, guards			9 630,00	11 226,42
Subtotal Result 1-Part Z				679 178,00	656 304,92

Result 2 : Investments

Z/R2/1	Vehicle		34 951,63	34 951,63
Z/R2/2	Two vehicles		1 097,46	2 047,22
Z/R2/3	Office equipment		7 083,93	6 827,90
Z/R2/4	Computer equipment		26 800,00	27 070,48
Z/R2/5	Rehabilitation Offices		41 293,31	41 221,76
	Subtotal Result 2-Part Z		111 226,33	112 118,99

Result 3 : Running costs

Z/R3/1	Rent		0	0,00
Z/R3/2	Maintenance costs		12 600,00	6 645,77
Z/R3/3	Car renting		68 000,00	71 797,79
Z/R3/4	Running costs vehicles (motor bikes)		117 724,41	81 773,12
Z/R3/5	Telecommunications		16 200,00	16 346,92
Z/R3/6	Office supplies		21 600,00	19 366,30
Z/R3/7	Field allowances		45 000,00	38 689,63
Z/R3/8	Representation expenses and external communication		12 485,00	8 867,19
Z/R3/9	Training/documents formation		9 000,00	8 041,37
Z/R3/10	Interest charges		2 700,00	1 778,94
Z/R3/11	VAT co-management		0,00	-164,11
Z/R3/12	Banking costs		0,00	312,43
Z/R3/13	Car maintenance		21 000,00	21 614,81
Z/R3/14	VAT own-management		0,00	168,86

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	Subtotal Result 3-Part Z			326 309,41		275 332,82

Result 4 : Audit and evaluation

Z/R4/1	Evaluation (midterm, final)			64 192,00		63 656,57
Z/R4/2	Audit			24 000,00		5 108,07
Z/R4/1	Backstopping			0,00		0,00
Z/R4/1	Audit regie			17 499,37		17 750
	Subtotal Result 4-Part Z			105 691,37		86 514,64
		Subtotal/Part Z		1 222 405,11		1 130 177,57
				5 000 000,00		4 870 666,96
	GRAND TOTAL					




ANNEX 3: DISBURSEMENT RATE OF THE PROJECT

Source of financing	Cumulated budget €	Real cumulated expenses (€ on 31/07/2013)	Cumulated disbursement rate (€ on 31/07/2013)	Comments and remarks
Direct Belgian Contribution	5 000 000	4 870 573,16	4 870 573,16	
Contribution of the Partner Country	500 000	500 000		
Contribution of the Counterpart Funds	0	0	0	
Other source	0	0	0	

ANNEX 4: PERSONNEL OF THE PROJECT

Personnel type (title, name and gender)	Duration of recruitment (start and end dates)	Comments (recruitment periods, profile relevance ...)
<p>1. National personnel put at disposal by the Partner Country</p> <p>Dr Nshymiyimana Alphonse, Director of Intervention, male</p> <p>Dr Ndayisenga Fabrice, Director of Intervention, male</p>	<p>01/07/2009 - 08/04/2010</p> <p>09/04/2010-21/01/2013</p>	<p>Director of animal production at RAB</p> <p>Head of Small Ruminant department at RAB</p>
<p>2. Support personnel, locally recruited</p> <p>-Dr Shyaka Innocent, NTA in charge of the programme, based in Gisagara District, male</p> <p>-Ir Bizimana François, NTA in charge of the programme, based in Ngororero District, male</p> <p>-Ir Habimana Alexis, NTA in charge of the programme, based in Huye District, male</p> <p>-Ir Musangamfura Médard, NTA in charge of the programme, based in Nyamagabe District, male</p>	<p>15/02/2010-31/12/2012</p> <p>15/02/2010-31/12/2012</p> <p>15/02/2010-31/12/2012</p> <p>15/02/2010-31/12/2012</p>	

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-Ir Ndagano Constantin, NTA in charge of the programme based in Nyamagabe district, male	15/02/2010-31/12/2012	
-Ir Uwimana Thérèse, ATn in charge of monitoring and evaluation, female	15/02/2010-31/12/2012	This post should have been based in the operating zone of the programme and not at central level.
-Ir Ndukundakozera , NTA in charge of planning and training, male	15/02/2010-31/12/2012	At the start of the programme he was in charge of assisting the RARDA in its planning but due to the reorganisation of the Ministry this function became useless; he was charged with the coordination of the training of famers
-Mukarushema Julienne, in charge of the accountancy and administration, female	15/02/2010-21/02/2012	Mrs Mukarushema got an international scholarship and left the project
-Akiki Ruti Sylvie, in charge of the accountancy and administration, female	21/02/2012-21/01/2013	
-Mukarugwisa Spéciose, in charge of the secretary and stock management, female	15/02/2010-31/12/2012	
-Mukahirwa Philomène, office worker, female	15/02/2010-31/12/2012	

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3. Training personnel, locally recruited	NA	Training was done by the NTA
4. International Personnel (outside BTC) -none	none	
5. Expert in International Cooperation (BTC) Maricaux Michel De Bruyne Luc	01/07/2009-31/12/2011 01/02/2011-21/01/2013	

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ANNEX 5: SUBCONTRACTING ACTIVITIES AND INVITATIONS TO TENDER

List of open tenderings

5-1 DAO 01/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 17/09/2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 04/12/2009

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Interhouse Ltd, Kigali

Object of the contract: 15 trial bikes and helmets

Cost of the contract: 24 947 475 RWF

Duration of the contract: 4 months

Results and comments: The equipment has been provided as scheduled

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5-2 DAO 02/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 24/08/2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 11/12/2009

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Shoppers Stop sarl, Kigali

Object of the contract: Office furniture

Cost of the contract: 5 715 000 RWF

Duration of the contract: 1 month

Results and comments: The equipment has been provided as scheduled

5-3 DAO 03/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 24/08/2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 27/11/2009

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Robotic solutions sarl, Kigali

Object of the contract: IT Equipment

Cost of the contract: 11 055 700 RWF

Duration of the contract: 1 months

Results and Comments: The equipment has been provided as scheduled

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5-4 DAO 04/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 24/08/2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 26/11/2009

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Papeterie Prix BAS

Object of the contract: Office supplies

Cost of the contract: 1 341 060 RWF

Duration of the contract: 1 month

Results and comments : The equipment has been provided as scheduled

5-5 DAO 05/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 17/09/2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 08/02/2010

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Global Management Company

Object of the contract: Translation of documents

Cost of the contract: 12 000 000 RWF

Duration of the contract: 01/02/2011

Results and comments: The main documents of the programme have been translated in French, English or Kinyiarwanda

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5-6 DAO 06/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 28/09/2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 28/12/2009

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): SADE sarl / Bucopser sarl

Object of the contract: Base line Study

Cost of the contract: 24 180 000 RWF

Duration of the contract: 2 months

Results and comments: A study has been done but the quality was very low. No practical information in relation with the indicators could be retrieved from the final document.

5-7 DAO 07/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 28/09/2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: cancelled

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company):

Object of the contract: Micro credit systems

Cost of the contract:

Duration of the contract:

Results and comments: The tender has been cancelled because the PSC restrained the activities of the programme, particularly the activities linked the Result 3.



5-8 DAO 08/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 28/09/2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 08/03/2010

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Jean Louis Bister, Wépion, Belgium

Object of the contract: Genetic Improvement Strategy of Small livestock

Cost of the contract: 20 348 €

Duration of the contract: 3 months

Results and comments: The study has been done and a document advising on the strategy of genetic improvement of small livestock was elaborated. The document has been sent to the Ministry and the RAB.

5-9 DAO 09/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: October 2009 Imvaho

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 24/12/2009

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Planeef sarl, Kigali

Object of the contract: Training of District Staff

Cost of the contract: 6 400 000 FRW

Duration of the contract: 3 months



Results and comments: The training has been provided as scheduled

5-10 DAO 10/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: October 2009, East African

Start date of the subcontracting contract: canceled

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company):

Object of the contract: Diagnosis of veterinary's laboratory capacity.

Cost of the contract: canceled

Duration of the contract: canceled

Results and comments: The Tender was canceled because of disagreement on the selected bidder.

5-11 DAO 12/2009/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: International Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: Imvaho November 8th, 2009

Start date of the subcontracting contract: January 2010

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Editrace sarl, Kigali

Object of the contract: Rehabilitation of the office block at RARDA Rubirizi

Cost of the contract: 24 818 080 Rwf

Duration of the contract: 2 months

Results and comments: the rehabilitation works have been executed as planned

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5-12 DAO 01 and DAO 02/2010/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 26/07/2010 Imvaho and readvertised on 28/09/2010

Start date of the subcontracting contract: canceled

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): na

Object of the contract: Supply of hedging machines

Cost of the contract: canceled

Duration of the contract: canceled

Results and comments: The Tender was cancelled because of no suitable bidders were present

5-13 DAO 03/2010/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 4/10/2010 Imvaho

Start date of the subcontracting contract: canceled

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): na

Object of the contract: Fuel vouchers

Cost of the contract: canceled

Duration of the contract: canceled

Results and comments: The Tender was cancelled because of no interest of potential bidders

5-14 DAO 04/2010/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

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Date of the invitation to tender: 28/09/2012 Imvaho

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 17/01/2011

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company):

Object of the contract: 3 laptop computers

Cost of the contract: 1 410 000 RWF

Duration of the contract: 1 month

Results and comments: The equipment has been supplied

5-15 DAO 05/2010/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 4/10/2010 Imvaho

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 25/01/2011

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company):

Object of the contract: supply of one day old parent chickens

Cost of the contract: 5 326 850 RWF

Duration of the contract: 3 months

Results and comments: the parent chickens have been supplied

5-16 DAO 06/2010/RARDA-APEL



Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 18/11/2010 Imvaho

Start date of the subcontracting contract: cancelled

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company):

Object of the contract: Security guarding of the office building

Cost of the contract: canceled

Duration of the contract: canceled

Results and comments: the programme was asked to use local defence forces to guard the office premises, like is done by RARDA

5-17 DAO 07/2010/RARDA-APEL

Tendering mode: Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 18/11/2010 Imvaho

Start date of the subcontracting contract: cancelled

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company):

Object of the contract: Supply of fuel vouchers

Cost of the contract: canceled

Duration of the contract: canceled

Results and comments: The tender was cancelled because no suitable bidder made an offer.

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5-18 DAO 04/MINAGRI/RAB/ARE/APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: 19 avril 2012

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 10/07/2012

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): AGROTECH SA

Object of the contract: Supply of Porcine Artificial Insemination kits

Cost of the contract: 33 080 916 Rwf

Duration of the contract: 10 weeks

Results and comments: the equipment has been supplied as scheduled

5-19 DAO 05/MINAGRI/RAB/ARE/APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: April 27th, 2012

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 07/08/2012

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): Best Supply Ltd

Object of the contract: Supply of 120 Pure Landrace pigs

Cost of the contract: 43 320 000 Rwf

Duration of the contract: 2 months after signing of the contract

Results and comments: the animals have been supplied as scheduled but due to low quality of a number of animals 10 have not been paid. This was agreed between the parties.

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5-20 DAO 06/MINAGRI/RAB/ARE/APEL

Tendering mode: Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: June 16th, 2012

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 04/09/2012

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): SMART Ltd

Object of the contract: Réhabilitation of the veterinary satellite laboratory in Huye District

Cost of the contract: 29 763 125 Rwf +3 482 715 Rwf

Duration of the contract: 2 months after signing the contract

Results and comments: the rehabilitation has been done as scheduled

5-19 DAO 07/MINAGRI/RAB/ARE/APEL

Tendering mode: National Open Tendering

Date of the invitation to tender: Imvaho October 8th, 2012

Start date of the subcontracting contract: 29/10/2012

Name of the subcontractor (or of the company): CEMS Ltd

Object of the contract: Rehabilitation of the veterinary satellite laboratory in Nyagatare District.

Cost of the contract: 49 980 667 Rwf +9 044 110 Rwf

Duration of the contract: 6 weeks+ extension of 2 weeks

Results and comments: the rehabilitation works have been executed as planned

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ANNEX 6: LIST OF THE EQUIPMENTS ACQUIRED DURING THE PROJECT

Car	Toyota, pick-up 4x4	1
Motorbikes	Yamahaha AG 100	15
Single desk	3 drawers	9
Double desk	L shaped, 3 drawers	2
High back chair		6
Lox Back chairs		6
Metallic book cases		12
Visitor chairs		22
Table		4
Kitchen cup board		2
Desktop with flat screen		7
Laptops	HP	10
Printers	HP	6
Stabilisers		7
External hard disk		2
Photocopier	Kyocera	1
Printer/ photocopier	HP CM 5030	1
Beamer with screen	Dell	1
Photo camera	Canon	1
Water dispenser		1

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ANNEX 7: TRAININGS

Training type	Country, Institution, Duration	Name or number of trained people	Dates of the trainings	Subject, content and level
Traineeship	Belgium, RARDA, 1 month	1		beekeeping
Scholarship				
Workshop	Administrative personnel of the Districts			Management of APEL and BTC systems
Other In the field training	All beneficiaries		Continuously since 2011	Small livestock health, husbandry and management

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ANNEX 8: BACKERS INTERVENTIONS

Interventions of other backers for the same project or for project pursuing the same specific objective.

Baillleurs de fonds intervenant dans le même projet				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comments
Baillleurs de fonds contribuant à un même objectif spécifique				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comments
Broederlijk Delen	Projet de Sécurité Alimentaire à Nyruguru (SAN)		Agricultural development	This project had a small ruminant component
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	Promotion d'un service vétérinaire privé de proximité au sud du Rwanda	930 035 €	Distribution of small livestock and promotion of private veterinary services	Financed by DGD, active in Huye and Nyabisindu