

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND ANIMAL RESOURCES



BTC RWANDA

BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

FINAL REPORT

PROJECT IPM - RWA 0604811



DEVELOPPEMENT D'UN SYSTEME DE GESTION INTEGREE
DE LUTTE CONTRE LES MALADIES ET RAVAGEURS
DE CULTURES - IPM – INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Rwanda, August 2011

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

	National execution official	BTC execution official

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".

RELEVANCE² (PRIMA, §71, pp.19-20)		
1. Did the results of the project contribute to the carrying out of its objectives ³ ? (efficiency)	1	1
2. Evaluate the intermediate results (efficiency)	2	2
3. Are the management methods of the project appropriated? (efficiency)	2	2
4. Were the following resources appropriated (efficiency) :	1	2
a. Financial means?	1	1
b. Human resources ?	1	1
c. Material and equipment?	2	2
5. Were the project resources effectively used and optimized in order to reach the foreseen results? (efficiency)	1	1
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	2

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

Globally, the IPM project in Rwanda is evaluated as having been very satisfactory at different points of view. First, at the beginning of the project, a series of 6 commodities (potato, maize as rotational crop with potato, banana, cassava, tomato and passion fruit) had been assigned to the project. All of these commodities have been successfully covered during the time of project execution. In addition to these commodities, other additional themes of activities including the

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

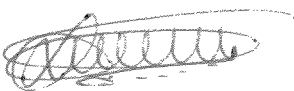
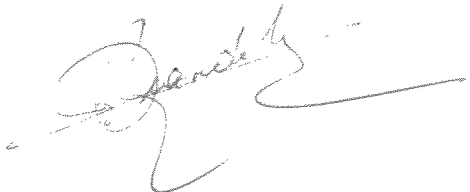
tamarillo crop, management of *Striga* as weed on cereals crops (Maize and sorghum) and integrated control of banana Xanthomonas wilt (BXW) have been also successfully treated by the project. For all of these specific intervention areas, the project has developed an innovative approach of using FFS at the level of farming communities and like capacity building of farmers has become a reality with this project. More specifically, this project has significantly contributed to increasing the skills of farmers in relation with management of pests and diseases by transmitting to them the basic knowledge about the development cycles and the appropriate methods allowing controlling these biotic constraints. It is effectively through the IPM project that the concept of integrated crop management (ICM) is really developed and disseminated in Rwanda for various commodities. On this view point, it can be considered that the IPM project has achieved more than the simple development of methods to control pests and diseases in crops of Rwanda.

With the FFS (Farmer Field School) approach used by the IPM project as extension method, it has been possible to bring a diversity of positive changes at the level of farmers' communities like: (i) availability of skilled service providers (the FFS facilitators), (ii) appropriate use of production inputs (seeds, fertilizers and pesticides), (iii) empowerment of farmers through a process of discovery based learning, (iv) possibility/opportunity for farmers to produce their own quality seeds, (v) increasing numbers of farmers organized in groups (FFS groups) becoming progressively cooperatives, (vi) these organized groups becoming target groups for other development initiatives.

The main criticism that could be said is that the IPM project has implemented the FFS method as a pioneer; with extension activities directly managed by the project without formally integrate its approach into the national Agriculture extension system. As a result, the continuity and sustainability of the actions are not guaranteed despite the success met with the farmers, and this despite the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture seems to want to adopt the FFS methodology and that certain activities are continued in emergency by the new Support Program to SPAT II.

Another critic is that, due to the great success of FFS trainings, there was no budget left to concretize the result A0402, which aimed to promote and strengthen the implementation of quarantine protocols for planting material. It was not possible to construct quarantine greenhouses or to finance the acquisition of hard laboratory equipment. Fortunately, this last activity has been taken in charge by R&T project.

In conclusion, it could be also mentioned that the high level of satisfaction related to the present project can be revealed that the FFS approach developed by the project has been adopted the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources as a national approach to be considered in the frame of the national agriculture extension strategy. This recent adoption by the national authorities of the FFS approach strategy as proposed by the IPM project based on real field experiences constitutes a proof of high level of relevance and performance of the project as it has practically achieved the assigned objectives in a very limited period of time.

National execution official	BTC execution official
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PART TWO: 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)

This project has a specific objective entitled as following '***To contribute to the improvement of agricultural productivity and to the environment protection by setting up an integrated management system to control diseases and pests of crops in Rwanda***'. This specific objective was designed based on the fact that agricultural productivity in Rwanda as it is the case in other countries of the Region is threatened by a series of biotic constraints (pests and diseases) while farmers are not aware about the most appropriate and sustainable methods to limit the impact of these constraints. In this frame, it was estimated that improvement of pest and disease control measures throughout Rwanda should be achieved by the large scale use of IPM (integrated pest management) in the country. For that, the project was organized around different major actions which can be classified in three main categories: (i) Achieving training relative to the IPM technology, (ii) deploying the different IPM components through an integrated manner at the level of farmers' fields, (iii) developing a communication strategy to highlight the beneficial consequences of the IPM at the national level.

Practically, achievement of this specific objective was expected to be performed through realization of the following eight intermediate results:

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS (8)

Result 1

Concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up IPM are reviewed and formulated.

Result 2

Training of trainers, in enough number, about the concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up IPM methods against diseases and pests achieved.

Result 3

Training of farmers at their round about the concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up IPM methods against diseases and pests is achieved.

Result 4

Availability of quality planting materials for foundation, basic, and commercial (certified or of declared quality) for the main crops adapted to agro-ecological conditions of Rwanda is available.

Result 5

Promoting cropping practices aiming at reducing sources of pests and diseases.

Result 6

Knowledge relative to development cycles of pest and diseases acquired by actors involved in control of pests and diseases.

Result 7

Use of resistant/tolerant varieties adopted by actors involved in production of the main crops.

Result 8

Positive repercussions of promotion, development and setting up of an integrated management system for control of pests and diseases of the main crops are at the base of revisions of the national strategies of crop protection.

All of these intermediate results were maintained and activities were carried out in view of attaining the initially defined results evolving thus towards achievement of the project specific objective. However, it has been necessary to adopt an appropriate extension strategy as the IPM technology was new for a majority of farmers in the country. It is in this frame that the FFS (Farmer Field Schools) approach was adopted to ensure execution of the project with participation of grass-root beneficiaries who were farmers in the majority. For the field implementation, the FFS approach strategy developed by the project consisted in selecting trainers among farmers themselves to make sure that the qualified trainers will continuously be available to provide services to the farmers.

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

Presently, it is logical to consider that the specific objective of the project was reached as the use of IPM methods to control pests and diseases is now used by producers of the different main crops treated by the project. In fact, the strategy adopted consisting in providing technical and practical knowledge about the biotic constraints (pests and diseases) development conditions and the most suitable control methods to the farmers allowed the same farmers (and the trainers) acquiring the skills to perform themselves control of pests and diseases and in the majority of the cases, the productivity has significantly increased for the different treated crops.

In this context, it can be considered that the specific objective was progressively. Moreover, as the methods and processes leading to IPM (Integrated Pest management) are the ones used in the frame of implementing the project, there is a good impact in terms of environment protection which can be seen through different facts like (1) significant decrease of the level of pesticides used in crop production, (2) conservation and use of genetic resources (varieties), (3) improved use of organic fertilizers to improve the soil properties (structure, texture, biology) etc...

This analysis of specific objective achievement can be further performed by considered the different indicators which were designed since the beginning of the project. In this context, it can be mentioned the following evolution of the different accepted indicators:

- Number of trainers trained about IPM techniques: **from 0 to 627**;
- Number of farmers trained about the IPM techniques: **from 0 to 25,381**;
- Number of crops on which the IPM methods are used: **from 0 to 7**; here it can be added the specific actions relative to *Striga* management (in maize and sorghum) and the actions relative to integrated control of banana Xanthomonas wilt;
- List of phytosanitary constraints on which IPM methods are used: **from 0 to 24** (by considering all the commodities taken into account for the project execution);

In addition to these indicators which have evolved significantly in the positive sense, the use of IPM methods to control pests and diseases has resulted in an increase of productivity for the different crops (according to different testimonies of beneficiaries), a decrease of pesticides application which is beneficial for environment and a better access to quality seeds which contributes to that increase of productivity and to the better and sustainable control of pests and diseases in various crops.

In conclusion, there has been an important success in the way that the different intermediate results have significantly contributed to the achievement of the specific objective on the crops taken into consideration. All the results defined for the project have been accomplished for each of the different individual crops attributed as priorities for the project allowing thus to make significant progress in the indicators related to the specific objective. The training curricula were developed for each individual crop based on the specific problems identified as hampering production. These were mainly related to inappropriate cropping practices as well as to low knowledge of farmers in relation with pests and disease biological cycles and appropriate management. The so developed curricula based on the real problems faced by farmers in Rwanda were progressively used to ensure training of FFS facilitators who were in turn engaged in training of farmers. This global process resulted in a significant increase of the different indicators related to the specific objective.

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

The different eight results of the project were reached for each of the treated crops. In the following paragraphs, a detailed analysis of achievement of each result is performed according to the accepted indicators.

Result 1 *Concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up IPM are reviewed and formulated to serve as reference for starting a program of integrated management of the pests and diseases of the main crops in Rwanda*

The first consultancy mission (end of 2008) allowed selecting the FFS approach as the extension strategy to be used for the execution of this project. This was complemented by different realizations like the recruitment of the national FFS coordinator, study tours and elaboration of training curricula for the different crops which were progressively performed during the project life. The list of the different works and documents relative to IPM which were available in the country was identified during the first mission. Selection of crops to be treated by the project was carried out in sessions involving consultation with different authorities at the national and local level.

Result 2 *Technical staff is trained in sufficient numbers to the concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up integrated management of control of pests and diseases (IPM) in Rwanda; this technical staff are trainers at the base of progressive integration of IPM at the farmer level*

The project has contracted a company which supplied qualified master trainers for all the training sessions organized in the frame of the project. Moreover, all the specialized consultants were availed on the demand to accomplish the different consultancy missions which were planned since the beginning of the project. At the field level, for each of the commodities treated, ToT sessions were organized to make available the qualified trainers (facilitators and core facilitators) through organization of 13 ToT sessions (both for facilitators and core-facilitators) carried out in different areas of the country. Finally, as shown previously, the project has decided to train facilitators (trainers) selected mainly among the farmers' communities. By the end of the project, they are in a total number **of 627 trainers**.

Result 3 *Farmers are trained at their round on the concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up integrated management of pests and diseases control (IPM) in Rwanda by technical staff*

Farmers were trained around the different commodities by the trainers who had followed season long ToT training sessions. These farmers were first mobilized since the step of identification and selection of facilitators (trainers). To ensure accomplishment of different special topics, qualified specialists were progressively invited by the project to make sure that all the facilitators acquire the knowledge prior to going to deliver training to farmers. The training sessions of farmers, which were corresponding to cropping seasons, were organized in the different districts of the country (except the city of Kigali). For some particular indicators like **number of trained farmers**, there was a progressive increase of the number in a way that today there are **25,381 trained farmers**. For the indicator relative to the **list of acquired materials**, there is a series of **6 documents** (booklets and leaflets) which are used by farmers.

Result 4 *Quality planting material of pre-basic, basic and commercial of the main crops adapted to agro-ecological conditions are available*

This result was reached by the project through the way that for each commodity treated, the project has made sure that the planting materials used for the different implementation activities were clean of any pathogenic infection. Moreover, the participating farmers were skilled about how to operate production of their own seeds; this is the case for potato, banana, cassava, tomato, passion fruit, maize and tamarillo. The process of positive selection and seed multiplication by farmers is now fully operational. Additionally to the ToT and FFS sessions during which the sensitization about the importance of quarantine and quality of planting materials, the project has organized 4 workshops for agronomists of districts and sectors in view of promoting this component of quality planting materials. However, acquisition of laboratory materials has been so long and it only by now that the equipment and reagents are being delivered.

Result 5 *Cropping methods aiming at reducing the potential sources of pests and diseases of the main crops are promoted*

Concretely, on the various crops treated by the project, the training sessions as well as implementation of IPM components (ToT and FFS) were achieved around the use of appropriate cropping practices. This was constantly the case where the improved and appropriate production methods were compared with the farmers' practices to let participants learning by doing themselves. By the end, it is farmers themselves who select the best practices providing them the most appropriate methods generating the higher level of production.

Result 6 *Knowledge relative to development cycles of pests and diseases and their practical involvement for the control are acquired by actors involved in the production of the main crops*

During the different field activities performed by the project, a special attention was given to providing all the information to farmers about the biological cycles of the main pests and diseases they are facing in their fields. For each crops, the pests and diseases to be taken into consideration were those developing in the plots under the farmers' conditions. In parallel, documents based on the field experiences acquired during the project execution were progressively produced to help the end users to get all the necessary information about the real impact of the development cycles of pests and diseases.

Result 7 *The use of resistant varieties and/or tolerant to pests and diseases is adopted by actors involved in the production of the main crops.*

During all the ToT and FFS, information relative to the suitable use of resistance was delivered to all the participants. Moreover, for each crop treated during execution of the project, all the available varieties were used in ToT and FFS to allow participants to experiment themselves issues relative to resistance to pests and diseases. During these activities, farmers have acquired a better understanding about the phenomenon of resistance to pests and diseases and they contributed to participatory selection varieties showing resistance to the main biotic constraints. The appropriate management practices put in place in the different ToT and FFS trials contribute to ensuring a higher sustainability of the resistance by the fact that they generate a delay of the phenomenon of resistance breakdown. Finally, through the higher yield reached for the different varieties due to application of appropriate cropping practices, a majority of the varieties are now kept and used by farmers; this leads to a real conservation and exploitation of genetic diversity which is a factor allowing sustainability of genetic resistance.

Result 8 *The positive repercussions of promotion, development and setting up of an integrated management system for control of pests and diseases of the main crops are at the base of reviewing the national strategies for crop protection.*

During the execution of the project, a communication strategy was conducted in parallel through development of booklets/leaflets based on the project field experiences. There have been also a documentary video and different other sequences disseminated through the national radio (including local radios in the districts and radio 10) and television channels. On the other sides, different conferences at the national level were organized for various actors to expose the reached progress. Recently, a regional conference involving actors from countries of the Eastern and Central Africa Region was organized by the project to share experiences.

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

When the project was implemented, there were mainly two categories of field activities which are (i) training of trainers (ToT), (ii) training of farmers (FFS) and (iii) field implementation of the IPM components. For the follow-up evaluation system, the activities put in place during ToT sessions were conducted by the team of the project composed by the TA, the IPM assistants (recruited by the project or those provided by RADA) and the master trainers recruited by the project. All of these members of the training team ensured constantly achievement of the theoretical training during the ToT session and they supervised, through a permanent physical presence, the field implementation of the different IPM components. For the activities of training of farmers, which were implemented by the trained facilitators, there was a regular supervision performed through visit of the different FFS sites by members of the project team (IPM assistants, the recruited master trainers and TA).

During these regular visits, a follow-up and technical backstopping of the work performed by the trained facilitator was achieved by assessing the quality of the content of the lessons provided to farmers. This was also an occasion evaluate how the facilitator concentrates on both the technical issues and methodological aspects; the manner in which the farmers' group achieves the group dynamics exercises constituted a criteria for following up the field activities as they were implemented by the facilitators. At the same occasion, open discussions with farmers were conducted at the occasion of each field visit. It is through that process of discussion that the possible constraints were progressively identified in view of providing advices to the facilitators and to the farmers groups in relation of the possibilities to overcome the limitations.

Another important system developed by the project to ensure follow-up evaluation was based on the obligation for each trained facilitator (trainer) to submit a report each month. This report was prepared in a harmonized way as the facilitators received a format to be filled each month indicating the activities carried out at each occasion of field meeting as well as the level of farmers' participation. This monthly report was regularly submitted by the facilitator and analyzed by a member of the project team (IPM assistant) to make sure that all the problems happening at the field are identified and rapidly addressed.

Another option of follow-up was based on phone communication with facilitators as well as with groups' members. In fact, the phone numbers of the different project members were communicated to the facilitators and to their respective groups. Like that, in case of any need, the facilitators or members of the groups had the possibility to call project members and thus to discuss with them about the different issues considered as being important at the field level. The same way was used also by project team to collect information from the different groups or facilitators. However, the data collected by phone were controlled for confirmation during the different field visits.

PART THREE: 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?

During the project implementation, a series of major problems and questions have been identified covering the following issues (i) selection of future facilitators, (ii) elaboration of the training curricula, (iii) availability of suitable plots for the ToT operations, (iv) obligation to use appropriate inputs (fertilizers and mulch) in the various FFS plots, (v) low access to quality planting materials for ToT and FFS trials.

- For the selection of future facilitators/trainers, the project realized that it was necessary to involve farmers in the selection process to ensure a clear ownership. For that, a series of specific criteria like (1) being active in the commodity to be treated, (2) being recognized by neighbors as a honest and accountable person, (3) having a minimum of literacy (writing and reading), (4) having enough availability to attend season long ToT training and (5) justifying availability to ensure training of farmers once the ToT is finished. These criteria were then given to the farmers' communities and it is farmers themselves who selected among them the best candidates according to these previous criteria.
- Elaboration of the training curriculum was based on the main problems to be addressed for each commodity. For that, a preliminary participatory gap analysis exercise was carried out in the farmers' field with their active participation. This step allowed identifying the main problems hampering the value chain for the commodity in question. Additionally to this process, once the facilitators met for the first time, they were invited to describe the situation prevailing in their respective areas of origin. By giving their respective expectations, it was possible to identify their needs which were mostly related to the main problems to be solved through the ToT and FFS implementation. The training curriculum for each crop was thus elaborated in order to bring solutions to the various problems which were identified in that way.
- Accessing plots to serve as ToT sites was not easy because the system developed by the project was based on a season long formula meaning that the ToT activities were to occupy the site for a long period during which the owner of the plot could not take profit of his land. To overcome that problem, the project has gone for an option of renting the land for the whole period of the ToT ranging from land preparation to harvest.
- To make sure that organic fertilizers and mulch were applied in enough quality and quantity, the project has decided to provide them to the different groups around the country. However, to reduce the cost and time to ensure transport of these inputs, the different groups were asked to find the inputs around their FFS plot site and to acquire them on a base of a contract with the project which covered the cost of buying the inputs in question.
- Finally, the access to quality planting materials was also limited and there was a constant risk of using seeds which are not of quality at the phytosanitary view point. In that way, the project has made sure to acquire itself the seeds for each commodity (locally or outside country) and to distribute them to the various groups interested in. For some particular crops for which it is possible to get some clean seeds in the farmers' plots (banana and cassava), the facilitators were first trained in how to select quality planting materials and about the different simple treatments to be applied to avoid biotic constraints' development like hot water treatment and the best [practices of performing their planting.

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

During the project implementation, some differences in relation to the awaited results were observed. They were mainly relative to (1) the training of trainers, (2) the number of commodities to be addressed by the project and (3) development of a Rwandan FFS strategy.

For the training of trainers, it had been expected that the future trainers had to be selected among technical staffs (agronomists). When the true field implementation started, it was revealed that it was not possible to get enough agronomists to follow season long training sessions. In fact, the agronomists were available in MINAGRI agencies (RADA, ISAR and RHODA mainly). However, these resources have their specific assignments in the different agencies and could not get time for attending the season long training; otherwise, they should stop achieving their regular tasks in view of getting time to attend the training.

The other category of agronomists comprises those employed by the Ministry of local administration (MINALOC) at the district and sector level. The agronomists of districts and sectors have also different specific tasks to be accomplished covering different sectors including agriculture. The low availability of these agronomists to attend season long training sessions is also another factor posing problem for the sustainability of the undertaken actions of IPM implementation. For these reasons, it was decided to change the strategy by involving the farming communities in the process of selecting the future FFS trainers or facilitators. It is in that context that most of the trained people in the different ToT sessions were not technical staff but farmers selected by their fellow farmers. This strategy has been successful as now all of these trained facilitators are living in their ordinary zones of action where they are available to deliver advisory services to the other farmers.

On the side of the number of commodities to be addressed by the project, at the beginning of the project, a series of 6 crops had been selected. All of these crops have been treated in the frame of the actions undertaken by the project. During the project executions, other commodities or areas of action were added to the list of the main actions to be undertaken. They were related to the (1) crop of tree tomato (tamarillo), (2) management of *Striga* and (3) integrated control of banana xanthomonas wilt (BXW). These other additional areas of actions were practically covered by the project and this allowed generating results which were not expected at the beginning of the project.

Finally, based on the success of the field activities implemented by the project and the positive impact generated at the farmers' level, the Ministry of agriculture and animal resources committed the project to develop a national FFS strategy. A document describing the FFS strategy adapted to Rwandan conditions was developed by the project technical team and was submitted to MINAGRI and the different development partners at the occasion of a sector working group meeting.

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

Based on the data collected during the process of implementing the present project, there was a series of main lessons which conducted to formulating some recommendations:

Lesson 1: Through the various experiences developed during the project execution, it was noticed that various constraints due to pests and diseases are posing serious threats at the farmer level in a way affecting the production level. One of the most important parameter leading to that situation is related to the lack of quality seeds and an inappropriate use of the inputs (seeds, fertilizers and pesticides in some cases). On the other side, in the majority of the cases, there is a serious lack of using appropriate management practices (for example proper organic fertilization of banana plots). This affects the productivity level as well as the global health of the various crops taken into consideration.

Lesson 2: It appeared that the farmers' communities are always ready to participate actively as far as the intervention is working by taking into account their specifically expressed concerns (figure 1). This can be highlighted by a real example where farmers were complaining about the wide release of the new cassava varieties which are considered by farmers as giving rise to a bad flour quality.

Figure 1: Progressive recovery of traditional local cassava varieties preferred by farmers



Lesson 3: On the side of the availability of extension services capacities in the country, it was realized that the use of the FFS approach is a suitable tool to create the skills at the grass root level facilitating thus access of farmers to the required extension services which must be based on solid technical competences as in most of the cases, the posed problems necessitate different

technical interventions.

Lesson 4: Based on the number of facilitators already trained in the period of the IPM project execution in Rwanda reaching 627 trained facilitators who have been training a number of 25,381 farmers, it really appeared that this rural implementation approach is very adapted for improving the extension system in Rwanda as it allows making available and reachable extension services providers to the end users who are farmers.

Lesson 5: For the development of training curricula, there is a need to develop them crop by crop to address the real problems faced by farmers under their conditions. Once training curricula are developed, there must be an effective realization of training with a very important field component. If there is no field application, farmers can easily lose their confidence as the lessons given only in classrooms don't correspond to their practical experience.

Lesson 6: To ensure an effective participation of the agronomists available in districts/sectors and farmers' cooperatives in supervision and coordination, there is a need to find a way of skilling them with the FFS methodology to increase their delivering capacity. That should constitute the way to create harmonization between the different actors operating in the sector of rural development to improve the livelihoods of farmers.

About impact and durability of the results; It can be considered that the project has already produced a significant impact at the level of the country. In fact, if the Ministry of agriculture has requested the project to develop a strategy for FFS use in the country, this constitutes a proof that the project results are influencing the policy making process in agriculture. Moreover, at the level of farmers, there are various results in terms of (i) decreasing the pesticide application in crop production (potato and tomato), (ii) optimal use of inputs, (iii) autonomy in terms of seed production and (iv) farmers' organization for a better exploitation of the different value chains related to the treated commodities.

For the sustainability itself, it can be analyzed at different levels which are (i) **the technological level**, (ii) **the FFS groups level** and (iii) **the institutional level**. For the technological aspect, it is observed that all the trained farmers have already started to adopt the use of the technological inputs they got from the project. It is clear that if the innovations allow them to get more benefit from their production action, they will surely continue to use these innovations even after the project support as the training was based mainly on knowledge and skills and not on input supply. For example, the productivity of various crops has increased through the use of the appropriate production methods used for implementation of this project (figure 2). Now it is also observed that trained farmers have started to train other farmers who were not members of the project FFS groups. On the side the FFS groups level, it can be noticed that there is a trend to develop in cooperative organizations for most of them. It is encouraging to see that all the groups which started since almost 2 years are still working together as groups. This shows that sustainability at this level is ensured.

Lastly, at the institutional level, we can make reference to the interest of MINAGRI and of RAB to adopt the FFS approach as a main extension approach. Moreover, in some districts of Rwanda, the local authorities have already measured the positive impact of exploiting services of the farmers and facilitators trained by the project. They integrate progressively realisations of the trained FFS groups in their performance contracts. All of these examples demonstrate that there is a real possibility for sustainability at the institutional level.

Figure 2: Positive impact of appropriate cropping practices on the production level of various banana varieties.



Legend: This picture illustrates size of bunches for the varieties Injagi (left), Poyo (centre) and Ingaju (right). For each variety, there are 2 bunches (left for the application of appropriate practices and right for the farmers' unimproved practices).

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

For the different target groups which can be categorized in (1) facilitators, (2) farmers and (3) institutions of MINAGRI (RAB), the project was perceived positively.

For the facilitators, the project is now considered as having helped them to become service providers in the rural areas as now, they are recognized by their neighbors as having enough skills to deliver quality advisory services. The same recognition of these trainers (facilitators) is found at the level of local authorities in districts and sectors that started to base their messages of extension services to these trained facilitators. Most of the trained facilitators' groups are now undertaking a process of creating service delivery bodies and they consider that this could not be possible if there had not been the project to train them in relation with the various technical issues.

The positive perception is also real at the level of farmers. In fact, the different members of FFS groups have progressively registered an improvement of their production conditions as the productivity of their respective commodity has increased while the quality of the products they got is improved. Most of them have started to sell their product at the market and thus they generate incomes allowing them to buy animals (cows, goats) contributing thus to improve their nutritional status and to better integrate crop production and livestock. More interestingly, the farmers participating in the different FFS activities organized by the project are now recovering the genetic resources they prefer for their production activities. Some of the groups trained by the project, more specifically those having members who are HIV affected people, are now targeted by other stakeholders who have some additional means to support the groups. They are now receiving these additional financial means allowing them to continue increasing the level of benefits they are getting from FFS activities. In that way, their perception of the project is very positive.

Finally, at the institutional level, the new agency of MINAGRI (RAB) is really appreciating the realizations of the project and expects to build the integration of research and extension by using the FFS approach which allows reaching high numbers of farmers. It had also been mentioned the fact that the Ministry itself is really interested by adopting the extension approach that was developed and used by the project. Finally, the same positive perception from the Ministry level can be highlighted by the fact that for some particular issues like the outbreaks of tamarillo disease and development of *Striga* in cereal crops, it was the IPM project which was requested by the Ministry to perform a diagnostic analysis and to develop an appropriate option to deal with these problems in an appropriate manner. All of these examples and situations illustrate how the Ministry was highly appreciating the project based on the results it generated in the country.

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 project execution period, two monitoring and evaluation and evaluation missions have been organized; these were respectively (i) a consultancy mission to evaluate the quality of the FFS approach as it was used by the IPM project in Rwanda and (ii) the final evaluation mission carried out as planned in the TFF document to assess the impact of the project.

I. The results of the consultancy mission to evaluate the quality of the FFS approach as it was used by the IPM project in Rwanda has pointed out different major findings like:

1. For each particular crop, the project developed a suitable training curriculum based mainly on specific issues (e.g., problems and opportunities) discovered in the frame of a participatory gap analysis.
2. Farmers are now able to select and produce their own quality seed materials, use environment-friendly pest and crop management options, reduce their pesticide dependence, practice conservation measures to enhance natural pest control, and employ organic management practices
3. Further field observations, focus group discussions (FGD) with FFS farmer-participants, and interviews with other local stakeholders revealed that many FFS farmer-groups now are either producing their own seed materials (e.g., Irish potato) or conducting variety adaptation trials (e.g., banana, cassava, maize, passion fruit, and tomato) to identify location-specific varieties for their own use.

Although the various positive findings, the same consultancy mission has formulated some recommendations which should be put in action to improve the project impact and success. These recommendations and the resulting actions undertaken by the project are the following:

- To strengthen discovery-based exercises in the FFS training used by the project. This recommendation was followed by increasing the process of testing more botanical preparations to control pests and diseases affecting crops in Rwanda. These solutions are being tested on cassava and tamarillo which are grown under various the different running ToT in Rwanda. In the same frame, a process of isolating entomo-pathogenic agents which can allow controlling proliferation of whiteflies has been also undertaken with an active participation of farmers.
- To promote the process of farmers' graduation after the whole training period. This recommendation was progressively put in application by the way that different groups of trainers (2 groups of banana trainers, 1 group of tomato trainers) and farmers (5 groups trained in banana and tomato and 4 groups trained in banana) have been graduated by the project following that recommendation.

II. The final evaluation mission, the following main findings were revealed:

1. The IPM project, based on the FFS methodology, is undoubtedly already a major success. It has already left a firm footprint that fits within the Crop Intensification Program. In reality, it is more of a successful project in Integrated Crop Management, of which IPM is part, which leads to crop intensification, much higher yields and incomes.

2. The project was found highly relevant or pertinent project in the context of the agricultural development of Rwanda, which is aimed at transforming the economy. It is the combination of IPM and ICM which produces very large pay-offs in terms of production, incomes and environmental stewardship.
3. The planned results are largely realized. Effects in the field are spectacular and are spreading from farmer to farmer. Nevertheless, local ownership at district and sector level still needs to be build up and needs to be part of the decentralization process.

In addition to these main findings of the final evaluation mission, there has been a series of **recommendations** to be taken into consideration by the project:

- The planned activities in terms of trainings and creation of new FFS should be undertaken, and that the booklets and guides which are planned (additional crops) should be completed. As much documentation as possible about the project should be written up, including the methodology of setting up FFS, training guides for future ToT, etc. for the continuation of the project under SPAT-II MOAS QS and for BTC HQ in Brussels for possible implementation in other partner countries.
- This recommendation has been achieved by the project as different new ToT (tamarillo) and FFS groups (tamarillo, potato, banana, tomato) have been initiated since the moment of final evaluation. For the documentation, the project team has prepared a general document relative to FFS strategy. This document has not been published as the Ministry has preferred to consider it as a policy document defining the FFS strategy for the country.
- In the framework of the new project Market Orientated Advisory Services and Quality Seed (MOAS QS) as support to SPATII the extension of the IPM training portfolio to other crops. This recommendation is going to be put in application in the frame of the new program as new crops are going to be focused on since the beginning of the program execution. For that, it is planned to try defining the crops of interest in the frame of the new program since the first steering committee of the program.

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 ...)?

Based on these lessons, a series of different recommendations can be formulated:

Recommendation 1 (farmer's ownership) – to MINAGRI Program 2

In view of increasing farmers' ownership, it is very important that the farming communities be involved in the whole implementation process. This starts by the practical identification of the problems (gap analysis) to be treated through development of the various innovations.

Recommendation 2 (farmers practical capacity building) – to all actors in agriculture

For the different actors operating in agriculture, it is suggested to undertake a continuous capacity building of farmers through practical training sessions organized in their fields to improve the cropping practices, which can result in a significant improvement of the production in quality and in quantity.

Recommendation 3 (farmer's organizations) – to MINAGRI P2 / RAB

For those interested in the FFS approach, it must be considered that given the majority of farmers are not yet members of cooperatives, it is suggested to have particular attention to the non-members of cooperatives during the different training organizations in view to avoid forgetting this important proportion of producers.

Recommendation 4 (sustainable production system) – to MINAGRI / Agriculture Production

To promote a sustainable production system to conserve and exploit resources (varieties) by promoting (i) the cleaning process (eradication of the different pathogenic infections), (ii) the use of the most appropriate cropping practices, (iii) the sustainable exploitation of these varieties by developing adapted deployment strategies and (iii) the development of efficient seed supply systems in the country.

Recommendation 5 (training on post-harvest issues) – to MINAGRI P2 / RAB Agri extension

As groups organized around FFS activities have a more important production, it is recommended that the training programs be organized also around training topics aiming at improving post-harvest issues including processing and marketing.

Recommendation 6 (FFS organization by zone) – to MINAGRI P2 / RAB

In view of keeping FFS coordination skills at the level of decentralized system, it is recommended to support the new 4 RAB zones to execute and coordinate the different FFS activities operating under their areas. For that, it should be better to build FFS competences among the RAB staff by (i) providing each zone with an assistant qualified for FFS coordination and (ii) strengthening each zone by additional staff who can work in the area of FFS.

Recommendation 7 (quality seed production) – to MINAGRI P2 / RAB Agriculture extension

It is recommended to organize practical training using the FFS approach as a useful tool to transmit knowledge and skills to farmers in view of allowing them to become themselves producers of quality seeds for their communities and/or for the seed market because there is a gap which is not yet filled by the formal system. It has been shown that farmers can really produce quality seeds if they receive proper supervision in that frame (figure 3)

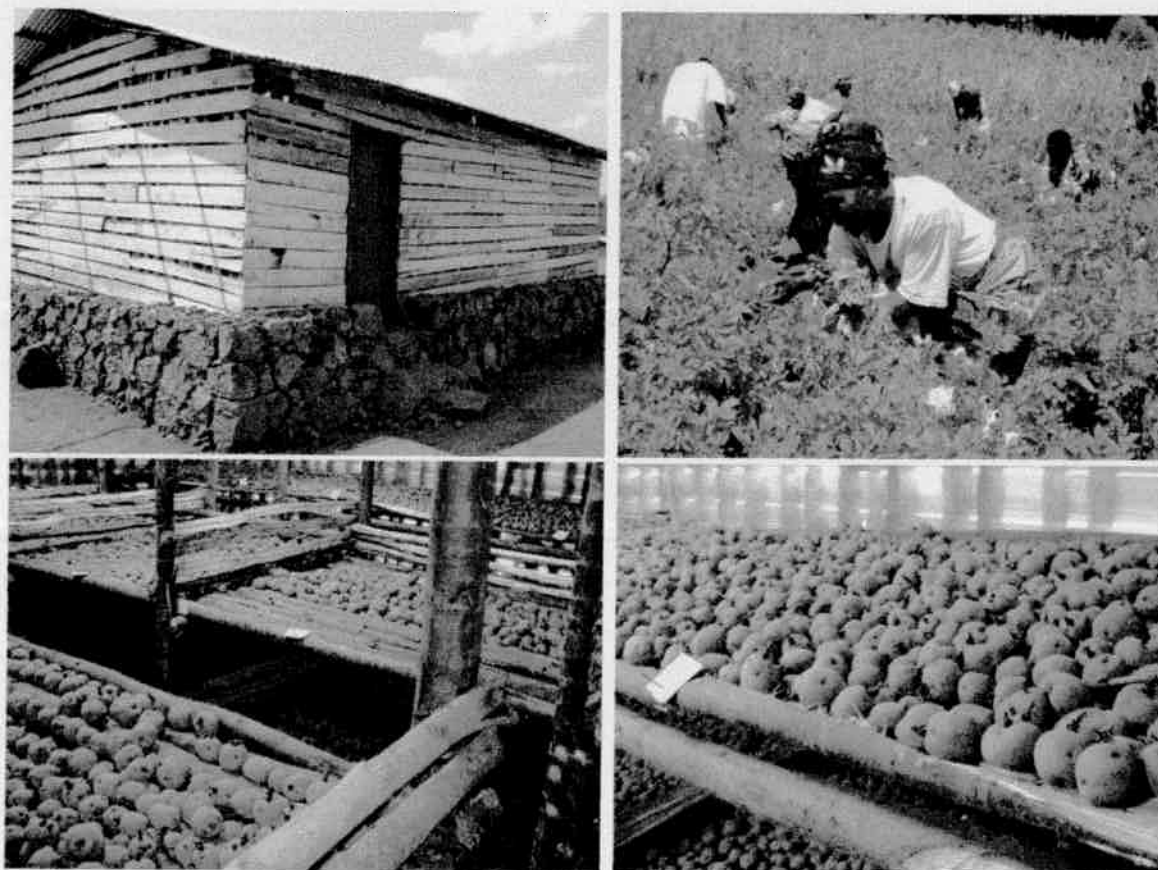
Recommendation 8 (additional commodities) – to RAB Agriculture extension

As the IPM project has worked on a limited number of commodities, it is recommended to organize additional ToT and FFS in relation with other commodities in order to improve significantly the value chains, including production issues, of the majority of crops in Rwanda. Moreover, for the already treated commodities, it is recommended to organize other new FFS groups to make sure that a high majority of farmers are embarked in that process which will for sure contribute to transforming the Rwandan agriculture.

Recommendation 9 (livestock/ agriculture integration) – to RAB extension / SP- SPAT II

Sustainability of the production systems promoted in the frame of the IPM-FFS approach is mainly based on appropriate management of fertility and soil quality through the use of organic fertilizers. For that, it is important to undertake action in view of promoting integration of agriculture and livestock. It is thus recommended to assess whether the new BTC program in agriculture could cover also issues relative to livestock in view of this integration.

Figure 3: Illustration of the possibility for FFS group members to produce their own quality seeds (case of Busasamana Dushigikiyamahoro group).



7. Conclusions

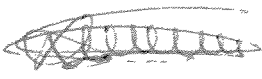

The IPM project was implemented through the FFS (Farmer Field School) approach which was used as the extension method to disseminate the innovations. The entry point of this approach was based on integrated control of pests and diseases which are very diverse in Rwanda. Some of the biotic constraints like (1) the BXW (banana xanthomonas wilt), (2) CMD (cassava mosaic disease), (3) CBSD (cassava brown streak disease), (4) potato late blight and (5) prevalence of *Striga* in cereals crops were and are still now among the major constraints for production of their related crops. Interest of farmers was acquired since the beginning of the project implementation process as the addressed problems were among their permanent concerns in relation with production. More interestingly, the FFS approach was an occasion to involve the beneficiaries in the whole implementation process. These participatory characteristics of the approach were suitable for the interactions of the end users beneficiaries who are farmers; they became progressively totally actors of the implementation and not only beneficiaries.

During the process of project implementation, it was revealed that there is a progressive ownership by the farmers as the key points addressed were those identified together with farmers. It was really an implementation based on a demand driven approach. Some examples showing that particularity of the project to take into account the needs expressed by farmers can be noticed. The first one is related to the recovery of traditional cassava varieties having a high level of preference by farmers. The project has adopted a strategy aiming at recovering these varieties by looking for clean individual plants which were then multiplied under optimal conditions with participation of the beneficiaries.

Another point having provided success to the project is relative to the trainers providing the services in the process of the project implementation through FFS (Farmer Field School). These trainers were mainly selected among the farmers' communities in their majority. It was observed that through that selection facilitators/trainers among farmers is a factor of success as it allows making sure that the selected people are accessible and available to deliver services to farmers. The selection process used by the IPM project was thus integrated in the national FFS strategy and it is expected that it will continue to ensure success and sustainability as the necessary advisory services become a daily based reality for farmers doing their business in different commodities.

Finally, the IPM context of the project evolved rapidly towards the ICM (Integrated Crop Management) system. In fact, one of the main components of controlling pests and diseases is based on ensuring to have healthy crop. For that, it was considered that improving all the conditions of growing and managing the crops had to be put in place to reach the situation of constantly healthy crops through various operations like (1) selection of clean seeds, (2) selection and application of the appropriate organic fertilizers, (3) carrying out all the initial treatments of the planting materials, (4) planting at the recommended density, (5) regular decrease of infection risks, (6) suitable management of crop varieties etc...

All of these technologies were transferred to farmers who can now simply use them to continue ensuring high levels of production prior to generating enough incomes. As the number of farmers who have already benefited of the process is still limited, it should be important to continue starting new FFS groups on the already treated commodities and to initiate other ToTs and FFS on the commodities which have not been treated by the IPM project.

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Fourth part: Annexes

ANNEXES	YES	NO	Page
Annex 1 Results summary	X		
Annex 2 Situation of receipts and expenses	X		
Annex 3 Disbursement rate of the project	X		
Annex 4 Personnel of the project	X		
Annex 5 Subcontracting activities	X		
Annex 6 Equipment	X		
Annex 7 Trainings	X		
Annex 8 Backers		X	

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

1.1. SYNTHESIS OF INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

	Intermediate results	Indicators (foreseen or realized)	Progress
IR 1	<p>Concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up IPM are reviewed and formulated to serve as reference for starting a program of integrated management of the pests and diseases of the main crops in Rwanda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of works and realizations of IPM in Rwanda • List of global recommendations formulated • Consultation with the instances involved 	<p>The result was mainly accomplished during the first mission (end of 2008). The other different planned achievements like the recruitment of the national FFS coordinator, study tours and elaboration of training curricula for the different crops were achieved</p>
IR 2	<p>Technical staff are trained in sufficient numbers to the concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up integrated management of control of pests and diseases (IPM) in Rwanda; this technical staff are trainers at the base of progressive integration of IPM at the farmer level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and establishment of Master Trainers • Recruitment of specialized consultants • Realization of training sessions of ToT • Number of technical staff trained • List of acquired materials 	<p>Master Trainers were available during the whole execution period for the different training sessions ToT and FFS backstopping</p> <p>All the specialized consultants were availed on the demand ToT were organized for 7 crops and another one is for <i>Striga</i> management: here have been a total of 10 season long ToTs and 3 training session for core-facilitators</p> <p>Already 627 facilitators have been trained on the various commodities</p> <p>Progressively, materials based on the achieved training activities were prepared based on the specific experience acquired in Rwanda</p>
IR 3	<p>Farmers are trained at their round on the concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up integrated management of pests and diseases control (IPM) in Rwanda by technical staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of trainers • Specialized consultants recruited to deliver training on the IPM components 	<p>Each trained facilitator started automatically training of farmers with the project support</p> <p>All the requested consultancies have been provided</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of farmers' training sessions Level of monitoring/facilitation of training by the project team Number of trained farmers List of acquired materials 	<p>The training were organized in all the districts of Rwanda according to the crops of interest for farmers among the priority crops</p> <p>On a regular base, the project team made a follow-up of the activities in the different FFS sites and provided</p> <p>According to the different treated commodities, the total number of trained farmers was of 25,381.</p> <p>(1)First experiences of FFS in Rwanda, (2) Description of FFS methodology, (3) Description of diseases complex in Tamarillo and control strategy, (4) Prevalence of <i>Striga</i> and necessity for an integrated control strategy, (5) Synthesis of all the acquired IPM/FFS experiences in Rwanda, (6) Leaflet for the integrated control of <i>Striga</i> in Rwanda</p>
<p>IR 4</p> <p>Quality planting material of pre-basic, basic and commercial of the main crops adapted to agro-ecological conditions are available</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training and sensitization session in relation with plant quarantine Importance of infrastructures serving for quarantine operations Data of production of planting materials (pre-basic, basic and commercial) 	<p>Sensitization about these issues was performed during all the gap analysis meetings done with farmers. Additionally to that, there were particular sessions as following: 3 for agronomists, 1 for RADA and other partners about cassava and 1 for cooperatives and other projects</p> <p>The process of developing quarantine capacities is being achieved through acquiring laboratory materials</p> <p>The IPM project has just promoted the use of clean seed by training farmers and facilitators about the practical access to clean planting material through performing very simple and easy treatments (hot water treatment for cassava and banana)</p>
<p>IR 5</p> <p>Cropping methods aiming at reducing the potential sources of pests and diseases of the main crops are promoted</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of sustainable cropping practices proposed Number of trials achieved and level of participation Number of farmers having adopted the proposed cropping 	<p>On the various crops treated by the project, the training (ToT and FFS) were achieved around the use of appropriate cropping practices</p> <p>The practical realization of all the training (ToT and FFS) was based on the field comparison of the different production methods</p> <p>As already indicated, there are 25,381 farmers having followed</p>

	practices	the training of IPM project including the use of appropriate practices; now, there are a lot of farmers non-members of FFS who started to adopt the good practices from their fellow farmers
IR 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of pests and diseases for which the knowledge relative to development cycles allowed to modify the control methods 	All the biotic constraints appearing on the treated crops were taken into consideration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers who adopted cropping practices by considering development cycles 	For each crop, there were high numbers of farmers participating in the training FFS and ToT which systematically took into consideration development cycles; a total of 25,381 farmers and 627 trainers have now started to take into consideration development cycles for pests and diseases
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trials achieved 	In all the areas where the FFS activities were undertaken, there were trials including the issues relative to improvement of cropping practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of specific training facilitated by the projects 	Two members of the project staff attended international training on the use of IPM for control of pests and diseases; these were in USA and in Netherlands
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of documents produced and which are in relation with development cycles 	Various documents were produced by the project under the form of leaflets and of booklets
	<p>Knowledge relative to development cycles of pests and diseases and their practical involvement for the control are acquired by actors involved in the production of the main crops</p>	
IR 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of situations for which a better knowledge about resistance characteristics to modify control methods 	During all the ToT and FFS, information relative to the suitable use of resistance was delivered to all the participants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers having adapted cropping practices taking into account the knowledge acquired about resistance 	All the farmers participating in FFS sessions are exposed to the issues relative to the suitable use of resistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relative to the importance of genetic diversity in relation with each concerned species 	All the accessible genetic diversity was used in ToT and FFS to allow participants to experiment themselves issues relative to pests and diseases
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trials realized and level of participation 	For all the crops, each facilitator initiated at least one FFS experience through which the issues relative to resistance were taken into account.
	<p>The use of resistant varieties and/or tolerant to pests and diseases is adopted by actors involved in the production of the main crops</p>	

IR 8	<p>The positive repercussions of promotion, development and setting up of an integrated management system for control of pests and diseases of the main crops are at the base of reviewing the national strategies for crop protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, quality and diversity of the various publications and communications through media • Number and repercussions/outcome of sensitization sessions • Number of persons/groups, cooperatives, associations sensitized • Number of trainings facilitated by the project and number of beneficiaries 	<p>5 booklets, 6 leaflets, documentary movies and various radio and TV messages have been produced during the project life cycle</p> <p>All the meeting sessions organized by the project had the objective of increasing the awareness of participants about the benefit of appropriate strategies to control pests and diseases</p> <p>All the groups from which participants to ToT are coming were progressively sensitized</p> <p>The training were organized about different crops defined as priority crops since the beginning of the project</p>
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1. 2. PROGRESS OF THE ACTIVITIES (WITH COMMENTS AND REMARKS)

IR 1: Concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up IPM are reviewed and formulated to serve as reference for starting a program of integrated management of the pests and diseases of the main crops in Rwanda

<p>Activity 1: Develop a training curriculum adapted to Rwandan conditions</p>	<p>The first mission allowed defining FFS as the training method to be used; an overall curriculum was thus elaborated at that moment. When the various commodity specific training sessions started, there was elaboration of specific training curriculum for each specific crop undertaken. In that frame, there are now 8 different training curricula (7 for crops and 1 for the management of <i>Striga</i>)</p>
<p>IR 2: Technical staff are trained in sufficient numbers to the concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up integrated management of control of pests and diseases (IPM) in Rwanda; this technical staff are trainers at the base of progressive integration of IPM at the farmer level</p>	
<p>Activity 1: Localize, mobilize and recruit the expertise in measure to ensure training of trainers</p>	<p>Qualified master trainers capable to ensure training of trainers have been identified and recruited.</p>
<p>Activity 2: Favor the learning and adoption of each of the different components of IPM</p>	<p>During the different training sessions, all the components of IPM identified in the TFF document have been put in application for the theoretical and for the practical parts of the training</p>
<p>Activity 3: Ensure training of trainers</p>	<p>Different ToT sessions have been organized to allow training of trainers; in total there have been 10 ToT sessions and 3 short training of core-facilitators</p>

IR 3: Farmers are trained at their round on the concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up integrated management of pests and diseases control (IPM) in Rwanda by technical staff

<p>Activity 1: Facilitating all the steps of farmers' training</p>	<p>Farmers have been trained around different commodities of their interest; today, the project has trained 25,381 farmers around the different topics of training undertaken to promote the use of IPM to control pests and diseases</p>
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IR 4: Quality planting material of pre-basic, basic and commercial of the main crops adapted to agro-ecological conditions are available

<p>Activity 1: Sensitize about the importance of plant quarantine</p>	<p>Different seminars/workshops highlighting the importance of plant quarantine have been organized by the project at the attention of several actors including farmers, facilitators, agronomists of local administration and of the Ministry of agriculture. Cooperative agronomists have also been sensitized about the issues relative to health quality of planting materials and quarantine issues.</p>
<p>Activity 2: Promote and strengthen setting up of plant quarantine protocols</p>	<p>The project undertook to acquire equipment of laboratory and to build quarantine greenhouses. The laboratory equipment are being acquired presently. The construction of greenhouses has been abandoned due to lack of budget as most of the money was invested in ensuring the different training and field implementation of the IPM components.</p>

IR 5: Cropping methods aiming at reducing the potential sources of pests and diseases of the main crops are promoted

<p>Activity 1: Realize an inventory of the traditional cropping practices</p>	<p>For each of the treated crops, the preliminary gap analysis was carried out prior to starting ToT and FFS. During the gap analysis exercise, the cropping practices were identified and this served to elaboration of the training curricula. Moreover, to complement the information collected by the project team during this gap analysis, it was also proceeded to organizing 2 consultancy missions to further identify the various traditional cropping practices related to the crops in question.</p>
<p>Activity 2: Setting up the knowledge relative to appropriate and sustainable cropping practices</p>	<p>Implementation of the training process and the field implementation of the project took into consideration the use of appropriate cropping practices every time</p>

IR 6: Knowledge relative to development cycles of pests and diseases and their practical involvement for the control are acquired by actors involved in the production of the main crops

<p>Activity 1: Localize, mobilize and recruit the expertise in measure to provide knowledge on development cycles of pests and diseases</p>	<p>The experts were recruited and finished their survey to identify the main biotic constraints and describe their development cycles which are taken into consideration for designing the most appropriate control methods used definitely to train farmers and trainers.</p>
<p>Activity 2: Ensure publication of documents relative to development cycles of pests and diseases</p>	<p>Different documents were published by the project based on the field experiences which were then disseminated in rural areas</p>
<p>Activity 3: Funding specialized training in entomology and epidemiology</p>	<p>Training in IPM in USA and Netherlands for 2 members of the project staff</p>
<p>Activity 4: Setting up the knowledge relative to development cycles of pests and diseases</p>	<p>All the training (ToT and FFS) achieved by the project included components relative to development cycles of pests and diseases.</p>

IR 7: The use of resistant varieties and/or tolerant to pests and diseases is adopted by actors involved in the production of the main crops

<p>Activity 1: Localize, mobilize and recruit the expertise in measure to deliver knowledge relative to management of resistance</p>	<p>A team of 4 specialists from the National University of Rwanda was recruited and has carried out the analysis relative to use and management of resistance</p>
<p>Activity 2: Funding the specialized training in the use of the resistance</p>	<p>All the ToT and FFS training sessions were carried out by integrating issues relative the sustainable use of resistant varieties</p>
<p>Activity 3: Setting up the knowledge relative to management of resistance</p>	<p>Facilitators and farmers following the training and IPM components implementation had been permanently putting in place trials related to field management of resistance in view of controlling pests and diseases</p>

IR 8: The positive repercussions of promotion, development and setting up of an integrated management system for control of pests and diseases of the main crops are at the base of reviewing the national strategies for crop protection

<p>Activity 1: Develop and set up a communication strategy</p>	<p>Communication about the project results has been constantly achieved through radio and TV messages, publication of booklets and leaflets relative to experiences developed by the project, organization of regular meetings with various stakeholders, development of documentary movie, organization of a regional/international conference in July 2011 and organization of several study tours at the attention of different beneficiaries to let them discovering the positive impact of the project.</p>
<p>Activity 2: Contribute to revising the national disposals for management of pesticides</p>	<p>An international consultancy mission was organized by the project to analyze the conditions of acquiring, handling, using various types of pesticides in Rwanda. The same mission has performed a further analysis in relation with the management of obsolete pesticides in Rwanda.</p>

1. 3. LIST OF MAIN STUDIES / REPORTS REALIZED BY THE PROJECT

N°	Title	Date of publication / Realization	Consultant / Consultancy board
1	Inventory of documents published in Rwanda related to IPM. Elaboration of a training curriculum adapted to Rwandan conditions for Integrated Pest Management	31 October – 19 December 2008	Ms. Alida A. LAURENSE, Dr. Daniel NTIRUSHWA RUKAZAMBUGA,
2	Inventaire global des pratiques culturelles traditionnelles en vigueur au Rwanda, en relation avec les maladies et ravages des cultures de la Pomme de terre, du Manioc, du Maïs, de la Tomate, de la Passiflore, et du Bananier	June-July 2009	Mr Joseph RWICANINYONI
3	Main biotic constraints affecting six crops in Rwanda (Banana, Cassava, Tomato, Potato, Passion fruit, Maize)	November 2010	Jerry COOPER, Elie MUHINDA MUGUNGA
4	Achieving an inventory of the presently used cropping practices for production of Tamarillo (<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>) or tree tomato and Maracuja (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>) in Rwanda	April 2011	Wakala EA Consulting Services (WEACS) Ltd
5	Development of an integrated management system for control of diseases and pests affecting crops. First experiences of IPM implementation through the FFS approach in Rwanda	June 2010	Dr. Jean-Pierre BUSOGORO, Mr. Francis NKURUNZIZA, Mr. Julianus THOMAS
6	Uburyo bw'iyamamaza buhinzi bwa IAMU (Ishuri rya'Abahinzi mu mulima), ubusobanuro, amahame ndetse na bimwe mu byagezweho n'abahinzi bari mu matsinda ya IAMU mu RWANDA	Kamena 2010	Mr. Francis NKURUNZIZA, Mr. Julianus THOMAS, Dr. Jean-Pierre BUSOGORO
7	Ibyagezweho n'Umushinga IPM ku mikoreshereze ya IAMU (Ishuri ry'Abahinzi mu Murima) mu Rwanda ku bihingwa bitandukanye	Ukuboza 2010	Mr Francis NKURUNZIZA, Mr Julianus THOMAS, Mr Dennis NDAMUGOBA, Mr JMV NKUNDUWIMYE, Mr Léon HAKIZAMUNGU, Dr Jean-Pierre BUSOGORO
8	Preliminary assessment of the biotic constraints hampering tree tomato <i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> (<i>Solanum betaceum</i>) (Tamarillo) production in Rwanda: the specific case prevailing in Rutsiro district	December 2010	Mr Francis NKURUNZIZA, Mr Julianus THOMAS Dr Jean-Pierre BUSOGORO
9	Prevalence of <i>Striga</i> in cereals: identification, assessment and recommendations for an action plan to manage <i>Striga</i> attacks in sorghum and maize	December 2010	Dr Jean-Pierre BUSOGORO, Mr Francis NKURUNZIZA Mr Julianus THOMAS
10	Necessity to implement an integrated approach to control <i>Striga hermonthica</i> outbreak in cereals: case study in Kirehe District	June 2010	Dr BUSOGORO J.P., Mr HAKIZAMUNGU L., Mr NKURUNZIZA F. Mr THOMAS J.
11	Turwanye icyorezo cya Rwon / Kurisuka (<i>Striga hermonthica</i>) mu binyampeke mu buryo bukomatanyije : Urugero rw'Akarere ka Kirehe	June 2010	Dr BUSOGORO J.P., Mr HAKIZAMUNGU L., Mr NKURUNZIZA F. Mr THOMAS J.
12	Umushinga IPM: Umushinga ushinze guteza imbere uburyo bukomatanyije mu kurwanya indwara n'ibyonnyi by'ibihingwa	June 2010	NKURUNZIZA F., NKUNDUWIMYE J.M.V., THOMAS J. BUSOGORO J.P.
13	IPM project : Development of an integrated management system for control of pests and diseases affecting crops	June 2010	NKURUNZIZA F., NKUNDUWIMYE J.M.V., THOMAS J. BUSOGORO J.P.

ANNEX 2. STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOLLOWING FIT (31/07/2011)

Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month, by Quarter) of RWA0604811												
Project Title: Développement d'un Système de Lutte Intégrée contre les Maladies et Ravageurs de Cultures												
Budget version: E03 Year to month: 31/07/2011												
Currency: EUR												
Note: Report includes all closed transactions until the end date of the closed closing												
2011												
Status	Proj. Month	Amount	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total E03	Budget %	Variance	
A CONTRIBUER À		1,924,909,00	1,194,368,92	297,741,27	220,888,35	42,410,45		569,040,07	1,763,428,99	160,971,01	82%	
01	Le concept, la méthodologie	106.500,00	75.903,64	12.032,66	21.608,98			33.641,64	109.546,28	-3.045,28	103%	
01	Développer un Curriculum	COGEST	75.903,64	12.032,66	21.608,98			33.641,64	109.546,28	-3.045,28	103%	
02	Des cadres techniques sont	972.400,00	662.480,44	166.875,47	132.377,97	3.031,94		302.285,38	964.765,82	7.634,18	99%	
01	Localiser, mobiliser et	COGEST	188.500,00	121.002,59	171,13	33.239,94		33.411,07	154.413,66	34.086,34	62%	
02	Favoriser l'apprentissage et	COGEST	66.000,00	9.915,45	45.226,49	10.011,12		55.237,61	65.163,66	846,94	99%	
03	Assurer la formation des	COGEST	717.900,00	531.562,40	121.477,85	89.126,91	3.031,94	213.636,70	746.199,10	-27.299,10	104%	
03	Des agriculteurs sont	450.000,00	310.154,60	105.174,13	27.967,21	10.848,80		143.990,14	454.144,74	-4.144,74	101%	
01	Faciliter toutes les étapes	COGEST	450.000,00	310.154,60	105.174,13	27.967,21	10.848,80	143.990,14	454.144,74	-4.144,74	101%	
04	Le matériel de qualité de	101.500,00	35.391,36	478,28	44,73	1.446,17		1.969,18	37.360,54	64.139,46	37%	
01	Sensibiliser quant à	COGEST	34.500,00	34.324,58					34.324,58	175,42	99%	
02	Promouvoir et renforcer la	COGEST	67.000,00	1.066,78	478,28	44,73	1.446,17	1.969,18	3.035,96	63.964,04	5%	
05	Les méthodes culturales	24.000,00	11.686,03	1.862,55	7.300,79			9.163,34	20.829,37	3.170,63	87%	
01	Réaliser un inventaire des	COGEST	24.000,00	11.686,03	1.862,55	7.300,79		9.163,34	20.829,37	3.170,63	87%	
02	Mettre en oeuvre les	COGEST	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	7%	
06	Les connaissances des	39.500,00	808,56		32.390,00			32.390,00	33.198,58	6.301,42	84%	
01	Localiser, mobiliser et	COGEST	32.500,00	374,92		32.390,00		32.390,00	32.764,92	-264,92	101%	
02	Assurer la publication de	COGEST	7.000,00	433,66					433,66	6.566,34	6%	
	REGIE	490.200,00	326.011,32	37.910,94	55.221,54	18.871,48		112.003,96	438.015,28	52.184,72	89,00	
	COGEST	2.359.800,00	1.551.000,40	330.376,21	300.663,43	47.195,15		678.254,79	2.229.335,20	130.464,80	94,00	
	TOTAL	2.850.000,00	1.877.091,72	368.287,15	355.904,97	66.066,63		790.258,75	2.667.350,48	182.649,52	94,00	

Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month, by Quarter) of RWA0604811												
Project Title: Développement d'un Système de Lutte Intégrée contre les Maladies et Ravageurs de Cultures												
Budget version: E03 Year to month: 31/07/2011												
Currency: EUR												
Note: Report includes all closed transactions until the end date of the closed closing												
2011												
Status	Proj. Month	Amount	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total E03	Budget %	Variance	
03	Financer des formations	COGEST	0,00	0,00				0,00	0,00	0,00	7%	
04	Mettre en oeuvre les	COGEST	0,00	0,00				0,00	0,00	0,00	7%	
07	L'utilisation de variétés	35.500,00	2.700,85					2.700,85	32.799,15	8%		
01	Localiser, mobiliser et	COGEST	26.500,00	176,41				176,41	26.323,59	1%		
02	Financer des formations	COGEST	0,00	0,00				0,00	0,00	7%		
03	Mettre en oeuvre les	COGEST	9.000,00	2.524,44				2.524,44	6.475,56	28%		
08	Les retombées positives de	195.000,00	95.263,42	11.318,17	7.198,67	27.083,54		45.600,38	140.883,81	54.116,19	72%	
01	Développer et mettre en	COGEST	122.000,00	71.421,79	11.318,17	3.385,09	4.772,03	19.475,30	90.897,09	31.102,91	75%	
02	Contribuer à la révision des	COGEST	73.000,00	23.861,63		3.813,58	22.311,51	26.125,09	49.986,72	23.013,28	68%	
X Réserve budgétaire (MAX)		0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	7%		
01	Réserve budgétaire	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	7%		
01	Réserve budgétaire	COGEST	0,00	0,00				0,00	0,00	7%		
02	Réserve budgétaire régie	REGIE	0,00	0,00				0,00	0,00	7%		
Y Budget Temp		0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	7%		
01	Budget Temp Excel Digestar	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	7%		
01	BudLine in COGEST	COGEST	0,00	0,00				0,00	0,00	7%		
02	BudLine in REGIE	REGIE	0,00	0,00				0,00	0,00	7%		
Z MOYENS GÉNÉRAUX		825.600,00	682.702,60	70.545,89	127.016,82	23.056,15		221.218,69	903.921,40	21.678,61	98%	
	REGIE	490.200,00	326.011,32	37.910,94	55.221,54	18.871,48		112.003,96	438.015,28	52.184,72	89,00	
	COGEST	2.359.800,00	1.551.000,40	330.376,21	300.663,43	47.195,15		678.254,79	2.229.335,20	130.464,80	94,00	
	TOTAL	2.850.000,00	1.877.091,72	368.287,15	355.904,97	66.066,63		790.258,75	2.667.350,48	182.649,52	94,00	

Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month, by Quarter) of RWA0604811

Project Title: Développement d'un Système de Lutte Intégrée contre les Maladies et Ravageurs de Cultures

Budget Version: E03
 Currency: EUR
 YM: Year to month: 31/07/2011
 Report includes all closed transactions until the end date of the closed closing

Status	Fin Mode	Amount	2011				Total	Total Exp	Balance	% Exec
			2010	Q1	Q2	Q3				
01 Frais de personnel		587,500.00	363,700.99	48,771.59	82,546.59	18,629.44	127,947.53	491,948.40	15,381.60	87%
01 Assistant technique	REGIE	482,500.00	292,562.94	38,248.36	42,778.51	18,503.22	97,528.09	390,088.93	12,411.07	97%
02 Directeur national	COGEST	14,000.00	10,367.30	885.28	1,888.38		2,552.26	12,913.56	1,000.44	92%
03 Equipe finance et	COGEST	20,000.00	10,875.81	2,138.78	4,027.31		8,186.09	25,814.78	2,959.20	89%
04 Equipe technique	COGEST	67,000.00	38,066.41	7,143.21	13,450.63		20,593.84	56,448.25	-1,860.25	103%
05 Autres frais de personnel	REGIE	5,500.00	3,828.72	257.87	625.15	128.22	1,101.24	4,837.06	862.04	90%
02 Investissements		43,200.00	43,010.77					43,010.77	469.23	99%
01 Véhicule	REGIE	18,200.00	18,200.00					18,200.00	-200.00	101%
02 Equipement bureau	COGEST	5,000.00	5,025.86					5,825.86	-25.86	101%
03 Equipement IT	COGEST	14,000.00	13,827.77					13,827.77	172.23	99%
04 Aménagements du bureau	COGEST	6,500.00	7,957.34					7,957.34	542.66	94%
03 Frais de fonctionnement		322,400.00	375,353.87	23,774.39	54,744.03	5,026.74	92,545.16	318,809.04	-38,299.04	111%
01 Loyer de bureau	REGIE	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00	1%
02 Services et frais de	COGEST	500.00	81.88	148.87	31.84		180.51	242.48	257.51	48%
03 Frais de fonctionnement	REGIE	13,700.00	11,445.87	1,297.28	1,961.70	242.04	3,491.12	14,936.88	-1,236.80	109%
04 Frais de fonctionnement	COGEST	168,500.00	118,958.48	10,895.48	54,748.95	2,412.53	78,057.94	193,016.48	-32,518.40	120%
05 Télécommunications	COGEST	13,500.00	10,214.43	1,820.87	1,391.70	263.88	3,476.26	13,698.63	-130.69	101%
06 Fournitures de bureau	COGEST	7,000.00	4,600.94	506.86	158.47		668.33	5,269.27	1,730.73	75%
	REGIE	490,200.00	326,911.32	37,918.94	85,221.54	18,871.48	112,083.99	438,015.28	52,184.72	89.88
	COGEST	2,358,000.00	1,551,886.40	338,378.21	388,883.43	47,195.15	878,254.78	2,229,335.28	138,664.88	94.88
	TOTAL	2,850,000.00	1,877,897.72	386,297.15	355,904.97	66,066.63	790,358.75	2,867,350.48	182,849.52	94.88

Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month, by Quarter) of RWA0604811 - Projets - 31/07/2011

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Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month, by Quarter) of RWA0604811

Project Title: Développement d'un Système de Lutte Intégrée contre les Maladies et Ravageurs de Cultures

Budget Version: E03
 Currency: EUR
 YM: Year to month: 31/07/2011
 Report includes all closed transactions until the end date of the closed closing

Status	Fin Mode	Amount	2011				Total	Total Exp	Balance	% Exec
			2010	Q1	Q2	Q3				
07 Missions		82,000.00	64,149.31	10,354.01	6,186.70	378.24	16,890.95	81,888.26	1,851.74	99%
08 Frais de représentation et	COGEST	1,000.00	897.87					897.87	102.13	90%
09 Formation	COGEST	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00	1%
10 Frais de consultance	COGEST	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00	1%
11 Frais financiers	COGEST	1,000.00	1,875.23	166.65	243.80	4.70	414.95	2,898.18	-1,098.18	209%
12 Frais TVA	COGEST	0.00	84,013.17	-8,426.83	-10,093.11	1,725.26	-17,794.40	48,218.77	-46,218.77	1%
13 Autres frais de	COGEST	42,500.00	0.00					0.00	42,500.00	0%
14 Frais financiers	REGIE	0.00	70.80	3.10	83.16		56.26	126.86	-126.86	1%
15 Frais TVA	REGIE	0.00	1,266.21	8.22	99.02		95.24	1,361.45	-1,361.45	1%
04 Audit et Suivi et Evaluation		52,500.00	834.59		9,728.00		9,728.00	16,386.59	42,113.41	29%
01 Frais de suivi et évaluation	REGIE	35,000.00	834.59		3,900.00		3,900.00	4,534.59	30,465.41	13%
02 Audit	REGIE	17,500.00	0.00		5,828.00		5,828.00	5,828.00	11,672.00	33%
03 Backtapping	REGIE	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00	1%
99 Conversion rate adjustment		0.00	-2.89					-2.89	-2.89	1%
98 Conversion rate adjustment	REGIE	0.00	-2.89					-2.89	-2.89	1%
99 Conversion rate adjustment	COGEST	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00	1%
	REGIE	490,200.00	326,911.32	37,918.94	85,221.54	18,871.48	112,083.99	438,015.28	52,184.72	89.88
	COGEST	2,358,000.00	1,551,886.40	338,378.21	388,883.43	47,195.15	878,254.78	2,229,335.28	138,664.88	94.88
	TOTAL	2,850,000.00	1,877,897.72	386,297.15	355,904.97	66,066.63	790,358.75	2,867,350.48	182,849.52	94.88

Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month, by Quarter) of RWA0604811 - Projets - 31/07/2011

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ANNEX 3. DISBURSEMENT RATE OF IPM PROJECT

Budget execution on 31 July 2011

Financial mode	Budget	Expenses 31/07/2011	Balance 31/07/2011	Disbursement rate
Regie	490.200	438.015	52.185	89 %
Cogestion	2.359.800	2.229.335	130.465	94 %
Total	2.850.000	2.667.350	182.650	94 %

Source of financing	Cumulated budget	Real cumulated expenses	Cumulated disbursement rate	Comments and remarks
Direct Belgian Contribution	2.850.000	2.667.350	94 %	-
Contribution of the Partner Country	250.000	-	-	No accounting follow-up
Contribution of the Counterpart Funds	None	-	-	-
Other sources	None	-	-	-

Commitments on 31 July 2011

Budget Line	COMMITMENTS Tender / Agreement	Amount committed (rate 840)		Amount paid on 31/07/2011		Balance to pay		Present situation / Estimated date of payment
		RWF	EUR	RWF	EUR	RWF	EUR	
A0201	FFS Foundation	133.712.040	€ 159.181	116.290.306	€ 138.441	17.421.734	€ 20.740	Finalized. September 2011
A0201	Master Trainers Julianus Thomas	18.816.000	€ 22.400	12.642.000	€ 15.050	6.174.000	€ 7.350	Finalized. Paid in August 2011
A0402	Equipment labo Pulse Systems	22.408.714	€ 26.677	0	€ 0	22.408.714	€ 26.677	Delivered. Payment requested 09/2011
A0402	Equipment labo Agrotech	7.886.165	€ 9.388	0	€ 0	7.886.165	€ 9.388	On-delivering. August 2011
A0402	Equipment labo Agrotech	2.673.000	€ 3.187	0	€ 0	2.673.000	€ 3.187	On-delivering. August 2011
A0402	Equipment labo F&S Scientific	3.395.400	€ 3.935	0	€ 0	3.395.400	€ 3.935	Delivered in July. August 2011
A0402	Equipment labo ACIA	7.787.737	€ 9.271	0	€ 0	7.787.737	€ 9.271	On-delivering. August 2011
A0701	Varietal resistance management RNU	17.934.000	€ 21.350	0	€ 0	17.934.000	€ 21.350	Finalized. Payment requested 09/2011
A0802	Pesticides management Medina	2.740.000	€ 9.214	3.298.507	€ 3.814	4.901.393	€ 5.401	Finalized. Paid in August 2011
Totals		222.262.556	€ 264.598	132.170.913	€ 157.304	90.091.643	€ 107.294	
Z0401	Final Evaluation REGIE		€ 31.000		€ 3.900		€ 27.100	Finalized. August 2011 (HQ?)
Z0402	Financial Audit Deloitte REGIE		€ 17.750		€ 0		€ 17.750	Finalized. August 2011 (HQ?)
							€ 44.850	



Italics

Estimative amounts, according to exchange rate

Date

August 10, 2011

Financial planning Q3 2011

Quarterly financial planning 2011 (EUR) (version 2011Q3)

v. 2011Q3							
Components	BUDGET (Last Updated)	Total expenses End 2010	Expenses Q1 + Q2 2011	Financial planning Q3 2011	Total 2011	Total expenses End of project	Balance End of project
Results & Activities	1.924.400	1.194.435	526.630	178.635	705.264	1.899.699	24.701
1 Concept, methodology and mechanisms of setting up IPM	106.500	75.904	33.642	0	33.642	109.545	-3.045
2 Training of trainers (facilitators)	972.400	662.480	299.253	50.990	350.243	1.012.724	-40.324
3 Training of farmers	450.000	310.201	133.141	19.917	153.058	463.259	-13.259
4 Availability of quality planting material (foundation, basic, ...)	101.500	35.391	523	54.042	54.565	89.957	11.543
5 Promotion of appropriate cropping practices	24.000	11.666	9.163	0	9.163	20.829	3.171
6 Knowledge of diseases and pests development cycles	39.500	809	32.390	0	32.390	33.199	6.301
7 Use of resistant / tolerant varieties by actors	35.500	2.701	0	21.707	21.707	24.408	11.092
8 Communication strategy	195.000	95.283	18.517	31.979	50.495	145.779	49.221
9 General means cogestion	435.400	356.691	104.430	-13.339	91.091	447.782	-12.382
10 General means régie	490.200	326.007	93.132	71.308	164.441	490.448	-248
TOTAL	2.850.000	1.877.133	724.192	236.604	960.796	2.837.929	12.071
Cogestion	2.359.800	1.551.126	631.060	165.295	796.355	2.347.481	12.319
Régie	490.200	326.007	93.132	71.308	164.441	490.448	-248

Estimation of expenses and remainders end of project

Financial mode	Budget	Estimated expenses end of project	Estimation of remainders end of project	Final estimated rate of disbursement
Régie	490.200	490.448	-248	100,1 %
Cogestion	2.359.800	2.347.481	12.319	99,5 %
Total	2.850.000	2.837.929	12.071	99,6 %

Date of estimation : 31/07/2011

ANNEX 4. PERSONNEL OF THE PROJECT

Personnel type (title, name and gender)		Duration of recruitment (start and end dates)		Comments (recruitment periods, profile relevance ...)
National personnel put at disposal by the Partner Country				
Léon HAKIZAMUNGU	Project Director	01/05/2008	31/08/2011	Primes on budget IPM
Francis NKURUNZIZA	National Coordinator FFS	-	30/06/2011	Primes on budget IPM
Joseph HIGIRO	Assistant IPM	-	30/06/2011	Mission indemnities IPM
Aimée INGABIRE	Assistant IPM	-	30/06/2011	Mission indemnities IPM
Daniel NIYIKIZA	Assistant IPM	-	09/2009	Mission indemnities IPM
Christine UZAYISENGA	Assistant IPM	-	30/06/2011	Mission indemnities IPM
Support personnel, locally recruited				
Antoine NGOGA	Administrative and financial officer	05/01/2009	31/08/2011	Budget IPM
Catherine UMUBEYI	Secretary	01/10/2010	31/08/2011	Paid on budget AFSR, then R&T. Secretary of 3 projects AFSR, R&T and IPM.
Dieudonné UWINGABE,	Driver TA (régie)	01/03/2009	31/07/2011	Budget IPM
Training personnel, locally recruited				
Jean-Marie Vianney NKUNDUWIMYE	Assistant IPM	01/12/2008	30/06/2011	Salaries and mission indemnities paid by IPM
Marie Assumpta ADUSABIRE	Assistant IPM	01/03/2010	30/06/2011	Salaries and mission indemnities paid by IPM
Claudette IMANISHIMWE	Assistant IPM	06/12/2010	30/06/2011	Salaries and mission indemnities paid by IPM
Cécile KAGOYIRE	Assistant IPM	06/12/2010	30/06/2011	Salaries and mission indemnities paid by IPM
International Personnel (outside BTC)				
None	-	-	-	-
Expert in International Cooperation (BTC)				
Jean-Pierre BUSOGORO	TA BTC	12/01/2009	31/07/2011	TA of IPM project
Daniel BINART	TA BTC, Délégué à la cogestion (DelCo)	01/05/2008	15/10/2009	DelCo of AFSR, R&T, IPM and APFH projects
Patrick BRANDELARD	TA BTC, Délégué à la cogestion (DelCo)	01/05/2010	31/08/2011	DelCo of AFSR, R&T and IPM projects

ANNEX 5. PUBLIC TENDERS AND FINANCING AGREEMENTS (MOU)

5. 1. PUBLIC TENDERS - WORKS

- (None)

Object of contract	
Tender modalities	
Budget line	
Contract starting date	
Name of contracting person (or company)	
Contract cost	
Contract duration	

Comments/recommendations:

5. 2. PUBLIC TENDERS - SERVICES

Development of a training curriculum for trainers

Object of contract	Development of a training curriculum adapted to Rwandese conditions in order to define the successive steps for the training of facilitators and farmers
Tender modalities	International Tender
Budget line	A_01_01
Contract starting date	24/10/2008
Name of contracting person (or company)	Nedworc Foundation
Contract cost	38.550 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

-

Global inventory of traditional cultural practices in Rwanda

Object of contract	Inventory and description of the traditional cultural practices used in Rwanda for the targeted crops of IPM project
Tender modalities	Open National tender
Budget line	A_05_01
Contract starting date	17/06/2009
Name of contracting person (or company)	Joseph RWICANINYONI
Contract cost	7.432 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Report completed and available.

Documentary movie on IPM – FFS thematic related to Irish Potato

Object of contract	Production of a documentary movie on farmers field school (FFS) methodology used to train farmers on Irish potato cultivation
Tender modalities	National Open Tender
Budget line	A_08_01
Contract starting date	25/02/2010
Name of contracting person (or company)	Kigali Media Production
Contract cost	6.579 EUR (appendix included)
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Movie produced and diffused on television and web sites MINAGRI and BTC.

Development of a training curriculum for Passion fruit (Maracuja)

Object of contract	Elaboration of a training curriculum for Passion fruit culture (maracuja) and practical realization of ToT training phases (Training of trainers) and FFS (Farmer Field Schools)
Tender modalities	Open regional Tender
Budget line	A_01_01
Contract starting date	04/11/2010
Name of contracting person (or company)	Dennis Simon NDAMUGOBA
Contract cost	12.468 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Done.

Development of a training curriculum for *Striga*

Object of contract	Preparation and realization of a training program for ToT (training of trainers) and FFS (Farmer Field Schools) relative to the implementation of an integrated fighting scheme against <i>Striga</i> invasion on cereal crops in Rwanda
Tender modalities	Open Regional Tender
Budget line	A_02_02
Contract starting date	04/11/2010
Name of contracting person (or company)	Dr Ambonesigwe MBWAGA
Contract cost	18.964 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Follow-up & evaluation of FFS training activities

Object of contract	Achievement of a consultancy mission relative to monitoring and evaluation of the FFS (Farmer Field Schools) approach as it is used in Rwanda
Tender modalities	International Tender
Budget line	A_03_01
Contract starting date	07/02/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	DAMASO P. CALLO, JR
Contract cost	9.947 EUR
Contract duration	3 weeks

Comments/recommendations:

Mission undertaken from 21 February till 06 March 2011. Report available.

Identification of biotic constraints affecting main crops in Rwanda

Object of contract	Identification and description of main biotic constraints affecting six crops in Rwanda : Banana, Cassava, Tomato, Potato, Passion fruit, Maize. And description of their development cycle.
Tender modalities	International Tender
Budget line	A_06_01
Contract starting date	14/07/2010
Name of contracting person (or company)	NRI/UK : Dr Jeremy COOPER, Dr Elie MUHINA MUGUNGA
Contract cost	32.390 EUR
Contract duration	1 month

Comments/recommendations:

Survey done in October 2010. Report of November 2010.

Estimative cost, plans and tender documents for quarantine greenhouses

Object of contract	Preparation of tender documents and plans for the construction of 3 quarantine greenhouses for phytosanitary evaluation of imported vegetal material before its diffusion into the country
Tender modalities	National Tender
Budget line	A_04_02
Contract starting date	26/04/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	MUGESCO
Contract cost	1.759 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Done. Plans available.

Inventory of cultural practices for Passion fruit and Tomato tree

Object of contract	Make an inventory of cultural practices for maracuja and tamarillo , and analyze them with relation to the development of pests and diseases
Tender modalities	National Tender
Budget line	A_05_01
Contract starting date	23/12/2010
Name of contracting person (or company)	Wakala EA Consulting Ltd
Contract cost	9.163 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Done. Final Report April 2011.

Training of trainers, facilitators and farmers (FFS)

Object of contract	Preparation, implementation and execution of Training of Trainers courses for Extension Facilitators and Farmers Facilitators
Tender modalities	International Tender
Budget line	A_02_01
Contract starting date	April 2009
Name of contracting person (or company)	FFS Foundation, The Netherlands
Contract cost	159.181 EUR
Contract duration	Till December 2010

Comments/recommendations:

Contract achieved on December, 3, 2010. Final report expected.

Sustainable management of varietal resistance

Object of contract	Define a strategy at national level that could achieve a sustainable management of varietal resistance in the frame of integrated fight against pests and diseases affecting main crops in Rwanda
Tender modalities	National Open Tender
Budget line	A_07_01
Contract starting date	16/02/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	RNU (RWANDA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY)
Contract cost	27.293 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Done. Report available.

Master trainers services for FFS activities

Object of contract	Master trainers services for organization of TOT sessions and supervision / follow up of the different FFS activities on various crops throughout Rwanda
Tender modalities	International Open Tender
Budget line	A_04_02
Contract starting date	05/04/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	Julianus THOMAS
Contract cost	22.400 EUR
Contract duration	3 months

Comments/recommendations:

Contract started in April till end of June 2011.

Analysis of strategy management for pesticides

Object of contract	Contract for performing a detailed analysis of the actual pesticide management strategy in Rwanda and proposing new arrangements to improve conditions of importation, storage, distribution and elimination of obsolete stocks of pesticides
Tender modalities	International tender
Budget line	A_08_02
Contract starting date	19/04/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	Jose R. Medina
Contract cost	48.500 EUR
Contract duration	20 days

Comments/recommendations:

Done. Report available.

F

Final evaluation of IPM project

Object of contract	Final evaluation of IPM project
Tender modalities	International tender (launched by BTC HQ)
Budget line	Z_04_01
Contract starting date	March 2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	SOPEX (Final Evaluation team: Prof. em. Henri MARAITE; Prof. em. Eric TOLLENS; Jean Claude IZAMUHAYE)
Contract cost	31.000 EUR
Contract duration	3 weeks

Comments/recommendations:

Consultants recruited by BTC headquarters. Mission realized in March 2011. Final Report.

Audit of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU RHODA / RHESI)

Object of contract	Audit of MoUs (all agricultural projects)
Tender modalities	National Tender
Budget line	On budget of APFH project
Contract starting date	October 2010
Name of contracting person (or company)	DELOITTE & TOUCHE
Contract cost	0
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Recommendations made.

Financial audit of IPM project

Object of contract	Financial audit
Tender modalities	International Tender (BTC frame contract)
Budget line	Z_04_02
Contract starting date	April 2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	DELOITTE & TOUCHE (local office)
Contract cost	17.700 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

Report provided with points of attention and recommendations.

5. 3. PUBLIC TENDERS - EQUIPMENT

Laboratory equipment and consumables (reagents)

Object of contract	Lot 2 - Small equipment and materials
Tender modalities	International Open Tender
Budget line	A_04_02
Contract starting date	04/04/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	PULSE SYSTEMS
Contract cost	27.597 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

On delivery and payment in July 2011.

Laboratory equipment and consumables (reagents)

Object of contract	Lot 3 – Current consumables and reagents
Tender modalities	International Open Tender
Budget line	A_04_02
Contract starting date	04/04/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	AGROTECH
Contract cost	9.712 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

On delivery and payment in July 2011

Laboratory equipment and consumables (reagents)

Object of contract	Lot 2 – Starters for PCR tests
Tender modalities	International Open Tender
Budget line	A_04_02
Contract starting date	07/06/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	AGROTECH
Contract cost	3.292 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

On delivery and payment in July 2011

Laboratory equipment and consumables (reagents)

Object of contract	Lot 3 – Enzyme kits
Tender modalities	International Open Tender
Budget line	A_04_02
Contract starting date	07/06/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	F&S Scientific
Contract cost	3.935 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

On delivery and payment in July 2011

Laboratory equipment and consumables (reagents)

Object of contract	Lot 4 – ELISA serological tests
Tender modalities	International Open Tender
Budget line	A_04_02
Contract starting date	08/07/2011
Name of contracting person (or company)	ACIA
Contract cost	9.271 EUR
Contract duration	-

Comments/recommendations:

On delivery and payment in July 2011

5. 4. FINANCING AGREEMENTS

Financing MoU with RHODA / RHESI

Object of contract	This MoU has for object to support RHODA and MINAGRI in strengthening their strategy for the implementation of a regulated and institutionalized framework for plant protection and pesticides used in agriculture, while capitalizing the results and activities of RHESI (Rwanda Horticulture Export Standards Initiative) project.
Tender modalities	MoU between RHODA and APFH and IPM projects
Budget line	A_08_02
Contract starting date	01/06/2009
Name of contracting person (or company)	RHODA / RHESI
Contract cost	38.000.000 RWF in 2 installments for IPM
Contract duration	Till end of IPM project

Comments/recommendations:

-

ANNEX 6. LIST OF THE EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED DURING THE PROJECT



Belgische Technische Coöperatie
 Nederlandse coöperatie voor publiek recht sociaal oogmerk
 Coopération Technique Belge
 Société d'assistance de droit public à but social



Project Inventory of Fixed Assets

Project id. + Mode RWA 06 048 11		Cogestion		Controlled & approved by: Patrick BRANDELARD	
Project title INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)		Document prepared by: NGOGA Antoine		Date: 28 juillet 2011	
Reporting period from (DD/Mmm/YYYY) : 1 juin 2008 to (DD/Mmm/YYYY) : 28 juillet 2011				Date: 28 juillet 2011	
Category of Goods ALL CATEGORIES - CONSOLIDATED 60 48 11 Account					
Reporting currency Acquisition in Euro (EUR) - according to FIT accounting					
# ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ACQUISITION COST		Date	
			EUR		
1	TOTAL VEHICLES (60 40 10)		16.200,00		
25	TOTAL IT EQUIPMENT (60 40 20)		16.128,79		
0	TOTAL PRIMARY MATERIALS (60 40 30)		0,00		
35	TOTAL OTHER EQUIPMENT (60 40 90)		4.346,05		
2	TOTAL BUILDINGS (60 46 10)		7.380,53		
63	GRAND TOTAL (60 48 11)		44.055,37		



Project Inventory of Fixed Assets

Belgische Technische Coöperatie
 Haandwerk verenigingswet van publiek recht met sociaal oogmerk
 Coöperatiën Techniek België
 Société Anonyme de droit public à statut social



EMPOWERING
DEVELOPMENT

Project id. + Mode		RWA 06 048 11		Cogestion				Document prepared by:			Controlled & approved by:				
Project title		INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)										NGOGA Antoine		Patrick BRANDELARD	
Reporting period		from : 1/juni/2008 to: 28/juli/2011										Date :		Date :	
Category of Goods		VEHICLES (GL 60 40 10)										Date :		Date :	
Reporting currency		Acquisition Currency (XXX) and Euro (EUR)										Date :		Date :	
INVENTORY CODE	DATE OF PURCHASE	QUANTITY	MODEL & TYPE & LICENCE PLATE	CHASSIS N°	ACQUISITION COST		FIT GT. N°	Km / Mileage on 28-jul-2011	INSURANCE covered till :	OBSERVATIONS (STATE OF CONDITION)	Km / Mileage on 28-jul-2011	INSURANCE covered till :	OBSERVATIONS (STATE OF CONDITION)		
					Currency	Amount								FIT Value in EUR	
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604010 - 0001	7-nov-08	1	SUZUKI NEW GRAND VITARA 4*4	USAJTD54V0024 4068	EUR	16.200	16.200,00	95	One year	13.098	05/10/2009	05/10/2009	Good Condition		
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604010 - 0002															
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604010 - 0003															
											TOTAL VEHICLES (60 40 10)				
											1		ITEMS		
											16.200,00				



Project Inventory of Fixed Assets

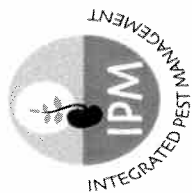
Project id. + Mode : RWA 06 048 11
 Project title : INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)
 Reporting period : from : 1/juin/2008 to : 28/juillet/2011
 Category of Goods : IT EQUIPMENT (GL 60 40 20)
 Reporting currency : Acquisition Currency (XXX) and Euro (EUR)

INVENTORY CODE	DATE OF PURCHASE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	SERIAL N°	ACQUISITION COST		FIT Value In EUR	FIT GT. N°	LOCATION	RESPONSABLE	OBSERVATIONS (STATE or CONDITION)
					Currency	Amount					
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0001	26-nov-08	1	Laptop	50087098Q	FRW	895.000	1.279.50	66	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Volé
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0002	26-nov-08	1	Laptop	50088328Q	FRW	895.000	1.279.50	66	Bureau des Assistants	JMV NKUNDUWIMWE	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0003	2-févr-09	1	Laptop DELL	9J4WQ3J	FRW	476.370	681.00	283	Bureau d'AT	BUSOGORO J P	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0004	16-févr-09	1	Desk Top DELL	168LZJ	FRW	550.000	786.28	276	Bureau des Assistants	IMANISHIMWE Claudette	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0005	16-févr-09	1	Desk Top DELL	768LZJ	FRW	550.000	786.28	276	Bureau des Assistants	NKURUNZIZA Francis	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0006	16-févr-09	1	Desk Top DELL	568LZJ	FRW	550.000	786.28	276	Bureau du Comptable	NGOGA Antoine	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0007	16-févr-09	1	Desk Top DELL	G58LZJ	FRW	550.000	786.28	276	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0008	16-févr-09	1	Desk Top DELL	J58LZJ	FRW	550.000	786.28	276	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0009	16-févr-09	1	Onduleur PRO Blue 750V	E080341030	FRW	82.500	117.94	276	Bureau du Comptable	NGOGA Antoine	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0010	16-févr-09	1	Onduleur PRO Blue 750V	E080341029	FRW	82.500	117.94	276	Bureau des Assistants	IMANISHIMWE Claudette	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0011	16-févr-09	1	Onduleur PRO Blue 750V	E080341028	FRW	82.500	117.94	276	Bureau des Assistants	NKURUNZIZA Francis	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0012	16-févr-09	1	Onduleur PRO Blue 750V	E080340952	FRW	82.500	117.94	276	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0013	16-févr-09	1	Onduleur PRO Blue 750V	E080341951	FRW	82.500	117.94	276	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0014	16-févr-09	1	Imprimante KYOCERA FS 1300DN N-B	XLY 8475867	FRW	302.500	432.46	276	Bureau des Assistants	NGOGA Antoine	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0015	16-févr-09	1	HP LaserJet 2600N Color	CNHW82N8HY	FRW	347.600	496.93	276	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0016	16-févr-09	1	HP Scanjet	CN7CUS10RH	FRW	165.000	236.89	276	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0017	20-avr-09	1	Imprimante	CNCJ547792	FRW	155.000	213.51	391	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0018	8-mai-09	1	Photocopieuse	MWM71123	FRW	1.583.038	2.180.57	456	Bureau du Comptable	NGOGA Antoine	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0019	23-déc-09	1	Appareil Digital	20090726WB	FRW	280.000	468.67	1408	Bureau des Assistants	NGOGA Antoine	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0021	1-avr-10	1	HP LaserJet P 2055D	CNCJH42671	FRW	275.000	458.33	1889	Bureau de Certification photosantaire	Umutoni Teddy	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0022	12-mai-10	1	LAP TOP HP DV 6/4	3CE9393HPR	FRW	665.000	1.108.33	2133	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0023	31-mai-10	1	Disque dur Extreme	WYXOAC989065	FRW	95.000	158.33	2133	Bureau du DI	Leon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0024	31-mai-10	1	SONY PROJECTEUR	7066841010S	FRW	850.000	1.416.67	2217	Bureau de IAT	BUSOGORO Jean Pierre	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0025	16-nov-10	1	LAP TOP	0WXY9J-70166-091-00VT-A00	FRW	480.000	600.00	3411	Bureau des Assistants	ADUSABIRE Marie Assumpta	Good Condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604020 - 0023	16-nov-10	1	LAP TOP	0WXY9J-70166-091-00VT-A00	FRW	480.000	600.00	3411	Bureau des Assistants	BUSOGORO Jean Pierre	Good Condition
25	TOTAL IT EQUIPMENT (60 40 20)										16.128,79

Project Inventory of Fixed Assets



Project id. + Mode		RWAA 06 048 11		COGESTION		Document prepared by: NGOGA Antoine		Controlled & approved by: Patrick BRANDELA			
Project title		INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)		to : 28/julij/2011		Date : 28 juillet 2011		Date : 28 juillet 2011			
Reporting period		from : 1/juin/2008		OTHER EQUIPMENT (GL 60 40 90)		Date : 28 juillet 2011		Date : 28 juillet 2011			
Category of Goods		Acquisition Currency (FRW) and Euro (EUR)		FIT Value in EUR		FIT GT. N°		RESPONSABLE			
Reporting currency				Amount				NGOGA Antoine			
INVENTORY CODE	DATE OF PURCHASE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	SERIAL N°	Currency	Amount	FIT Value in EUR	FIT GT. N°	LOCATION	RESPONSABLE	OBSERVATIONS (STATE or CONDITION)
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0001	18-dec-08	1	Etagère	IPM-MOB-001	FRW	105 000	150,11	188	Bureau du DI	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0002	18-dec-08	1	Etagère	IPM-MOB-002	FRW	105 000	150,11	188	Bureau du comptable	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0003	18-dec-08	1	Etagère	IPM-MOB-003	FRW	105 000	150,11	188	Bureau d'assistant	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0004	18-dec-08	1	Etagère	IPM-MOB-004	FRW	105 000	150,11	188	Bureau de AT	BUSOGORO J.P	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0005	18-dec-08	1	Etagère	IPM-MOB-005	FRW	105 000	150,11	188	Bureau de réserve	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0006	18-dec-08	1	Etagère	IPM-MOB-006	FRW	105 000	150,11	188	Bureau de réserve	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0007	9-janv-09	1	Bureau à 3 tiroirs	IPM-MOB-007	FRW	140 000	200,15	193	Bureau du comptable	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0008	9-janv-09	1	Bureau à 3 tiroirs	IPM-MOB-008	FRW	140 000	200,15	193	Bureau d'assistant	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0009	9-janv-09	1	Bureau à 3 tiroirs	IPM-MOB-009	FRW	140 000	200,15	193	Bureau d'assistant	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0010	9-janv-09	1	Bureau à 3 tiroirs	IPM-MOB-010	FRW	140 000	200,15	193	Bureau de AT	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0011	9-janv-09	1	Bureau à 3 tiroirs	IPM-MOB-011	FRW	140 000	200,15	193	Bureau de AT	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0012	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-012	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau du comptable	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0013	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-013	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau d'assistant	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0014	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-014	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau d'assistant	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0015	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-015	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau de AT	BUSOGORO J.P	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0016	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-016	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau de AT	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0017	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-017	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau de AT	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0018	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-018	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau des assistants	HIGIRO Joseph	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0019	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-019	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau des assistants	NYIKIZA Daniel	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0020	9-janv-09	1	Chaise de direction	IPM-MOB-020	FRW	110 000	157,26	193	Bureau des assistants	MASAKI	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0021	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-021	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau du comptable	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0022	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-022	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau du comptable	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0023	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-023	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau des consultants	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0024	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-024	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau de AT	BUSOGORO J.P	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0025	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-025	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau de AT	BUSOGORO J.P	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0026	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-026	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau de AT	BUSOGORO J.P	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0027	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-027	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau du DI	Léon HAKIZAMUNGU	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0028	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-028	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau des assistants	HIGIRO Joseph	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0029	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-029	FRW	45 000	64,33	193	Bureau des assistants	HIGIRO Joseph	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0030	9-janv-09	1	Chaise rembourrée	IPM-MOB-030	FRW	38 000	54,33	193	Bureau des consultants	NGOGA Antoine	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0031	9-janv-09	1	Chaise métallique	IPM-MOB-031	FRW	38 000	54,33	193	Bureau des consultants	HIGIRO Joseph	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0032	9-janv-09	1	Chaise métallique	IPM-MOB-032	FRW	38 000	54,33	193	Bureau des assistants	HIGIRO Joseph	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0033	9-janv-09	1	Chaise métallique	IPM-MOB-033	FRW	38 000	54,33	193	Bureau des assistants	HIGIRO Joseph	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0034	9-janv-09	1	Chaise métallique	IPM-MOB-034	FRW	38 000	54,33	193	Bureau de AT	BUSOGORO J.P	Good condition
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604090 - 0035	9-janv-09	1	Armoire semi-vitrée	IPM-MOB-035	FRW	190 000	271,63	193	Bureau des consultants	BUSOGORO J.P	Good condition
35	ITEMS		TOTAL OTHER EQUIPMENT (60 40 90)				4.346,05				



Project Inventory of Fixed Assets

Project id. + Mode RWA 06 048 11 COGESTION Project title INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) Reporting period from (DD/MM/YYY) : 1/juin/2008 to (DD/MM/YYY) : 28/juili/2011 Category of Goods CONSTRUCTIONS (GL 60 46 10) Reporting currency Acquisition Currency (XXX) and Euro (EUR)											
INVENTORY CODE	DATE OF PURCHASE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	SERIAL N°	ACQUISITION COST		FIT GT. N°	LOCATION	RESPONSIBLE	OBSERVATIONS (STATE or CONDITION)	Controlled & approved by:
					Currency	Amount					
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604610 - 0001	26-nov-08	1	Réhabilitation des bureaux du projet		FRW	4.387.403	67	NYARUGENGE	RADA	Good condition	Patrick BRANDELARD
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604610 - 0002	4-mai-09	1	Réhabilitation d'un sanitaire et plomberie		FRW	804.566	413	NYARUGENGE	RADA	Good condition	Léon HAKIZAMUNGU
BTC-RWA 06 048 11 - 604610 - 0003											
										2	
										ITEMS	
										TOTAL BUILDINGS (60 46 10)	
										7.380.53	

ANNEX 7. TRAININGS

The project has organized a lot of training which can be divided into 2 main categories (1) training of trainers (ToT) and (2) training of farmers in Farmer Field Schools (FFS). Participants to the different ToT and FFS sessions were selected from the farmers' communities. They were organized and achieved by the project itself. For that, the information in the following table will just indicate the country, the location of ToT training centre and its duration.

See annex 1. Activities : A0203 / A0301

Country, Institution, Duration	Name or number of trained people	Dates of the trainings	Subject, content and level
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Traineeship ToT : Training of Facilitators				
ToT Irish potato	Rwanda-Musanze, 4 months	31 candidate facilitators	April 2009-August 2009	Potato ICM (integrated crop management); trainers' level
ToT maize	Rwanda-Musanze, 6 months	28 candidate facilitators	September 2009- March 2010	Appropriate management of maize in rotation with potato; trainers' level
ToT banana session 1	Rwanda-Ngoma/Kirehe, 4 months	50 candidate facilitators	September 2009-December 2009	Establishment of new plots and rehabilitation of old banana plots; trainers' level
ToT banana session 2	Rwanda-Muhanga, 4 months	60 candidate facilitators	January 2010- April 2010	Establishment of new plots and rehabilitation of old banana plots; trainers' level
ToT tomato session 1	Rwanda-Rwamagana, 5 months	60 candidate facilitators	May 2010-October 2010	Tomato ICM, use of botanical preparations, growing the suitable varieties ; trainers' level
ToT tomato session 2	Rwanda-Ngoma, 5 months	48 facilitators	May 2010-October 2010	Tomato ICM, use of botanical preparations, growing the suitable varieties ; trainers' level
ToT cassava	Rwanda-Bugesera, 8 months	70 candidate facilitators	November 2010-June 2011	Cassava ICM, control of viruses and their vectors, recovery of local germplasm; trainers' level
ToT maracuja (passion fruit)	Rwanda-Gicumbi, 8 months	54 candidate facilitators	November 2011-June 2011	Maracuja ICM, diversification of varieties, control of pests and diseases, processing and marketing; trainers' level
ToT tree tomato (tamarillo)	Rwanda-Musanze, 4 months	64 candidate facilitators	March 2011-June 2011	Tamarillo ICM, better management of nursery and fertilization, control of pests and diseases; trainers' level
ToT <i>Striga</i> management	Rwanda-Ngoma/Kirehe, 4 months	62 candidate facilitators	November 2011-June 2011	Biological cycle of <i>Striga</i> , integrated control options; trainers' level

Traineeship: training of core-facilitators				
Potato core-facilitators, session 1	Rwanda-Musanze, 2 weeks	15 candidate core-facilitators	12 October-23 October 2009	Potato ICM (integrated crop management); trainers' level
Potato core-facilitators, session 2	Rwanda-Musanze, 2 weeks	40 candidate core-facilitators	15 February-26 February 2010	Potato ICM (integrated crop management); trainers' level
Potato core-facilitators, session 3	Rwanda-Musanze, 2 weeks	44 candidate core-facilitators	25 October-5 November 2010	Potato ICM (integrated crop management); trainers' level

Traineeship: 870 training sessions of farmers in FFS				
Banana : by group 1 of facilitators	117 FFS groups in diverse districts, continuous activities	3512 farmers	Since November 2009 up to now	Proper management of banana, establishment of new plots and rehabilitation of old banana plots; farmers' level
Banana: by group 2 of facilitators	97 FFS groups in diverse districts,	2991 farmers	Since march 2010 up to now	Proper management of banana, establishment of new plots and rehabilitation of old banana plots; farmers' level
Potato-maize	256 FFS groups in diverse districts of Rwanda	7884 farmers	Since October 2009 up to now	Appropriate control of pests and diseases and potato-maize ICM , participatory evaluation and selection of varieties, quality seed production and handling by farmers, farmers' level
Tomato	151 FFS groups in different districts	3159 farmers	Since June 2010 up to now	Appropriate production methods of tomato and decrease of the pesticide use for control of pests and diseases, farmers' level
Passion fruit	53 FFS groups in different districts	1598 farmers	Since December 2010 up to now	Maracuja ICM, diversification of varieties, control of pests and diseases, processing and marketing, farmers' level
Tree tomato (tamarillo)	64 FFS groups in different districts	2240 farmers	Since April 2011 up to now	Tamarillo ICM, better management of nursery and fertilization, control of pests and diseases; farmers' level
Cassava	70 FFS groups in different districts	2145 farmers	Since January 2011 up to now	Cassava ICM, control of viruses and their vectors, recovery of local germplasm; farmers' level
<i>Striga</i> management	62 FFS groups in different districts of Eastern province	1852 farmers	Since December 2011 up to now	Biological cycle of <i>Striga</i> , integrated control options like fertilization, varieties, suicidal germination

Scholarships			
Netherlands	1 member of the IPM project team: Nkunduwimye Jean-Marie Vianney	31 may 18 june	IPM methods and food safety
USA	1 member of the IPM project team: Nkurunziza Francis	May-June 2010	IPM concept and suitable management of natural resources

Workshops			
Kigali, 3 days, Funding projects IPM and R&T.	Regional workshop on banana. 75 participants from Rwanda, Burundi, Congo et Tanzanie. 2 belgian professors (KUL and Gembloux Agrobiotech). 1 expert BTC Brussels.	Hôtel Umubano Laico 2 days' workshop Ngoma field visit 1 day	BTC Banana Projects In the 4 countries

Others			
Kenya, 3 days	KEPHIS, Kenya Project team: Léon Hakizamungu, JP Busogoro	21 – 23 September 2009	Information mission about plant quarantine system

ANNEX 8. BACKERS INTERVENTIONS

Bailleurs de fonds intervenant dans le même projet				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comments
None	-	-	-	-
Bailleurs de fonds contribuant à un même objectif spécifique				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comments
				Cf. ASWG