

PROJECT SUMMARY

Titre : Accerelated Programme for the Training of
Artisans in the Construction and Related Skills
[APTACS]
[Budgetary and Structural Revision for 1997]

Implementation Agency : The Ministry of Youth and Cooperatives.

Geographical Coverage : National

Duration : 12 months

Commencement date : As soon as funds are available

Targeted beneficiaries : Youth and Repatriated families

Proposal presented to : United Nations High Commission for Refugees
[UNHCR]

Amount Required in Frw : 431.215.890 Frw

Amount in US\$: 1,437,386

Exchange Rate : 1 US\$ = 300 Frw

*Project study
by*

Rwanda Development organisation [RDO]

March 1997

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF YOUTH
AND CO-OPERATIVES

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. TITLE: FORMULATION OF NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY
2. ACTIVITY : CONDUCTION OF A CONSULTATIVE SEMINAR
3. DURATION : 3 DAYS
4. PARTICIPANTS: 50 Persons from Government, NGO and
International Agencies
5. VENUE: CENTRE IWACU KABUSUNZU
6. COMMENCEMENT DATE : IMMEDIATE
7. SOURCE OF FINANCE: UNICEF
8. FUNDS REQUIRED: 1.093.050 FRW
9. AMOUNT IN US \$: 3.572,1
10. EXCHANGE RATE : 1 US \$ 306 FRW

1.0. BACKGROUND

It is now over two years since the end of the war and genocide in Rwanda. During the period, Government and other parties working in the youth sector have largely carried out emergency aid programmes designed to to alleviate war related problems.

However and increasingly so, The Ministry of youth and co-operatives (MIJEUMA) which should co-ordinate the execution of government policy in the youth sector realises the need for a seminar to work towards the formulation of a policy document that should include guidelines, set targets and prioritise needs for governmental and non-governmental agencies.

This will help to control and direct resources where they are most needed as the country gradually plans for longer term developmental programmes and projects.

The seminar/workshop which should last for three days, will bring to gether representatives from government, NGO's and international agencies. From papers to be presented, discussions and debate as well as drawing on field-work realities, participants should be able to come up with propositions for a National youth policy document.

2.0. PROBLEM STATEMENT

There are several Government ministries with varying responsibilities towards the youth. During the two years the transitional government has been in power, evidence of over-lap has emerged that demonstrates a need for closer co-ordination and clarification of demarcation over responsibility.

International Agencies and other donars should be availed more specific objectives so that aid should reach beneficiaries as required. Thus, there is a need to hold the projected consultative seminer in order to co-ordinate efforts towards achieving longer term project objectives.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

- To provide proposals for a national youth policy
- To provide a forum for consultation for participants in the youth sector

4.0. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

Major participants from government, NGO's and International Agencies with capacity, resources and potential to impact on policy shall be invited to a three day seminar/workshop to be held at "Centre Iwacu Kabusunzu" in Kigali. The major activities shall be as follows:

- Day 1 Presentation of position papers by Government functionaries
- Day 2 Discussion by committees to be established
- Day 3 Presentation of Report and Adoption of Resolutions

5.0. Participants

5.1. Government

- President's office (1 person)
- Prime Minister's office (1 person)
- MIFAPROFE (1 person)
- MINIPRESEC (1 person)
- MINISUPRES (1 person)
- MINITRASO (1 person)
- MINISANTE (1 person)
- MININTER (1 person)
- MINIJUST (1 person)
- MIJEUMA (5 persons)

5.2. MIJEUMA representatives at prefecture level (12 persons)

5.3. Representation (one each) from the following youth associations:

- ASR (scouts)
- AGR (guides)
- JOC
- JEC
- YMCA
- XAVERI
- RYSBOC
- ENFANCE RWANDA
- TUMURERE

5.4. Representation (1 each) from the following N.G.O's

- ACIST
- ACORD
- IRC
- I.C.R.C
- FEED THE CHILDREN
- LWF
- OXFAM
- SAVE THE CHILDREN (US)
- TROCAIRE

5.5. Representation (1 each) from following international Agencies)

- UNICEF
- UNESCO
- UNHCR
- UNDP
- WFP
- WHO

Total number of proposed participants: 50 persons.

6.0. BUDGET

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST FRW	PREIOD	TOTAL FRW
1. Hire of venue					
Plenary sessions	Hall	1	8000	3days	24.000
Committee sessions	Room	4	4000	1day	16.000
Sub total					40.000
2. STATIONERY					
Note books	pad	50	800	-	40.000
Pens	packet	2	2500		5000
Paper (photocopy)	Ream	5	15000		75.000
Binding charges	Booklet	60	2500		150.000
Photocopying costs	Paper(sheet)	25000	50		125.000
Sub total					395.000
3. TRANSPORT	Person	12	3000		36.000
SUB TOTAL					36.000
4. Allowances					
Facilitaters	Person	4	75.00	1 day	30.000
Participants	Person	12	5000	3 days	180.000
	Person	38	2500	3 days	1285.000
SUB TOTAL					495.000
5. Meals					
Coffee/tea break			500		75.000
SUB TOTAL					75.000
TOTAL					1.041.000
5% CONTINGENCY					52.500
GRAND TOTAL					1.093.050

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. TITLE : YOUTH CAMPS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE DISPLACED AND RETURNEES.
2. TARGET : 500 YOUTH IN EACH COMMUNE NATION WIDE
3. GEOGRAPHICAL: NATION WIDE (156 COMMUNES)
4. DURATION : 30 DAYS PER COMMUNE
5. EXECUTER : MIJEUMA
6. DATE OF COMMENCEMENT : IMMEDIATE
7. ESTIMATED COST : (FRW) : 1.284.699.800
(US \$): 4.282.330
8. EXCHANGE RATE 1 US \$ = 300 FRW

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Origin of the project

During 1996, MIJEUMA organised solidarity camps for youth in some of the prefectures of the country. Their objective was to bring together Rwanda youth to experience living, working and playing together for a month-long period. Participation in projects of benefit to their local community further assisted to re-align youth to work for peace and harmony in society-something government considers a necessity especially after the war and its consequences on Rwandan society.

Because youth camps received tremendous support from communities in which they were held and proved a success in mobilising youth to appreciate problems at the personal and national level and because of the overwhelming return of refugees from exile that has exerted a lot of pressure on the Rwandan infrastructural and social fabric, now Government through MIJEUMA proposes to use conduct youth camps at commune levels to contribute especially towards the alleviation of the shelter problem that is among the most pressing currently.

1.2. Past experiences

Experience from prefectoral camps that have been conducted has shown that there is a a lot of willing-ness by youth and their parents for them to participate in camp activities. Given support, youth energy can be directed toward real nation bulding projects. Follow-up conducted to check camp participants show them more willing to return and to participate in camp activities at lower administrative levels, because of an improved level of and need to help less advantanged fellow countrymen.

Now that the country faces a problem as regards housing for the war displaced, old and new case loads of refugees that may lead to social tensions, enabling youth to contribute to it's alleviation will not only be beneficial in the short run, but, in the longrun, it is projected that youth who have participated in camp life will be more amerable, to living together peacefully.

1.3. Justification for the participation of the financial backers

Rwanda has emerged from war but a most welcome and recent occurrence was the massive and spontaneous return of Rwandans from refugee in exile. This has led to a problem especially as far as housing and shelter are concerned. Some of the housing was damaged during the war and genocide of 1994, the rest was occupied by survivors of the genocide and old case refugees from as far as 1959. All these categories have to be catered for in the immediate situation and for the future wellbeing of society as a means for building a culture of peace.

Youth are adaptable and the future of the country largely depends on them. Enabling them to contribute to the process of a peaceful and just society is within the aims and objectives of the Government.

This appeal for funding. To the international community to help Rwanda help it self therefore one government considers worthy of supporting.

1.4. Coherency with sectoral/National policies of Rwanda

The Government of National Unity came into power with the objective to end the cycle of injustice in all its forms and to encourage peaceful co-existence for all ethninties that make up Rwandan society. Problems over housing have the potential to re-open/prolong the suspicious amongst a society which has just emerged from war and genocode.

MIJEUMA believes and has the responsibility to enable youth participate in enhancing peace. Youth camps to help with the housing issue can ease tensions within society; and Government is fully behind this process.

2. STRATEGY

- 2.1. A suitable and appropriate campsite will be selected in each commune-as near as possible to where actual houses will be constructed.
- 2.2. Youth participation will be ensured through youth councils and local Administration officials.
- 2.3. The major activity in each commune will be bricknaking. This is because it is labour intensive, dues not require skilled labour and provides building materials that reduce the demand for wood-related materials that are scarce and whose utilisation would prove environmentally catastrophic.

3. Participation in the activities of the camps

Youth will be selected from the following groups/categories

- Youth association
- Youth in school
- Retournees (old and new)
- Youth co-operatives (G.S.E)
- Youth outside the formal educational sector

4. Major constraints

- Food
- Tools and Equipment
- Accommodation (shelter for participants)

5. Participation of women

As participants, the number and proportion of girls has seen a gradual increase. (up to 40% in camps held up to now). More effort will be made for their number to reflect their percentage of the national population depending on site factors.

As beneficiaries, most of the war victims have been women. Widows and orphans least have the capacity to build for themselves. They are high on the list of those to benefit from the bricks and other activities.

6. Benefits expected when the project is implemented

It is expected that from the totality of communal camps, enough bricks will be available to help in the construction of a substantial number of houses.

The youth who will have participated in camp life will come out with a better appreciation of themselves, their friends and country.

All in all, through what they do and within the proximity of the intended beneficiaries youth by their participation will demonstrate through action what is positive and constructive in society and promote peace and hope in the country.

BUGDET

A) TRANSPORT

1. Transport for camp participants (Hire of 5 buses)
5 x 156 x 30.000F = 23.400.000 FRW
2. Vehicle for co-ordination of works (Pick-up/prefecture)
12 pick-up x 9.000.000 F = 108.000.000 FRW
3. Diesel : 40l x 14 x 156 x 225 = 19.656.000 FRW

B) ACCOMODATION

4. Blankets: 500 x 156 x 3000F = 23.400.000 FRW
5. Mats: 300 x 156 x 700 = 32.760.000 FRW
6. Sheeting (rolls) : 10 x 156 x 80.000 F = 124.800.000 FRW

C) OTHER TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

7. Pails : 250.156 x 1500 = 58.500.000 FRW
8. Basins: 150 x 156 x 800 = 18.720.000 FRW
9. Plates: 600 x 156 x 300 = 28.080.000 FRW
10. Cups: 600 x 156 x 300= 28.080.000 FRW
11. Drums: 30 x156 x 12.000= 56.160.000 FRW
12. Saucepans (large): 10 x 156 x 30.000= 46.800.000 FRW
13. Ladles: 10 x 156 x 1300 = 2.028.000 FRW
14. Soap: 2.000 x 156 x 100= 31.200.000 FRW
15. Jerrycans: 250 x 156 x 1000 = 39.000.000 FRW
16. Hoes: 200 x 156 x 1300 = 40.560.000 FRW
17. Hoe handles: 200 x 156 x 300 = 9.360.000 FRW
18. Axes: 5 x 156 x 2500 = 1.950.000 FRW
19. Pangas: 25 x 156 x 1000 = 3.900.000 FRW
20. Hammers: 10 x 156 x 1500 = 2.340.000 FRW
21. Picks: 5 x 156 x 4000 = 3.120.000 FRW

22. Trees: $100 \times 156 \times 500 = 7.800.000$ FRW
 23. Rope (25 rolls): $25 \times 156 \times 800 = 3.120.000$ FRW
 24. Nails (50 kg bag): $1 \times 156 \times 22.500 = 3.510.000$ FRW
 25. Brick moulds: $150 \times 156 \times 800 = 18.720.000$ FRW
 26. Iron sheets (store and kitchen)
 $50 \times 156 \times 1500 = 11.700.000$ FRW
 27. Lanterns: $15 \times 156 \times 4000 = 9.360.000$ FRW
 28. Torches: $20 \times 156 \times 500 = 1.560.000$ FRW
 29. Batteries: $40 \times 156 \times 150 = 936.000$ FRW

Sub-Total: 759.520.000 FRW

Food requirements

1. Irish potatoes (tonnes): $5 \times 156 \times 40.000 = 31.200.000$ FRW
 2. Rice (tonnes) : $2 \times 156 \times 35.000 = 10.200.000$ FRW
 3. Cooking oil (L): $850 \times 156 \times 800 = 99.840.000$ FRW
 4. Beans (tonnes) : $5 \times 156 \times 25.000 = 19.500.000$ FRW
 5. Salt (kgs): $150 \times 156 \times 200 = 4.680.000$ FRW
 6. Sugar (tonnes): $2,5 \times 156 \times 350.000 = 13.650.000$ FRW
 7. Sweet potatoes : $2,5 \times 156 \times 40.000 = 15.600.000$ FRW
 8. Maize flour: $1500 \times 156 \times 300 = 70.200.000$ FRW
 9. Green vegetables (forfait)
 $25.000 \times 156 = 3.900.000$ FRW
 10. Meat (cattle): $6 \times 156 \times 75.000$ FRW = 70.200.000 FRW
 11. Fire wood : $2 \times 14 \times 156 \times 1000 = 4.368.000$ FRW
 12. Onions : $150 \times 156 \times 300 = 7.020.000$ FRW
 13. T.Shirts: $500 \times 156 \times 2000 = 15.600.000$ FRW

Sub-Total = 366.678.000 FRW

Grand Total = 1.271.980.000 FRW

10% contingency = 12.719.800 FRW

(GRAND TOTAL) = 1.284.699.800 FRW