

MISSION D'APPUI AU  
MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ELEVAGE (MINAGRI)  
EN VUE DE L'OPERATIONNALISATION DE LA  
POLITIQUE AGRICOLE NATIONALE

RAPPORT DE DISTRICT


**MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ELEVAGE (MINAGRI)**

CODE DU DISTRICT → **506**

**PROVINCE DE GIKONGORO**

**DISTRICT DE NKADUHA**

**Opérationnalisation de la  
Politique agricole nationale :  
Résultats des consultations à la base**

Kigali, le / /2004

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Contexte.

Texte général à rédiger pour tous les 106 rapports :

- Vision 2020, DSRP, DPA
- Résumé des principales orientations du DPA (Cf. fiche 3)
- Cluster de Développement Rural

### 1.2. Objectifs des ateliers de consultation.

### 1.3. L'atelier de

## 2. ANALYSE DIAGNOSTIC SOMMAIRE DE L'ECONOMIE RURALE DU DISTRICT.

### 2.1. Statistiques agricoles.

#### FICHE 4 : ANALYSE DIAGNOSTIC SOMMAIRE DU DISTRICT.

<b>Indicateurs</b>	<b>Unité</b>	<b>Données du District</b>
<i>Superficie du District</i>	<i>Km<sup>2</sup></i>	275.10 Km <sub>2</sub>
<i>Nombre d'habitants</i>	<i>Nb de personnes</i>	76.361
<i>Densité de population</i>	<i>Nb. de personnes par Km<sup>2</sup></i>	277.6
<i>Hommes</i>	<i>%</i>	47,02
<i>Femmes</i>	<i>%</i>	52,97
<i>Jeunes de moins de 20 ans</i>	<i>%</i>	41,74
<i>Nombre de ménages</i>	<i>Nombre</i>	13.713
<i>Nombre moyen de personnes par ménage</i>	<i>Nb de personnes</i>	5.6
<i>Population rurale</i>	<i>Nombre de personnes</i>	75.183
<i>Population rurale / population totale</i>	<i>%</i>	0,984 = 98,4 %
<i>Croissance démographique</i>	<i>%</i>	3%
<i>Population après 10 ans</i>	<i>Nb de personnes</i>	$Pop \times 134,4\% = 15.755 \times 134,4 = 21.174,72$
<i>Population après 20 ans</i>	<i>Nb de personnes</i>	$Pop \times 180,6\% = 60.605 \times 180,6 = 109.452,63$

## Productions agricoles.

<b>Indicateurs</b>	<b>Unité</b>	<b>Données du District</b>
<i>Superficie cultivable</i>	<i>Km<sup>2</sup></i>	181.035 + 5,67 = 186.705 Km <sub>_</sub>
<i>Superficie cultivable/superficie totale</i>	<i>%</i>	67,8 %
<i>Superficie emblavée</i>	<i>Ha</i>	12.896 ha
<i>Superficie emblavée/superficie cultivable</i>	<i>%</i>	69 %
<i>Superficie emblavée/superficie totale</i>	<i>%</i>	47 % (forests (1.743,10 ha ) not included).
<i>Culture vivrière : Superficie totale Production totale Rendement /ha</i>	<i>Ha Kg Kg/ha</i>	3.136.458 ha 24.358.700 Kg 7.766 Kg/ha
<i>Culture vivrière : Superficie totale Production totale Rendement /ha</i>	<i>Ha Kg Kg/ha</i>	1.726.007 8.423.066 4.880
<i>Culture vivrière : Superficie totale Production totale Rendement /ha</i>	<i>Ha Kg Kg/ha</i>	2.435.255 751.400 308,5
<i>Culture vivrière : Superficie totale Production totale Rendement /ha</i>	<i>Ha Kg Kg/ha</i>	1.389.401 1.427.225 1.027

<b>Indicateurs.</b>	<b>Unité.</b>	<b>Données du District.</b>
<i>Culture de rente 1 : caféier Superficie totale Production totale Rendement /ha</i>	<i>Ha Kg Kg/ha</i>	- 158 ha - 89.672 - 567
<i>Culture de rente 2 : Superficie totale Production totale Rendement /ha</i>	<i>Ha Kg Kg/ha</i>	
<i>Culture de rente 3: Superficie totale Production totale Rendement /ha</i>	<i>Ha Kg Kg/ha</i>	

## Productions animales.

<i>Indicateurs</i>	<i>Unité</i>	<i>Données du District</i>
<i>Bovins</i>	<i>Nb</i>	10.742
<i>Petits ruminants</i>	<i>Nb</i>	16.761
<i>Volaille</i>	<i>Nb</i>	8.995
<i>Amélioration génétique</i>	<i>Nb de vaches</i>	155
<i>Production laitière</i>	<i>Litres</i>	
<i>Production de viande</i>	<i>Kg</i>	

**2.2 Analyse des contraintes et opportunités :**  
**Crop production (food crops, cash crops, soil fertility, soil erosion Control, forestry, And agro-forestry water resources and irrigation).**

**1.1. Productions végétales (cultures vivrières, cultures de rente, fertilité Des sols, lutte anti-érosive, foresterie et agro foresterie, ressources En eau et irrigation).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- <i>Infertile soils.</i>	- <i>Provision of agricultural inputs. (fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides. - Agricultural tools, eg-hoes, weel barronos, etc...).</i>
- <i>Insufficient supply of inputs.</i>	
- <i>Ignorqnce of modern qgriculturql methods.</i>	- <i>Constqnt extension services qnd regulqr trqining.</i>
- <i>Rugged relief of the district.</i>	

**1.2 Productions animales (élevage bovin, petits ruminants, porcins, volaille, lapins apiculture, pêche et pisciculture) : Animal Production (animal husbandry, small ruminants, pigs, poultry, ralbitry, bee-keeping, fishing and fish farming).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- <i>Lack of highl productive animals.</i>	- <i>Cross-breeding by artificial insemination - Acquisition of highly productive exotic bulls. - Zero-grazing.</i>
- <i>Insufficiency of veterinary personnel.</i>	- <i>Regular training of cattle keepers by veterinary personnel.</i>
- <i>Inadequate supply and expensive veterinary drugs.</i>	- <i>Sensitization of capable individuals and associations to establish veterinary drug stores.</i>

**1.3 Promotion et encadrement des organisations paysannes à la base (district, secteurs, cellules) : Promotion of agro-pastoral associations.**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Ignorance.	- Training of association members in agro-pastoral issues.
- Un-reclaimed swamps.	- Looking for funds from donors to finance. Swamps reclamations (NGOs, HIMO, etc).
- Lack of improved selected seeds.	- Setting up of new seed multiplication centres and building their capacity.
- Lack of study tours.	- Financing of study tours.

**2.1. Octroi des crédits : Loan acquisition.**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Lack of co-lateral securities.	- Working in associations to facilitate personal loan guarantee.
- Insufficient knowledge of projects.	- Training.
- Delayed loan by financial institution.	
- Misappropriation of loans.	- Monitoring and evaluation of loan projects.

**2.2 Approvisionnement (semences, engrais, équipement, produits phytosanitaires et zootechniques) : Provision of Agricultural and livestock inputs).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Un availability of agricultural inputs and materials	- Guarantee loans to associations to enable them utilise stoves at sectoral level.
- Very expensive agricultural inputs and other materials.	- To supplement chemical fertilisers with animal manure.

**2.1 Renforcement des capacités des prestataires de services (recherche, vulgarisation, formation, micro finance, fournisseurs d'intrants, ONG, ...) : (Capacity building of extension service central).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Agricultural research results do not reach extension workers in time.	- Establish a forum for interaction between agricultural researchers and extension agents.
- Few agricultural extension workers.	- Increasing the number of extension workers and building up their capacity.
- NGOs <sub>s</sub> are not eager to work in Kaduha because of poor communication network.	- Improve communication network in the district.

**2.3 Plates-formes de concertation : ( Farmers discussion forum).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Inexistence of farmer's discussion forum.	- Improvement of the working of Urugaga-imbaraga association.
	- Initiation of agro-pastoral workers news letters in the district.

**Commercialisation et transport des produits, politique des prix et accès au marché : (Transportation, marketing and pricing policy of agricultural producer).**

**3.1**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Incapacity of getting agricultural produces to the market (poor road network and poor transport means) leading to poor prices offered by traders	- Establishment and building the capacity of district Union of associations so as to evacuate and sell farmers' produces at relatively fair prices.

**3.2 Transformation, Qualité et Promotion des productions agricoles : ( Adding value and promotion of agricultural and livestock produce).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Absence of agricultural produce processing units.	- Establishment of coffee processing units. - Financing study tours and provision of modern agricultural and livestock processing tools.
- Incapacity to acquire modern agricultural and livestock processing technology.	

**4.1. Législation (droits fonciers, régime fiscal, décentralisation, privatisation et libéralisation de l'économie) : Land laws, taxation, decentralization, privatisation and liberalization of the economy.**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Absence of land laws and poor knowledge of taxation, decentralization and liberalization of the economy.	- Kaduha district council meetings should regularly discuss the laws, explain them to the people. - At least every 100 Kaduha residents should get access to government gazettes copy regularly.

**4.2. Investissements de grande envergure : ( Investing in main agricultural and livestock Projets).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- The remoteness (poor communication network) of Kaduha district.	- The government private organizations and NGO <sub>s</sub> should be sensitized to invest in Kaduha district communication network.
- Lack of electricity power supply.	- Construction of hydro-electric dam on Kaduha river falls.

**4.3. Appuis institutionnels et organisationnels : (Agricultural and livestock institutional Support).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- General poverty of the people in the district.	- Providing training in self-help income generating projects.
- Inexecution of planned projects.	- Monitoring and evaluation of district projects.
	- Rewarding leaders of successful associations.

**5.1. Planification, coordination et suivi évaluation des plans d'action agricoles (Planning coordination and monitoring of agriculture and livestock production plans).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Few agricultural and veterinary field officers.	- Agricultural association should employ their own veterinary and agricultural field officers.
- Lack of initiation of agricultural trade shows.	- Organise periodical agricultural trade shows and provide material rewards to prize winners.

**5.2. Capacité en gestion financière des programmes de développement rural : (Financial management of rural development programmes).**

<i>Problèmes et contraintes</i>	<i>Solutions et opportunités</i>
- Little knowledge of programme management.	- Training in financial management (C.D.C.).
- Extravagancy in the acquisition of program materials ( vehicles)	- The government should control the purchasing of programme materials.

**2.2. DEFIS MAJEURS ( MAJOR CHALLENGERS).**

**Kaduha district is a region enclosed in a hilly, rugged terrain which results in soil erosion and improverished soils with reduced fertility in many parts.**

**The deep valleys enclose unreclaimed soils leading to reduced agricultural land and low production.**

**The area is inaccessible in many parts due to bad road which become impassable during the rainy season. In addition, to the bad and tortuous roads, telephone communication has not been installed.**

**Electric power and lighting systems have not reached the district.**

**The above challenges have made it difficult for NGO<sub>s</sub>, and investors to go and develop the district.**

### 3. LES ACTIONS AGRICOLES RETENUES DANS LE PROGRAMME DE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE.

#### 3.1. Les projets agricoles retenus dans le PDC.

Domaines		Description des actions	Montant	Financement	
				Oui	Non
1.1	Productions végétales.  Crop production	Development of coffee and maracuja plantations.	50,000,000		x
1.2	Productions animales.  Animal production.	Livestock development by way of appropriate credits.	100,000,000		X
1.3	Maintien et accroissement du potentiel productif.	Reclamation of Mwogo-Rukarara swamp (248 ha) and Nzavu swamp (75 ha).	371,450,000		X
1.4	Promotion des organisations paysannes à la base et formation des producteurs / trices.	Construction of 2 coffee washing stations at Nkumbuye, Mwumba.	1,000,000,000		X
2.1	Services à rendre aux producteurs.				
2.2	Renforcement des capacités des unions et fédérations des OP.				
2.3	Renforcement des capacités des prestataires de service				
2.4	Plates-formes de concertation				

3.1	Politiques de prix et marché				
3.2	Transformation des productions agricoles				
3.3	Contrôle de qualité, normalisation et certification				
3.4	Promotion des commodités de niche				
4.1	Législation				
4.2	Investissements de grande envergure				
4.3	Appuis institutionnels et organisationnels				
4.4	Thèmes transversaux				
5.1	Coordination des plans d'action agricoles (niveau provincial et national)				
5.2	Gestion financière				
5.3	Système de suivi-évaluation remontant				
5.4	Système de rapportage, bilans-évaluation et planification				
<b>MONTANT TOTAL INSCRIT AU PDC :</b>			<b>621.450.000</b>		X

### **3.2. Analyse des activités inscrites dans le PDC.**

#### **Analysis of activities recorded in the community development plan (PDC).**

**1. Activities accepted by Kaduha district council and recorded in the community development plan (PDC) are very numerous and varied. They do not take much consideration of far-reaching agricultural development activities. From what can be observed the plan mentions only four (4) agricultural livestock projects and one forestry project, which can be developed in the next three years. Considering that Kaduha district community is predominantly (98.4 %) rural, and therefore agriculturist, it becomes pertinent to accord agricultural development a big share in the activities by adding more agricultural development projects in the PDC. This exercise has identified and added seven (7) more projects of agriculture in nature, and it is hoped that many more projects will be included in the priority list of the PDC when the first ones will have been financed and executed.**

**2. Another observation that can be made on these activities is that they are unrealistically expensive to execute. The way out here, would be to execute them in phases of three (3) years, and place them in zones. It can also be suggested that the evaluation of the costs of these project activities be re-visited and recalculated by an expert in order to come out with more realistic figures of the amounts required for the execution of those projects.**

**3. Kaduha district is an area surrounded by hills which make it quite remote. It has a fairly good climate to encourage the development of agriculture and livestock. However, the development of agriculture should go hand in hand with the construction of feeder roads to facilitate the evacuation of agricultural produce for sale in markets, thus yielding farmers revenue and economic development of the district.**

## LES FILIERES PRIORITAIRES DU DISTRICT.

### 4.1. Filières prioritaires des secteurs.

Secteurs	Filière prioritaire	Justifications	Autres filières jugées importantes
CYABASANA	CLIMBING. BEANS.	- They are highly productive. - Can be produced every where in the district.	Maize.
CYABUTE	CLIMBING. BEANS.	- Seeds are easily available. - Availability of market.	Sorghum.
GASIZA	CLIMBING. BEANS.	Same as the above.	Soya bean.
GITONBORERO	CLIMBING. BEANS.	“	Maize.
JENDA	CLIMBING. BEANS.	“	Soya bean.
JOMA	CLIMBING. BEANS.	“	Soya bean.
KIGOMA	CLIMBING. BEANS.	“	Soya bean.
RUGARI	CLIMBING. BEANS.	“	Maize.
RUHINGA	CLIMBING. BEANS.	“	Sorghum.
SOVU	CLIMBING. BEANS.	“	Maize.
YONDE	CLIMBING. BEANS.	“	Soya bean.
KAVUMU	DAIRY COWS.	- Pasture grass available. - They need small space (zero grazing). - Milk, meat, manure can help to fight poverty (revenue) and malnutrition. - Availability of market. -	Maize.
KIBUMBWE	DAIRY COWS.	- Livestock development loans are available (Banque populaire).	Small ruminants (sheep + Goats).
MUGOTE	DAIRY COWS.	Same as the above.	Small ruminants (sheep + goats).
MUKONGORO	DAIRY COWS.	“	Small ruminants (sheep + Goats).
NKORE	DAIRY COWS.	“	Beans.

Secteurs	Filière prioritaire	Justifications	Autres filières jugées importantes
RUGARAMA	DAIRY COWS.		Irish potatoes.
MWUMBA	COFFEE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The soil is favorable for coffee production.</li> <li>- Market for coffee is available.</li> <li>- Coffee processing plant will soon be built (2005).</li> </ul>	Banana plantation.
NKURUBUYE	COFFEE.	Same as the above.	Small ruminants (sheep + goats)
NYAKIZA	COFFEE.	“	Banana plantation.

#### 4.2 Filières prioritaires du District

Ordre	Filières	Justifications
1	CLIMBING BEANS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The seeds are available.</li> <li>- The soils is favourable.</li> <li>- Climbing bean is a highly productive and a resistant species.</li> <li>- Market for beans is available.</li> </ul>
2	COFFEE PRODUCTION.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favourable soils for coffee production.</li> <li>- There is market for coffee.</li> <li>- Coffee processing plant to be built (2005) soon.</li> </ul>
3	DAIRYING.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of pastures.</li> <li>- Realing space is small (zero grazing).</li> <li>- Availability of livestock development loans.</li> <li>- Market for products.</li> </ul>

#### **4.3 Observations sur le choix des filières.**

##### **OBSERVATIONS ON THE BRANCH (CROP/LIVESTOCK) CHOICE:**

###### **CLIMBING BEANS :**

The crop is popular among majority of sectors. This is because, climbing beans are highly productive, resistant to pests, and they can adapt to the climate, relief and soils of Kaduha district.

###### **COFFEE :**

Like many districts in Gikongoro Province, Kaduha district has soils that are highly favourable for coffee production.

The crop is a commercial cash crop, and it is very popular in Rugarama, Kibumbwe, Nkumbuye, Nyakiza and Mukongoro sectors.

Coffee production in Kaduha district is quite high and its returns support the economy of the district and its citizens.

Though sold in nearby district (Karaba), the future of this crop is very promising as MIG will soon (2005) establish a plant of choice in Kaduha district.

###### **DAIRY COWS :**

Development of dairying in Kaduha district is another priority branch of agriculture chosen by the participants. It is believed that this practice can help to secure manure for their crops, reduce malnutrition in their families, and the products can yield good economic income for the owners. In the soil erosion control methods, the grasses used can be cut as fodder to feed the dairy cows which are on zero-grazing.

Considering the above choices and the advantages they offer : reduction of poverty and malnutrition, provision of manure etc, one is left with no option but to accept those choices.

## 5. Les acteurs intervenant dans le secteur agricole.

### 5.1 Identification des acteurs du district et leurs activités.

Catégories d'acteurs.	Acteurs opérant dans le District.	Activités.
Structures démocratiques  (Decentralized government organs).	Community development committee (CDC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planning.</li> <li>- Monitoring and</li> <li>- Evaluation of projects.</li> </ul>
Organisations paysannes  (Agro-Pastoral associations)	Non existent.	Non existent.
Services de formation  (Training services).	Publics : Agriculture and veterinary personal  Privés : Union of associations COOPAGEMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training in modern methods of farming and livestock keeping.</li> <li>- Offer training to association members in a wide range of Agricultural activities.</li> </ul>
Services de vulgarisation  Agricultural extension services	Publics : Agricultural and veterinary personal  Privés Union of associations : COOPAGEMU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of farmers.</li> <li>- On-farm demonstration exerciser.</li> <li>- Training of farmers.</li> <li>- On-farm demonstration exercises.</li> </ul>
Services de recherche  Research service	Non existant	Non existent
Services financiers  (Financial services)	Commerciaux : Traders : 2-3 individual coffee traders.  Coopératifs / populaires : - Cooperatives/Associations : COOPAGEMU (Cooperative Agricole de la Jeunesse de Mukongoro) .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They buy, transport, and sell coffee to coffee processing plants.</li> <li>- Offer soft loans to individuals and associations.</li> </ul>

<p>Fournisseurs de semences</p> <p>(Seeds supply services).</p>	<p>Publics :</p> <p>National seed service (SNS)</p> <p>Privés : Non existe.</p>	<p>- Multiply improved selected seeds and distribute Them to farmers associations.</p> <p>Non existent</p>
<p>Fournisseurs d'intrants</p> <p>(Agricultural input suppliers).</p>	<p>- COOMAGRI and DUKUNDE GUKORA Association</p> <p>- 3 individual traders</p>	<p>- Pesticides and herbicides plus fertilisers and other inputs.</p> <p>- High yielding selected seeds.</p>
<p>Commercialisation produits agricoles</p> <p>(Commercialisation of agricultural products).</p>	<p>COOMAGRI and DUKUNDE GUKORA association.</p>	<p>- Selling of agricultural products.</p>
<p>Opérateurs d'unités de transformation</p> <p>(Small scale transformation units)</p>	<p>Structures coopératives :</p> <p>Non existent</p> <p>Entreprises commerciale :</p> <p>- Non existent</p>	<p>- Non existent</p> <p>- Non existent</p>
<p>Organisations Non Gouvernementales (ONG) :</p> <p>(Non government organisations).</p>	<p>SDA - IRIBA</p> <p>(Service au développement des Associations Ishyrahamwe riharanira iterambere ryamashyrahamwe).</p>	<p>- Provision of high breed goats on revolving credits (Alpine breeds</p> <p>- Offer training</p> <p>- The supply and finance passion fruit plant seeds (Maracuja).</p>
<p>Projets de développement rural et agricole :</p> <p>Rural development agricultural projects.</p>	<p>- Non existent.</p>	<p>- Non existent.</p>

**5.2. Analyse des activités des acteurs ;**

- **There are very few actors in Kaduha district and even the few actors available lack constant training.**
- 
- **The available actors are ill-equipped, ie they do not have means of transport to reach farmers and their fields.**
- 
- **The actors operate on an unfavourable terrain, bad roads, steep hills, deep valleys, unreclaimed swamps etc.**
- 
- **There is no forum for the coordination of the actors and exchange of ideas.**
- 
- **External actors are discouraged by the physical and environmental situation of the area, and this is further exacerbated by the social-political insecurity. Therefore, this district deserves special attention if meaningful agricultural development and subsequent increased qualitative and quantitative production are to be achieved.**

## 6. IDENTIFICATION DES PRIORITES NOUVELLES ET PROGRAMME DE DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE PROPOSE.

### 6.1. Identification des priorités nouvelles et leur coût estimatif.

Domaines		Titre du projet	Montant
1.1	Productions végétales (Crop production).	- Development and promotion of climbing beans. - Pineapple production project. - Commercialisation of agricultural inputs.	15,000,000 20,000,000 7,678,000
1.2	Productions animales (Animal production).		
1.3	Maintien et accroissement du potentiel productif	- To make available agricultural and livestock inputs.	9,845,000
1.4	Promotion des organisations paysannes à la base et formation des producteurs/trices		
<i>Sous total 1 :</i>			<b>52,523,000</b>
2.1	Services à rendre aux producteurs	- To support the construction of agricultural produce storage	10,000,000
2.2	Renforcement des capacités des unions et fédérations des OP	- To improve agricultural services by training of grassroot agents.	3,000,000
2.3	Renforcement des capacités des prestataires de service	To establish new agricultural technological demonstration fields (1 field/sector).	6,000,000
2.4	Plates-formes de concertation		
<i>Sous total 2 :</i>			<b>19,000,000</b>
3.1	Politiques de prix et marché		
3.2	Transformation des productions agricoles		
3.3	Contrôle de qualité, normalisation et certification		
3.4	Promotion des commodités de niche		

<i>Sous total 3 :</i>			
4.1	Législation		
4.2	Investissements de grande envergure		
4.3	Appuis institutionnels et organisationnels		
4.4	Thèmes transversaux		
<i>Sous total 4 :</i>			
5.1	Coordination des plans d'action agricoles (niveau provincial et national)		
5.2	Gestion financière		
5.3	Système de suivi-évaluation remontant		
5.4	Système de rapportage, bilans - évaluation et planification		
<i>Sous total 5 :</i>			
<b>TOTAL GENERAL :</b>			<b>71,523,000</b>

**6.2. Analyse du programme d'actions proposées (2005-2007).**

1. **The population of Kaduha district is complely rural.**  
**Their purchasing power and the resultant standard of living, are totally dependent on the meagre resources they get from the archaic rural crop and livestock husbandry which they practice.**  
**The proposed programme of actions, ie. extensive agricultural development, would therefore result in :**
  - **The increase of area put to agriculture and livestock production.**
  - **The quality of livestock and agricultural products (milk,meat, fruits, seeds etc...)**
  - **The stimulation of the increase of cash crops (coffee) production and food production in general.**
  - **The rise in monetary revenues of local farmers, and**
  - **The improvement of the people's standard of living.**
  
2. **In order for the proposed programme of actions to attain the disired results, a number of initial activities will have to be undertaken; such activities include :**
  - **Senzitization programme to get the people work in associations to improve their farming production,**
  - **Agricultural extension and research services improvement.**
  - 
  - **Study tours by farmers to other districts where agricultural activities are fairly advanced**
  - 
  - **Senzitization to effect communal work, (UMUGANDA), eg. swamp reclamation, terracing, constructon of seed beds and pots, in order to reduce costs. This should be under the supervision of local leaders and technical experts**
  - 
  - **Mobilization of funds by district authorities and the Government of Rwanda.**
  - **Proper choosing of experts and monitoring and evaluation of the work by those concerned, eg. District CDC.**

**ANNEXES :****Annexe 1 : Liste des participants****Annexe 2 : Fiches de projet**