



SaferRwanda
Building for Peace and Prosperity



WOMEN FOR CLEAN AND GREEN (W4CG) BUGESERA PROJECT REPORT

Project Area: Women Economic Empowerment Through
Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change

Submitted to **CECI**
by
SaferRwanda



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General Project Information	
Implementer	SaferRwanda
Country	Rwanda
Project area	Women Economic Empowerment Through Environment Protection and Resilience to Climate Change.
Counterpart(s)/ Beneficiary(ies)	<p>Local counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government- Bugesera District. • Rweru Sector Agronomist • Social Affairs. • Executive Secretary- Rweru Sector • Other <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 People: 25 Vulnerable Teen Mothers 8 Stakeholders
Execution: (SaferRwanda) implementing team	<p>SaferRwanda is a National Non-Government (NGO) in Rwanda with a mission to enhance long-term environmental protection and climate change resilience, gender equality, women empowerment, human right protection, poverty reduction, promotion of good agricultural practices, fighting malnutrition and upholding a culture of peace and safety in Rwanda.</p> <p>Implementing team: SaferRwanda Staff: UMUHOZA Sandrine MUTESI Peace YANKURIJE Jean Claude</p>
Partner	Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)
Fund	Rwf 9,292,000
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Project duration	6 months according to MoU

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Forward



I am delighted to introduce to you the Women for Clean and Green (W4CG) Bugesera Project, which has been created as part of the "Women Economic Empowerment Through Environment Protection and Resilience to Climate Change" initiative. The project is designed to fulfill its mission of delivering efficient and high-quality production through waste management. It is a result of input from various stakeholders, including CECI Representatives, consultants, beneficiaries, and others who have contributed their insights during workshops, meetings, and engagements. It builds upon the successes of the "Women Economic Empowerment Through Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change" program over the course of six months.

SaferRwanda is a National Non-Government Organization (NGO) and not for profit in Rwanda with a mission to enhance long-term environmental protection and climate change resilience, gender equality, women empowerment, human right protection, poverty reduction, promotion of good agricultural practices, fighting malnutrition and upholding a culture of peace and safety in Rwanda. SaferRwanda visions for a peaceful and prosperous society and as a leading environment protection organization through the W4CG project. It pursued the development and implemented a waste management program resulting into compost making and production of vegetable crops while empowering young women to change their lives for the better. The project targeted 25 teen mother and 8 women stakeholders who are normally the beneficiaries of this W4CG project.

The six-month timeframe for the W4CG project initiative is centered around boosting operational excellence through a combination of manual and digital enhancements. This effort aims to increase the income of beneficiaries by promoting VSLAs and providing financial education. Additionally, it seeks to ensure the sustained progress of the project and enhance business processes. Part of this endeavor involves standardizing W4CG activities across the Rweru Sector in Bugesera District and ensuring the smooth facilitation of operations. The overarching goals of W4CG are to provide a well-defined and clear set of guidelines for incorporating waste management into compost production, ultimately contributing to environmental protection. This, in turn, will reduce expenses related to purchasing compost and stimulate investments by facilitating the movement of compost, capital, and people.

I would therefore like to express appreciation to all those that have contributed to the development and implementation of the Women for Clean and Green Bugesera (W4CG) project, the strategy formulation workshop, local government, the consultants, SaferRwanda staffs. I also want to express my appreciation most sincerely to CECI representatives and management committee for their contributions not only in the development and implementation of W4CG but also in the guidance on our overall W4CG project area of Women Economic Empowerment Through Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change.

Christine MUHONGERWA
Executive Director- SaferRwanda

Preface

SaferRwanda

SaferRwanda is a National Non-Government (NGOs) in Rwanda with a national scope that was founded in 2000 with a registration number 110/08.11 issued on 20/05/2013, under the law N° 04/2012 of February 17, 2012 governing the organization and the functioning of national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Rwanda.

Vision

SaferRwanda vision for a peaceful and prosperous society.

Mission

SaferRwanda serves to enhance a long-term environmental protection and climate change resilience, gender equality women empowerment, human rights protection, poverty reduction, promotion of good agricultural practices, fighting malnutrition and uphold a culture of peace and safety in Rwanda.

Core Values

- **Empowerment:** equipping women and female youth with the capacities they need to increase their knowledge and skills, have access to opportunities and networks, control resources and participate in decision making.
- **Equality:** Strive for promoting social inclusion and gender justice.
- **Partnerships:** believe in collaboration and synergies with other stakeholders to serve more efficiently and comprehensively.
- **Environment sensitive:** feel and act responsible to environment protection, resilient and adaption to climate change.
- **Accountability and Transparency:** ensure transparent mechanisms for managing resources and be accountable to our right-holders, donors, and government stakeholders.
- **Innovation and creativity:** believe in evidence-informed innovations for solving problems and advocating for change.
- **Ownership and sustainability:** value our stakeholders' and right-holders participation and contributions to guarantee sustainability of our results.

Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)

Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) is the international project partner and has been active since December 2020, amidst a global pandemic. CECI's focus has been in strengthening established partner relations through the implementation of Economic Empowerment of Women, Gender Equality and Equity as well as Environmental Sustainable Development and Climate Change. CECI also intervened in Rwanda to support reconstruction following the 1994 Tutsi genocide.



Partner's role

On partnership with the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation- CECI, SaferRwanda won the funding on the CECI Thematic Fund 2022-2023 for the 6 months' pilot project "Women for Clean and Green (W4CG) Bugesera. This project is planned to empower 25 vulnerable teen mothers plus 8 adult single mothers in Rweru Sector from March-August 2023.

In addition to teen mothers' empowerment, this project targets to respond to environment protection through proper management of wastes by separating the non-decaying and decaying wastes for processing of compost manure for agricultural activities mainly household kitchen gardening of vegetables. The collected non decaying wastes will also be sold to other end users. Thus, promoting the economic and social wellbeing of vulnerable teen mothers, environment protection, soil productivity, organic vegetable production and a reduction on malnutrition within Rweru Sector. CECI is the international project partner. It provides logistical, practical support and serves as a link to the Rwanda government and works in close coordination with the Women Economic Empowerment through Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change.

Areas of partnership

1. Equality between women and men (EWM).
2. Women economic empowerment (WEE)
3. Women's Access and control over resources (Land, and finance)
4. Environment Protection and Resilience to climate change)
5. SaferRwanda organizational and institutional capacity development through CECI's volunteer cooperation Program.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AEBM:	Agro-ecological business model/ Business Model Agro-ecology
CECI:	Centre for International Studies and Cooperation
ECD:	Early Childhood Development
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
F.E:	Financial Education
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD:	Focus Group Discussions
GALS:	Gender Action Learning System
GoR:	Government of Rwanda
HFIAS:	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
MoU:	Memorandum of Understanding
Mr.:	Mister
NAPA:	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NGO:	Non-Government Organization
REMA:	Rwanda Environment Management Agency
SACCO:	Saving and Credit Cooperative Organizations
VAT:	Value Added Tax
VSLAs:	Village Saving and Loans Association
W4CG:	Women for Clean and Green

Executive Summary

The Women for Clean and Green (W4CG) Bugesera Project work towards Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change through waste management and Women Economic Empowerment which is a local initiative with an overarching goal to secure rural teen mothers and women's livelihoods, rights and resilience in the context of sustainable development, Agenda 2030. W4CG Bugesera project implemented by SaferRwanda in partnership with CECI adopts a holistic approach to rural women's economic empowerment, building on each agency's comparative advantage and strengths in order to improve the status of teen mothers and other vulnerable rural women areas through environmental protection activities.

The Republic of Rwanda has environmental challenges that have been faced by the population for decades. These environmental challenges are evident in terms of land and wetlands degradation, water pollution, soil erosion etc. Poverty, low level of awareness, inadequate resources (technical, human, financial), low inter-sectoral coordination and socioeconomic activities exacerbate the environmental degradation impacts. Apart from the high population pressure on natural resources that cause environmental degradation another area of great concerns are large projects like industries, solid waste dumps or landfill (e.g. in Bugesera district) and agriculture. Waste management is a big challenge in Rwanda especially within the urban areas. For example, in Kigali City only about 24% of the solid waste generated is disposed legally at Nyanza landfill. Wastewater and sewage also cause management problems if the management infrastructure is not adequate. Industrial effluent and diffuse release from agricultural activities are other forms of pollution to the environment. In the growing complexity of problems, precautionary measures such as environmental impact assessment (EIA) of projects to ensure adequate waste management can work out to be more effective. To effectively manage environmental challenges, GoR established Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA), under Organic Law No.04/2005 of 08/04/2005 article 64, to coordinate and oversee all aspects of environmental management for sustainable development. One of REMA's principal functions is to oversee the conduct of EIA in Rwanda

Climate change is a major driver of environmental change and poses a serious challenge to future economic development. The impacts of climate change are particularly disadvantageous to the Rwanda area including Rwanda. For example, Rwanda ranks 185 out of 188 countries in per capita GHG (Green House Gas emissions) emissions, but despite its low contributions to greenhouse gas emissions, the Global Climate Risk Index ranked it in the top-10 countries most affected by climate

change in 2018. The updated Rwanda Nationally Determined Contributions (taking 2015 as a base year total) estimates emissions excluding forestry at 5.33 million tCO₂ e. Rwanda was one of the first in Africa to submit a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA-2006) to identify its priority activities to respond to the needs for adaptation to climate change. The Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy is under revision to align with the Vision 2050 to ensure it defines a development pathway for Rwanda that is climate resilient and harnesses green economic innovation. The W4CG involved both quantitative and qualitative data-collection processes. The data were focused on through an extensive desk review of documents, including Demographic and characteristics of Beneficiaries. The exercise used a participatory approach, where stakeholders including Sector Agronomists, Executive Secretary of Sector, community members (farmers), transporting raw materials (Compost maker) from the area were consulted. Qualitative methods included Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

To remain sustainable and manageable, the W4CG Project was well managed and its organizational structure comprises of general assembly, Board of Directors, supervisory committee, the Project manager, the staff in charge of Environmental, Agricultural and Climate change, Beneficiaries. The W4CG Project contribute to the improvement and increasing of compost making from the waste under waste management as well as increase the capacity to respond to project target of Bugesera district. Moreover, the composts making from waste support vulnerable teen mothers in Rweru (Bugesera) and facilitate in the poverty reduction and increased their abilities to adequately provide for their own needs and family through participating in agriculture that emphasize Agroecology, Village saving loans Association and ensuring their food security by making home kitchen gardens. With its lucrative Compost model, Beneficiaries undoubtedly continue to inspire thousands throughout the region to use composts from waste against poverty in Rweru Sector, Bugesera District. The latter will increase household income of small-holder compost producers (Teen mothers) through increased productivity of Waste value chains that improve access to local beneficiaries to provide compost beneficiaries farmers with required knowledge and empowerment for adoption of improved farming practices and techniques aiming at increasing compost productivity from waste, building teen mothers' resilience to climatic and rainfalls changes for increased income. The waste management also contribute to job creation especially among vulnerable teen mothers and women thus increasing women participation in government created fora for their active involvement in the decision making processes especially for district planning and budgeting processes.

Source: Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Waste Management in Rwanda/REMA

I. Introduction

Overview and Background

The Women for Clean and Green (W4CG) Bugesera Project work towards Women Economic Empowerment Through Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change which is a local initiative with an overarching goal to secure rural teen mothers and women's livelihoods, rights and resilience in the context of sustainable development, Agenda 2030. The programme is currently in its first phase as well as pilot and is being implemented in Rweru Sector, Bugesera District, Eastern Province, Rwanda. Addressing the root causes of waste in the society by working to overcome waste separation systems is crucial to remove the barriers to clean in the society and better standards lives of teen Mothers and achieving women's empowerment. The W4CG works towards and addressing Women Economic Empowerment Through Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change constraints that rural women face in accessing resources and opportunities and implementing measures to enhance women's agency and expand their capacities as farmers, entrepreneurs and leaders. W4CG Bugesera Project implemented by SaferRwanda adopts a holistic approach to rural women's economic empowerment, building on each agency's comparative advantage and strengths in order to improve the status of women in rural areas. SaferRwanda is only organizations implementing this W4CG program in Bugesera and has identified 25 vulnerable teen mothers as W4CG project beneficiaries.

Goals and Objectives of W4CG

The overall goal of the project is to promote the W4CG's beneficiaries change in their ability to analyses, plan and pursue realistic and sustainable livelihood strategies, bringing about increased more opportunity through waste management under waste to compost process and better ability to adapt to climate change. The main W4CG Objectives are:

- ◆ To empower 25 vulnerable teen mothers on proper waste separation and management for production of organic compost fertilizers for agriculture, income and clean environment and introduction on GALS methodology /planning tool.
- ◆ To improve the growing of vegetables with use of organic fertilizers for improved food security and income among 33 households (25 teen mothers and 8 stakeholders) within Rweru Sector.
- ◆ To educate 25 vulnerable teen mothers and 8 stakeholders on financial education and to accompany them on formation of a VSLA group.

Implementation sites- Bugesera district

Demographic and Socioeconomic information

The Women for Clean and Green (W4CG) Project is implemented in Rweru sector, one of 15 Sectors of Bugesera District in Batima Cell, Eastern province, Rwanda under the Women Economic Empowerment Through Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change, training, and other project activities are conducted through the land provided by Bugesera District.



Rweru Sector

Despite Bugesera District benefiting from Rwanda’s recent steady pace of socioeconomic development, it remains relatively poor compared to other Districts and Rwanda as a whole with about half of the population being poor, including 20% that is extremely poor. The District which was implemented the W4CG project under waste management displays the following socioeconomic features from the survey undertaken so far; Livelihood: Subsistence agriculture is the main economic activity and source of income, but most households (approximately 70%) cultivate under 0.9 ha of land (which is the Food and Agriculture Organization’s suggested land amount for Rwandan households to conduct sustainable agriculture), including 30% with under 0.3 ha of land. Rwanda Food production from subsistence agriculture is insufficient to meet the needs of some farming households;

Lend Tenure: The predominant tenure system is based on ownership by individuals where the landholding is registered, and the owners have documented evidence, usually a title (90%); 5.9% who are occupying and using land under customary tenure and 4.2% of respondents did not know the tenure type for the government land they occupy. In some localities, there is a shortage of land suitable for agriculture partly due to in-migrants looking for land to farm; **o Employment status by sex** indicates that females are more occupied in small-scale farm activities than males and less involved in other types of employment that provide high income such as independent non-farm or waged non-farm work. There is a relatively high out-migration rate indicating a lack of acceptable

local economic opportunities; o Water Supply: Approximately 30% of households still use an unimproved drinking water source; o Power and Energy: Fewer than 10% use electricity for lighting; and o Health: Almost 70% of the households walk more than an hour to reach a health centre. o Sanitation: Almost 100% of the interviewed households have a toilet/latrine with a majority (90.8%) using traditional pit latrines, 4.3% having ventilated improved pit latrines; 2.3% having flush toilets and 1.6% having shallow pits. Only 0.9% do not have their own toilet facilities, Access to Information: Community meetings and talking to neighbors, plus the radio, are the main means of conveying information within the communities. o Housing: More than half of the households (68.4%) live in houses built from unburnt bricks, 18.7% use mud and wattle, 9.8% use a mix of burnt bricks and other materials (which include wood). A mix of other materials is used by a very small number of Households (3.1%).

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

Description of Beneficiaries

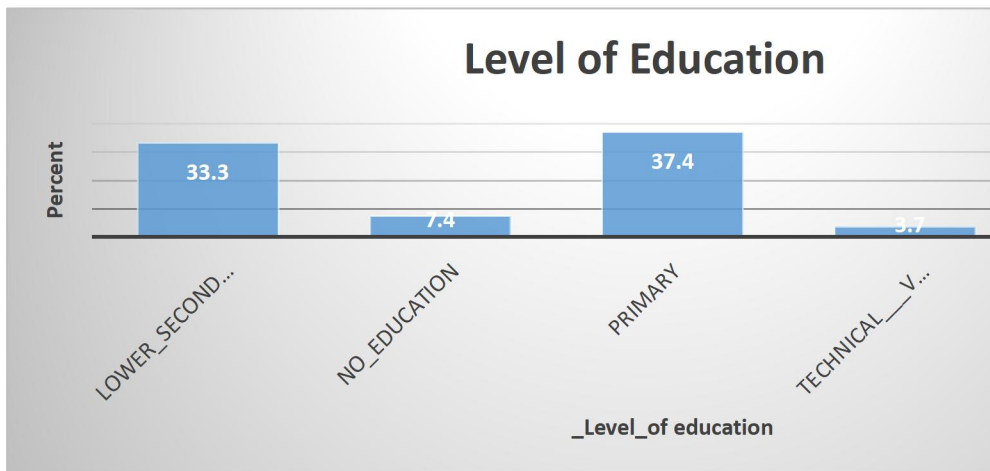
The results of a survey of 27 beneficiaries. The survey was conducted to collect information about the beneficiaries' demographics, living conditions, and access to resources.

Demographics

- Age: The majority of beneficiaries are between 19 and 25 years old (48%). 8% are below 18 years old and 15% are above 35 years old.

Beneficiary age	Number of Respondents	Percent/%
<18	2	7
>35	4	15
19_25	13	48
25_35	8	30
Total	27	100

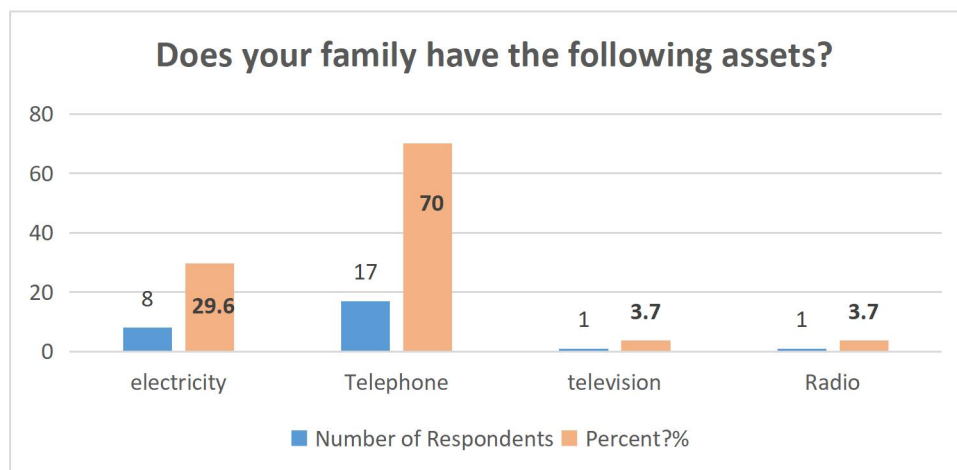
- Education level: The majority of beneficiaries have a primary school education (37%). 33% have a lower secondary education, 7.4% have no education, and 3.7% have a technical vocational training.



- Household head: The majority of beneficiaries are not the household head (51.9%). 48.1% are the household head.
- Residential land: The majority of beneficiaries do not have residential land (59%). 41% have residential land.

Living conditions

- Available assets: The most common assets owned by beneficiaries are telephones (70%) and

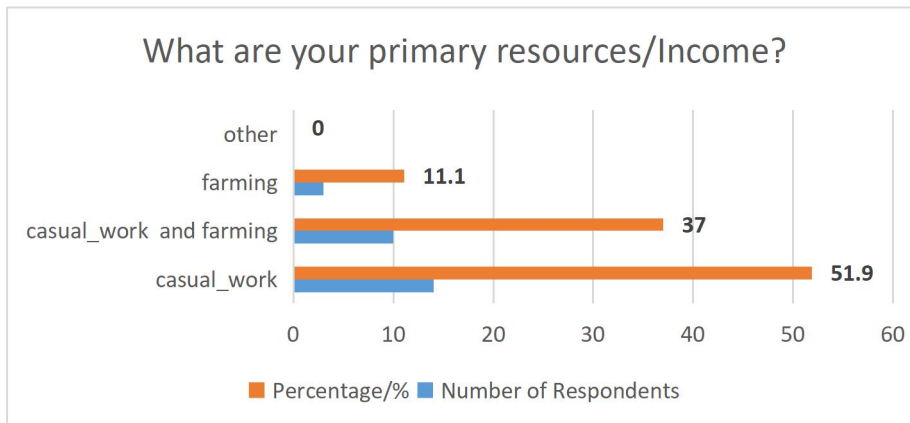


electricity (29.6%). 3.7% of beneficiaries own televisions and radios.

- Water source: The majority of beneficiaries get water from lakes (85.2%). 7.4% get water from tap water and 7.4% get water from both lakes and tap water.
- Cost of water: The majority of beneficiaries pay 300 RWF per jerrycan of water (88.9%). 7.4% pay 200 RWF and 3.7% pay 30 RWF.
- Distance to water source: The majority of beneficiaries get water from 101 to 500 meters away (33%). 11% get water from 0 to 100 meters away, 26% get water from 501 to 1000 meters away, and 30% get water from 1000 meters or more away.

Income

Primary source of income: The majority of beneficiaries get their primary income from casual work (51.9%). 37% get their primary income from casual work and farming, and 11.1% get their primary income from farming.



Children

- Do you have children? 55.6% of beneficiaries have children. 44.4% do not have children.
- Age of children: The majority of children of teen mothers are 2 years old (48.1%). 33.3% are 3 years old, 14.8% are 4 years old, and 3.7% are 5 years old.
- Quality of life of children: The majority of children of teen mothers have a high quality of life (96.3%). 3.7% have a medium quality of life.

Food intake

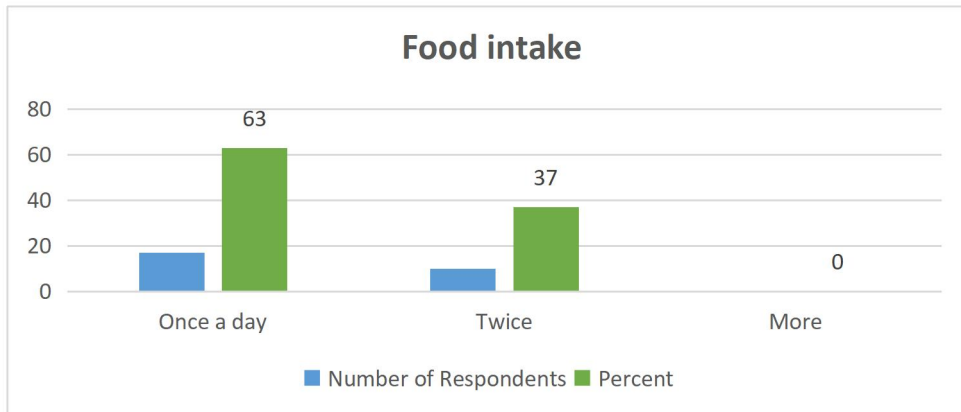
- Number of times per day beneficiaries eat: The majority of beneficiaries eat once a day (63%). 37% eat twice a day.

Overall, the survey results show that the majority of beneficiaries are young women with limited education and resources. They often live in poor conditions and have limited access to water and food. However, the survey also shows that the majority of children of teen mothers have a high quality of life.

Additional insights from the data:

- The majority of beneficiaries are not the household head. This suggests that they may be more vulnerable to poverty and other challenges.
- The majority of beneficiaries do not have residential land. This could make it difficult for them to build a secure home or access essential services.
- The majority of beneficiaries get water from lakes. This could be a source of waterborne diseases, especially if the water is not properly treated.

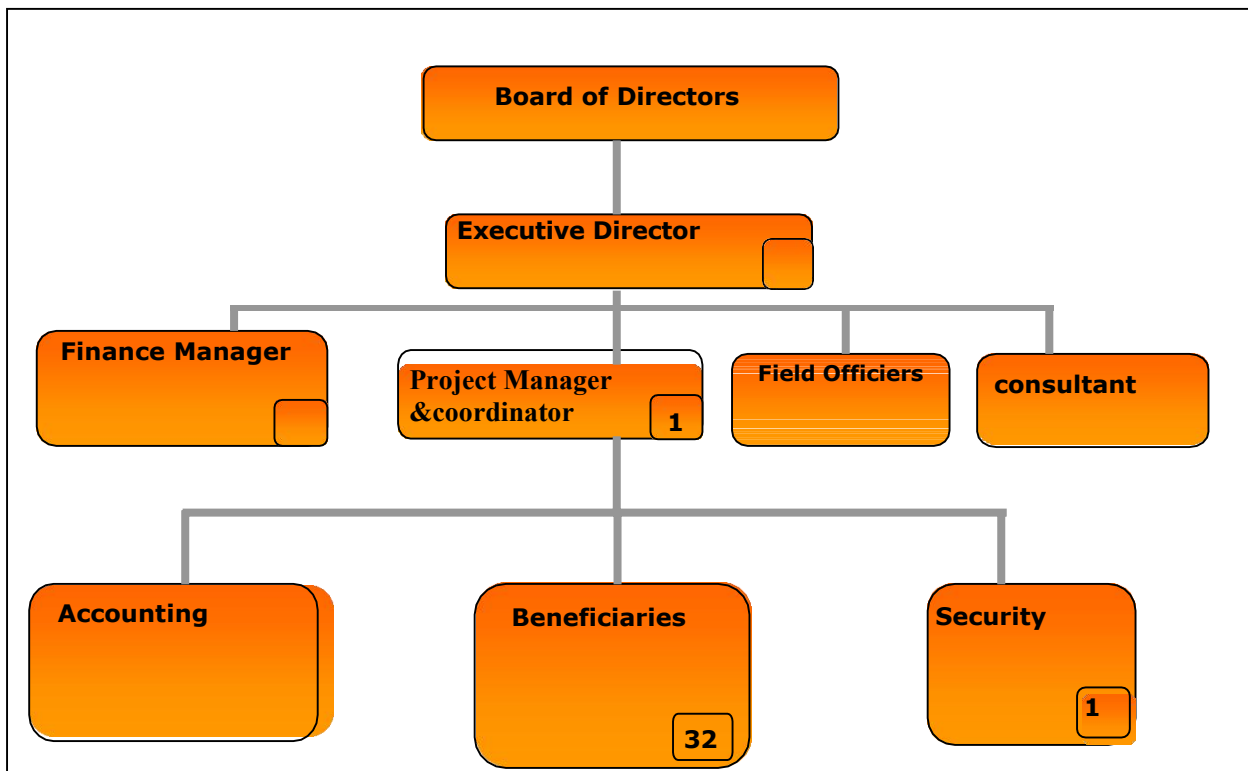
- The majority of beneficiaries pay 300 RWF per jerrycan of water. This is a significant expense, especially for those who are already struggling to make ends meet.



- The majority of beneficiaries eat once a day. This is not enough food to meet their nutritional needs.

These insights suggest that there are a number of challenges that these beneficiaries face. However, the survey also shows that there are some positive signs, such as the high quality of life of the children of teen mothers. This suggests that there are opportunities to improve the lives of these beneficiaries.

W4CG Bugesera Project Organizational structure



II. Project execution

II.1. Description Details

II.1.1. Project team

Project Manager/Officer: The project manager is responsible for the overall coordination and management of the project. They have a strong background in waste management and project management.

Technical Team: The technical team has responsible for the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project's technical components. They have expertise in waste generation, collection, segregation, treatment, and research and development.

Communication Team: The communication team is responsible for developing and implementing the project's communication strategy. They will work to raise awareness of the project and its goals, and to engage the public in waste management activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Team: The monitoring and evaluation team was responsible for tracking the progress of the project and ensuring that it is meeting its goals. They collect data and analyze it to identify areas where the project can be improved.

Community Engagement Team: The community engagement team is responsible for working with local communities to ensure that the project is responsive to their needs. They build relationships with community leaders and organizations, and they work to create opportunities for community members to participate in waste management activities.

II.1.2. Sources of Raw Materials (Waste)

Because the majority of the residents are farmers and some are in business; raw materials such as waste are sourced locally. Beneficiaries as well as the general public, continue to be educated about the importance of producing more compost from wastes. Because different regions have distinct growing and harvesting seasons due to climate variances, this assist the beneficiaries in ensuring a consistent supply of composts throughout the year. Due to the fact that the corporation are using a variety of waste, a scarcity in one or two of them will enhance supply of the remaining sorts.

Nature of waste.

The waste mainly needed, received and used in compost making are decaying waste from different region of Bugesera District.

Transport/Delivery Methods

The waste collection channel is made up with truck which loading up the markets waste to the collection site involved in getting a separation to compost making. W4CG rely on agents, collection, and particular beneficiaries to ensure that compost should be obtained on time and at a reasonable cost.

The production process.

The production method for composts is a joint process with discrete stages of production as needed. Each compost has a primary raw material that is utilized to create the end product (composts); when more than one waste category is required to create a specific product, the mixing is performed in accordance with waste criteria. In important documentation utilized by beneficiaries, details on the waste separation and producing the composts are made available. The techniques used to obtain finished composts are indicated on characteristics of different ways such as black color, Production yields and soil restoration.

II.1.2. Project Planned Activities Completed

II.1.2.1. Gender Action Learning System (GALS)

Background and Justification

The Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is a community-led empowerment methodology that aims to achieve constructive economic, social, and political transformation. SaferRwanda partnered with the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) to implement a 6-month pilot project called "Women for Clean and Green (W4CG) Bugesera". The project aims to empower 25 vulnerable teen mothers in Rweru Sector. The training was designed to introduce some basic GALS tools to the project staff and beneficiaries, including the vision road journey tool and the empowerment leadership map tool.

Learning Objectives

The training was designed to provide knowledge and practical skills to W4CG project staff and beneficiaries in order to take ownership of the GALS methodology but also to build capacity and improve knowledge, skills, practices and technical abilities that can contribute to the achievement of empowerment and gender balance at all levels of the target groups while linking it to environmental protection and climate change resilience.

Training

- The training was conducted in two stages:
 - The first stage was designed for training with the teen mothers on the Vision Road journey tool, individual and group visioning.
 - The second stage was for presentations of the group work and introduction of the empowerment leadership map tool and plenary exchanges for more understanding.
- The participants were able to visualize their dreams for wealth creation and to identify their current situation. They also learned how to create a dialogue within the family and to have a common vision.
- The participants were satisfied with the GALS methodology and appreciated the role and importance of the basic GALS tools.

Results of the Training

- As a result of the training, participants learned two basic GALS tools:
 - The vision road journey tool
 - Empowerment leadership map
- All participants are satisfied with the GALS methodology. It allows them to plan their individual lives to improve it.

They made a commitment to share the methodology with their families and friends. They now have 2 tools adapted to their context in notebooks, an individual and collective action plan as well as the empowerment leadership map to share the methodology with other members in their families and community.

Lessons Learned by Beneficiaries

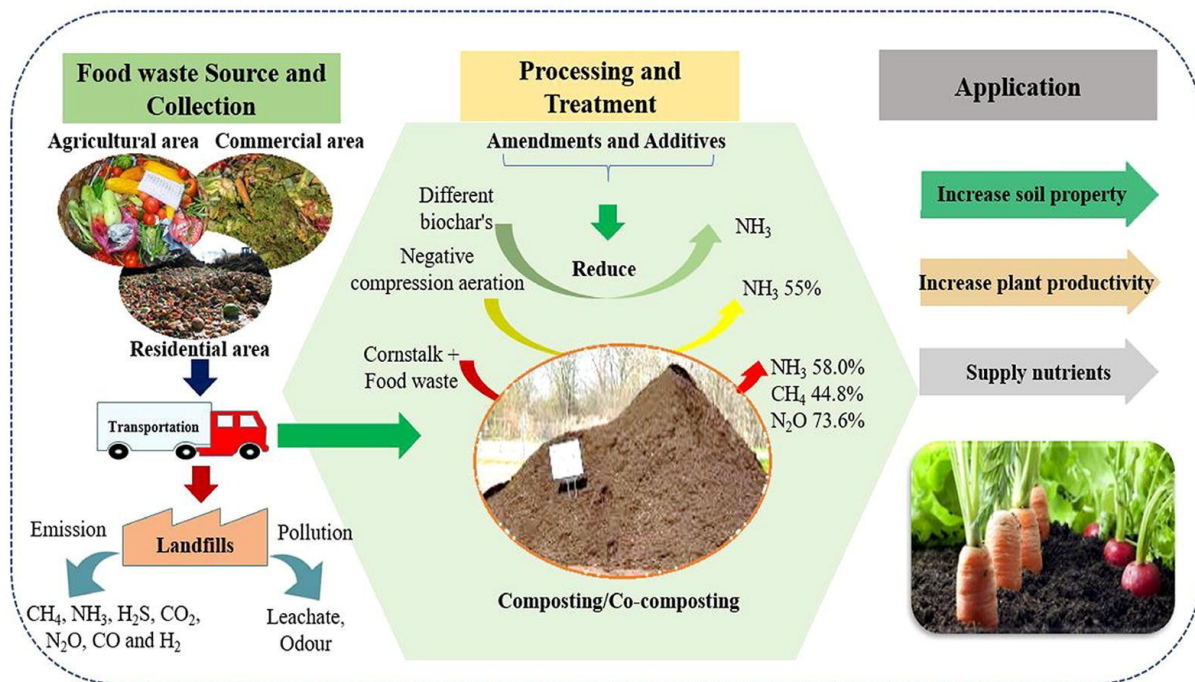
Visioning is a great way to give people a dream and envision a better life. Participants will be able to vision their activities and overcome their challenges. Drawing the vision road journey takes time, as it is fundamental to the process. GALS is inclusive, accessible to all, even the illiterate. Everyone, rich or poor, project staff or beneficiary, adult or child needs a vision to take responsibility for their lives. No matter what age you are, young or old; you can aspire to a better life.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Activities

A data collection was made to assess the demographic and characteristics of Beneficiaries along with assessment of knowledge gained in training of Compost making, Impact of applying GALS and Financial Education within Focus Group Discussion. Regular monitoring and home visits to project partner Beneficiaries homes were visited for those who were able to make home kitchen gardens and it was found that due to water shortage, long distance to carry water and expensive cost to buy water some have not been able to grow their vegetables because of lack of consistent irrigation.

II.1.2.2. Waste Management and Kitchen garden

Waste management chain



A training on waste management and Agroecology was conducted for teen mothers. The first day of the training focused on agro ecological practices. The trainer defined Agroecology as a disciplinary science that protects the environment while preserving biodiversity and using organic inputs with a maximum reduction of synthetic ones. The participants also learned about the transition from industrial agriculture to Agroecology and the 12 variables of the agro-ecological business model (AEBM). The second day of the training focused on compost processing and kitchen gardening. The trainer defined compost as a natural fertilizer made from decomposed organic matter. The participants learned about the two types of compost: compost in pit and compost pile. They focused more on compost pile because of its importance and complexity during processing. The trainer demonstrated how to make compost pile using dry herbs, green/fresh herbs, organic manure, ash or lime, and stakes.

The steps of processing are as follows:

1. Fix 4 stakes on the perimeter of the 2m*2m square.
2. Attach 1 stake to the center of the compost surface.

3. Place tree branches on the surface to allow the entry of air.
4. Fix cut and chopped dry grasses on the surface to a height of 20cm.
5. Soak the pile with water mixed with OSS to generate moisture and accelerate rapid decomposition.
6. Place well-decomposed organic manure on the pile to a height of 5cm.
7. Fix green grass (fresh) cut and broken up on the surface to a height of 20cm.
8. Deposit ash on it to reduce acidity.

The participants learned the steps of compost processing and decided to process compost from their households after the training. In addition to the training on waste management and Agroecology, the teen mothers also participated in a gender action learning system (GALS) training. GALS is a participatory approach that helps people to identify and address gender inequalities. The GALS training helped the teen mothers to understand the importance of gender equality in agriculture and to develop strategies to promote gender equality in their communities. Overall, the training was a success and the teen mothers learned a lot about waste management, Agroecology, and gender equality. They are now better equipped to take action to improve their lives and the lives of their families and communities.

Renovation of the Market Dumpsite (Rweru Market)

Improving the market dumpsite to a better condition with compartments to separate wastes according to three categories is a great way to reduce the environmental impact of waste. By separating the wastes, they can be disposed of in a more sustainable way.

The three categories of wastes are:

Decaying wastes: These are wastes that decompose naturally, such as food scraps, yard waste, and paper. They can be composted to create a nutrient-rich soil amendment.

Reusable, Recycle and non-decaying wastes: These are wastes that decompose slowly, such as plastics, rubber, and metals. They can be recycled or reused to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills.

Electronic wastes: These are wastes from electronic devices, such as computers, TVs, and cell phones. They can be recycled or disposed of properly to prevent environmental contamination.

To improve the market dumpsite, the following steps were taken:

1. Construct separate compartments for each category of waste.
2. Label the compartments clearly so that people know where to put their waste.
3. Provide education and training to the community on waste separation.
4. Monitor the waste separation process to ensure that it is being done correctly.

By following these steps, the market dumpsite can be improved to a better condition and the environmental impact of waste can be reduced. For improving the market dumpsite, the community developed awareness on keeping the dumpsite clean and free of debris, providing regular collection of waste, dispose of hazardous waste properly, Monitor the dumpsite for environmental impacts. The market dumpsite was improved to a better condition with compartments to separate wastes according to three categories (the Decaying Wastes, on-Decaying and Electronic wastes

Waste separation and processing of compost hips (at the model garden)

25 teen mothers were divided into two groups to start the waste separation by separating decaying



and 1 Dumpsite Before renovation 1g wastes include fi Dumpsite After renovation 1 paper waste. The non-decaying wastes include plastic waste, metal waste, and glass waste. The decaying wastes are placed in a dumpsite on the composting bin, where they will be broken down by microorganisms into nutrient-rich compost. The non-decaying wastes were recycled or disposed of properly. From June 2nd up to date, 4 compost piles have been produced. One pile of compost was

used in farming the cultivated plot for vegetables. The other 3 piles of compost will be used to fertilize the garden in the future.



This project is a great example of how teen mothers can learn about waste management and contribute to a sustainable environment. It is also a great way to teach them about the importance of recycling and composting.

Here are some additional details about the waste separation and composting process:

- The decaying wastes were placed in a composting bin that is made of wood or plastic. The bin should have a lid to keep out pests and animals.
- The composting bin should be placed in a shady spot with good drainage.
- The decaying wastes should be mixed regularly to help the microorganisms break them down.
- The compost will be ready to use in about 3-6 months.

Household kitchen gardening of vegetables:

W4CG empower teen mothers through household kitchen gardens, promoting self-sufficiency and education. The project successfully created ten home kitchen gardens, with a primary objective to enhance self-sufficiency, improve nutrition, and provide income opportunities for the teen mothers. The project included training, material supply, practical experience, and technical support. Results include improved access to fresh vegetables, skill development, and community engagement. The organization remains committed to expanding the project's impact in the community, offering young mothers a brighter and more self-reliant future.



Vegetables in the model Garden

W4CG involving 25 teen mothers and their mentors, a diverse range of vegetables, including carrots, onions, beetroot, and cucumbers, is being cultivated in a model garden. This initiative aims to provide practical agricultural skills to the teen mothers while improving community nutrition. Sustainable farming methods, such as compost utilization, are employed, and water availability during the dry season is ensured through an innovative water engine pump. Despite challenges like water scarcity and pest control, the project remains committed to empowering the teen mothers in their journey towards self-sufficiency and sustainable agriculture.



II.1.2.3. Village Saving and Loan Associations and Financial Education Training

Follow up on weekly meetings (saving) of the introduced VSLA group

The teen mothers in their VSLA group entitled "Inzira y'ubukire" continued to meet on Sunday at the ECD center each one carrying their weekly contribution(savings) up to date the group has over 1,425,100 Rwf



Objective of the training

The main objective of the training was to equip young women and teen mothers with knowledge on VSLA and to encourage them to create saving group alongside developing saving culture for a better future for both the mothers and their children. Beneficiaries' financial education and entrepreneurial skills and knowledge were improved.

Training Sessions

30 teen mothers were invited for the training and selected Safer Rwanda staff and all attended. The training was officially opened by Mr. KARYANGO Habibu Project Coordinator, Safer Rwanda. He commenced by explaining more about the project and thanking partners, particularly CECI, for their ongoing support and concern in following up with teen mothers who require special care and guidance in all areas of their lives, including financial aid. He went on to encourage the participants to pay close attention to the training because it was a great opportunity for them to rebuild their lives.

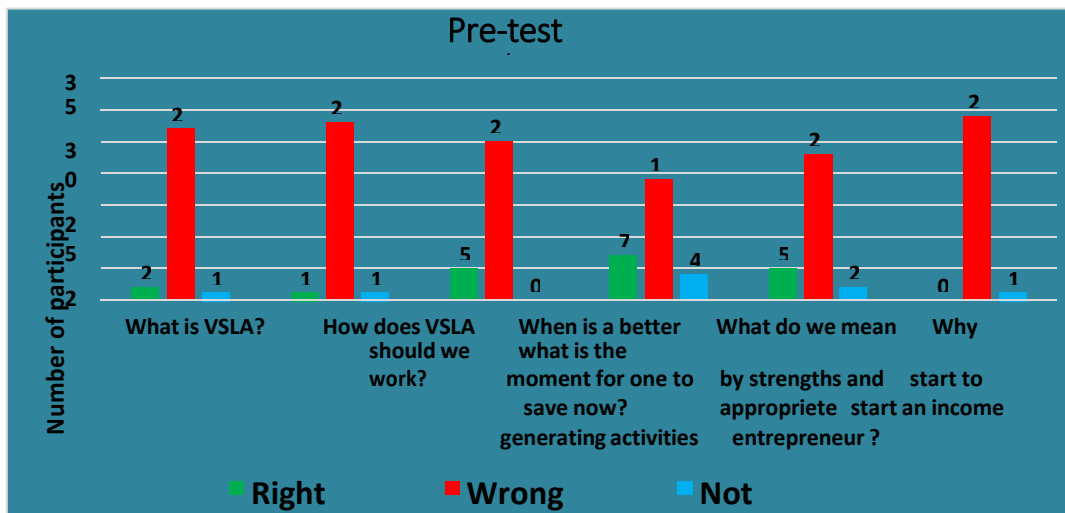


Trainees going through VSLA methodology during training

Training started by participants introducing themselves and setting up rules to govern the entire training time in order to have harmonized training sessions where each participant's opinion was respected. Each participant was given a chance to express her expectations at the end of the training.

At the beginning of the training a pre-test was done by the participants to check their knowledge concerning Village Saving and Loan Associations. Each participant was required to answer five questions with multiple choice answers. Out of 30 participants, it was their first time to attend such trainings on VSLAs and financial education.

The following graph shows the participants results after pretest:



With the above graph, by average 27 participants do not know what VSLA are and how they function. Almost all participants know and have participated in unplanned saving groups well known as “*IBIMINA*”. 25 people out of 30 people who participated do not have a saving plan and do not know when to save. 19 participants do not know about entrepreneurial skills while 23 do not know the appropriate amount to put aside from their earning for saving.

With the above graph, on average, 27 participants do not know what VSLAs are or how they function. Almost all participants know and have participated in unplanned saving groups well known as “*IBIMINA*”. 25 people out of 30 who participated do not have a savings plan and do not know when to save. 19 participants do not know about entrepreneurial skills, while 23 do not know the appropriate amount to put aside from their earnings for saving.

Training was conducted in two main sessions, where one session involved presentations on financial education, entrepreneurship skills and village savings and loan associations.

The second sessions mainly focused on the practical part of VSLAs methodology which included the following:

- Groups work, leadership, elections and development of policies and rules for Social Fund,
- Share-purchase and credit activities and development of association constitution,

- First Share purchase meeting, first Loan disbursement meeting and first loan repayment meeting and share out/action – audit
- Record keeping in the passbooks and ledger based book/record keeping

Achievements

During the training, trained teen mothers were provided with basic knowledge on how Village Savings and Loan Association function and the benefits of saving through groups including setting goals. As usual, this was a good time to share information and testimonies from other well performing VSLAs groups where their lives positively changed and living standards improved through savings

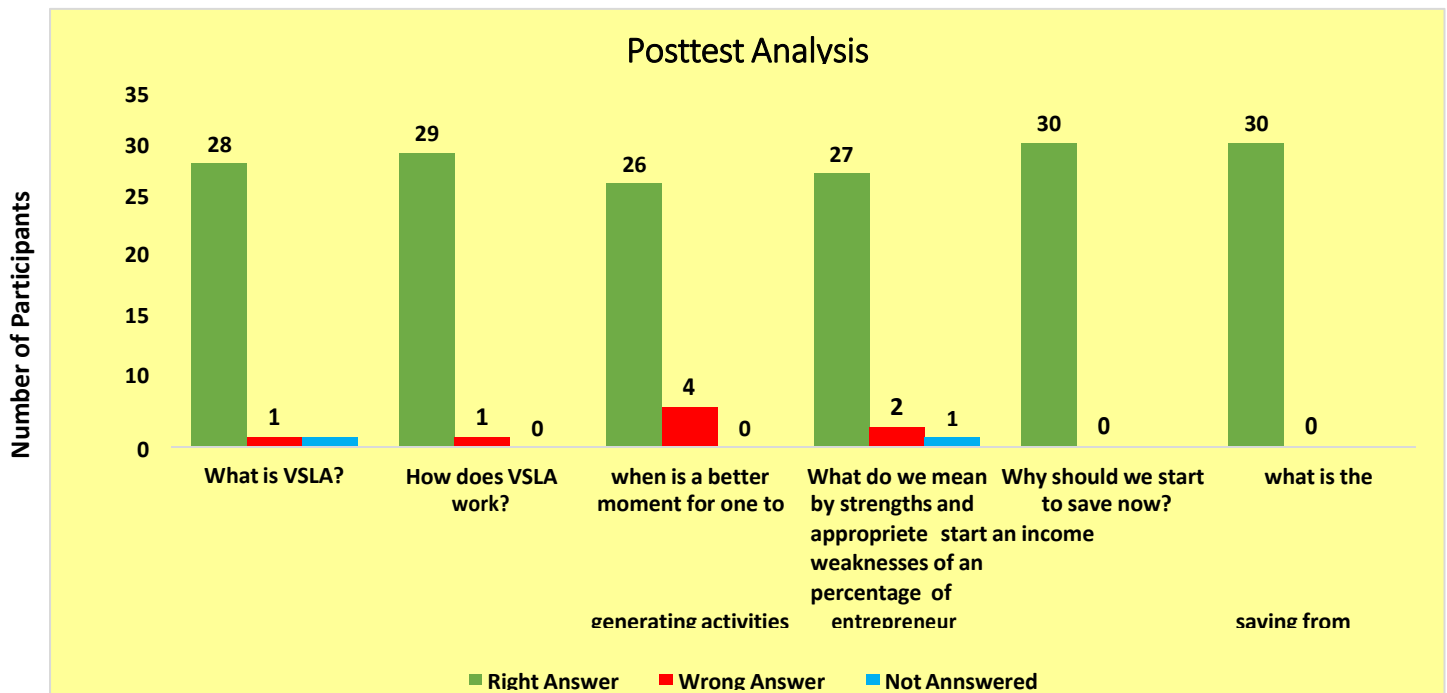


and acquiring loans through organized groups. Participants also understand the following:

- Development of policies and rules for Social Fund to be adhered to in the SLA
- Guidelines for individual to consider before acquiring loans especially for investment.
- keeping in the passbooks and ledger based book/record keeping

Trainees showed high interest in forming a saving and loan group. At the end of the training the facilitator helps out the participants to form a saving and loan association where all steps in forming a VSL were followed. Beneficiaries started by electing their SLA leaders among them (five people were elected by and among members). Policies and rules to govern the group were also developed. The SLA was given a name Inzira y'ubukire Saving Group and lastly the group chose a meeting place and day (the group will be meeting at Safer Rwanda ECD Centre in Rweru Sector every Sunday at two in the afternoon). The group went further and agreed upon on the minimum weekly share of individual where one share equivalents to 500 Rwf while the maximum weekly share of individual is four which equivalents to 2000 Rwf. Established saving group has developed and agreed upon on both the social fund and the interest rate on the loan given to group members; the social fund is equivalent to 100Frw on each meeting day, while the loan will have an interest rate of 5%. Along with the guidance, the group began saving by putting some money aside from the transportation provided for two days training on financial education. For the next five meeting period group members provided savings from their own pockets. This is not only pleasant, but it also demonstrates the group's sustainability. The group has met and saved so far five times and by the end of the training, the group had saved a total amount of 268,350 Rwf, including

social fund. The trainees agreed to open a bank account as their savings grew,



and they opened an

account at SACCO RWERU to keep the money saved safe. To support the established SLA group Inzira y’ubukire saving Group, it was provided with VSL kits which are one of the primary requirements for a group to run and operate smoothly. At the end of the training, a post-test was done by the participants to check the knowledge gained concerning Village Saving and Loan Associations and entire training.

The following graph shows the participants results after post-test

The End line evaluation revealed that 27 participants know what VSLA are and how they function. All participants know and now can differentiate unplanned saving groups well known as “*IBIMINA*” from VSLAs. 29 people out of 30 people who participated know how to set up a saving plan and have committed to start a saving scheme. All participants now know and have entrepreneurial skills. 30 participants now know the appropriate amount to put aside from their earning for saving.

Launching of The Village Savings and Loan Group Established – VSLAs



Safer Rwanda Executive Director, Mrs. MUHONGERWA Christine

At the end of the training the VSLAs established was launched in presence of Safer Rwanda, CECI and Local Authority. The launch was opened by Mrs. MUHONGERWA Christine Executive Director. Participants demonstrated what they have gained for the entire training period. Muhongerwa thanked CECI for their financial support to the training and she ensured the beneficiaries continuous support and follow up from Safer Rwanda.



CECI country representative, Mrs. INGABIRE ZIMULINDA Olive

CECI country representative, Mrs. INGABIRE Olive thanked Safer Rwanda for supporting the teen mothers and assured continuous support. She continued by advising participants to use the opportunity and knowledge in changing their lives for better. She concluded by urging the participants to show a difference in the community while improving their living standards.

GASIRABO Gaspard, Executive Secretary, Rweru Sector, closed the launch with a couple of words of advice. He advised participants to be change agents in their communities and to seek assistance from government. He assigned to the cell authority, which was also present, the

responsibility of keeping daily track of the VSLA group established and offering all the support the group may need which is within the cell's capabilities.



Participants learned on how to fill the VSLA books for better record keeping of individual saving



At the graduation ceremony trainees had a presentation showing all that they gained in the seven-day training concerning financial education and SLAs

Methodology



Guests from Safer Rwanda and CECI including local leaders from Rweru sector pose for a group photo at the graduation ceremony

The criteria for selecting W4CG Champions

- **Best attendant (Attendance List):** This criteria is based on the attendance of the beneficiaries in all the W4CG activities. The beneficiary with the highest attendance is considered the best attendant.
- **Best Saving champion in the VSLAS group:** This criteria is based on the amount of savings of the beneficiary in the VSLA group. The beneficiary with the highest savings is considered the best saving champion.
- **2 Best implementers of GALS:** This criteria is based on the beneficiaries' participation in the implementation of the GALS activities. The 2 beneficiaries who have the most actively participated in the implementation of the GALS activities is considered the best implementer.
- **2 Best Team leaders:** This criteria is based on the beneficiaries' leadership skills in the VSLA group. The 2 beneficiaries who have demonstrated the best leadership skills in the VSLA group is considered the best team leaders.
- **High Saving champion in the VSLAS group:** This criteria is based on the amount of savings of the beneficiary in the VSLA group. The beneficiary with the highest savings is considered the high saving champion.
- **Best performers in Making Home Kitchen Gardens in their Homes:** This criteria is based on the beneficiaries' success in creating and maintaining home kitchen gardens. The beneficiaries who have created the most successful home kitchen gardens is considered the best performers.
- **Most Disciplined:** This criteria is based on the beneficiaries' adherence to the rules and regulations of the W4CG project. The beneficiary who has shown the most discipline is considered the most disciplined.
- **Best Mobilizer on waste management in the community:** This criteria is based on the beneficiaries' success in mobilizing their communities to practice waste management. The beneficiary who has mobilized the most people to practice waste management is considered the best mobilizer.

Challenges faced and lessons learned

➤ **Waste management**

Collection and disposal infrastructure

One of the major waste management problems in W4CG project is the lack of adequate collection and disposal infrastructure. And lack of proper collection, transportation, and disposal of waste results in serious environmental issues, including littering and illegal dumping. Poor waste management in the community also increases the risk of disease outbreaks, as debris accumulates and attracts pests. In general, poor infrastructure causes social problems, public health threats, and environmental deterioration. Investment in appropriate waste management infrastructure is required to address these issues. Hence, effective waste management will ensure that waste is managed safely, efficiently, and responsibly, protecting communities from negative impacts.

Financial constraints

Insufficient funding for waste management programs is another significant issue in Rweru sector, Bugesera district. This may result in insufficient waste management services is commonly in the community

3. Lack of support from localities

The resistance to adopting waste management procedures originate from various sources, including people in the community. Refraining from implementing waste management measures have negative consequences such as lack of knowledge, false beliefs, social or economic barriers.

People does not follow the best waste management procedures because they are accustomed to how things are done now or because they think change is unnecessary. On the other hand, businesses would not adopt the best practices as they are worried about the costs of implementing new waste management procedures. Therefore, it is critical to inform and include people in the discussion about the value of waste management to overcome resistance.

4. Ineffective composting

Limited composting options are another challenge for municipal solid waste management that has a significant impact on the environment. This is because the municipalities lack the resources or infrastructure to implement composting programs.

The lack of facilities in rural regions leads to a higher volume of waste being transferred to landfills. Additionally, a lot of things that are recycled or composted, such as several forms of plastic, are rejected in different area such in the road, farms etc.

Furthermore, due to their geographic position, some area does not access recycling and composting facilities, forcing them to rely on landfills or incinerators for waste disposal.

5. Climate change

The management of waste is also being impacted by climate change. The generation, transportation, and disposal of waste are all affected by rising temperatures and shifting weather patterns. For example, changing precipitation patterns make it more challenging to transport waste due to rising temperatures.

In addition, climate change also results in landfill degradation, causing environmental and public health risks. Adopting sustainable waste management techniques, such as reducing, reusing, and recycling waste, as well as investing in renewable energy and low-carbon solid waste management technologies is also crucial.

6. Lack of technological advances

This means the absence of efficient, cost-effective technologies to manage and dispose of waste in a sustainable manner.

Therefore, it is important to introduce new technologies to the waste management sector. The efficient use of technology help reduces costs, improve recycling practices, and promote sustainable ways of managing waste.

7. Changing consumer preferences

Constantly changing consumer demands are the increased use of e-commerce and online shopping. This has resulted in an increase in packaging waste due to the packaging materials and boxes being used. For example, the use of single-use plastic products, such as water bottles and shopping bags. These packaging wastes and plastic products are difficult to recycle and often end up in landfills, leading to environmental degradation and the release of greenhouse gases. The only way to address this issue is to encourage customers to adopt sustainable waste management practices.

The implementation of laws, such as taxes on single-use plastic products, that encourage the adoption of more environmentally friendly consumer behaviors is another way that governments may support overcoming these challenges.

Gender Action Learning System

The Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is an approach used to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in various contexts, including community development, agriculture, and

business. Like any methodology or approach, GALS has its own set of challenges and lessons learned. challenges and lessons learned with the Gender Action Learning System:

Challenges:

Resistance to Change: One of the primary challenges in implementing GALS is resistance to change, both at the individual and community levels. be difficult to shift.

Cultural and Social Norms: Cultural and social norms can be significant barriers to gender equality. GALS may face resistance or backlash from those who believe it challenges these norms.

Lack of Awareness: Many individuals and communities may not be aware of the concept of gender equality or the benefits it can bring. Raising awareness and understanding is often a key challenge.

Resource Constraints: Limited resources, both financial and human, can hinder the implementation of GALS programs. Training and capacity-building require investments, and these may not always be readily available.

Sustainability: Ensuring that GALS initiatives are sustainable over the long term can be challenging. Without continued support and reinforcement, gains made in gender equality may erode.

Lessons Learned

Community Engagement: Successful GALS programs often begin with strong community engagement. Involving community members in the design and implementation of initiatives can foster ownership and sustainability.

Cultural Sensitivity: It's crucial to approach GALS with cultural sensitivity. Understanding and respecting local traditions and values can help in overcoming resistance and adapting the approach to the specific context.

Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration: Collaborating with multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and local leaders, can enhance the effectiveness of GALS programs. These partnerships can provide resources and support for implementation.

Tailored Approaches: There is no one-size-fits-all solution for promoting gender equality. GALS programs should be tailored to the specific needs and challenges of the target community or group.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Implementing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is essential. This helps track progress, identify challenges, and make data-driven adjustments to the program.

Women's Leadership: Empowering women to take on leadership roles within the community and in GALS initiatives themselves can have a significant impact on the success of the program.

Advocacy and Policy Change: In addition to community-level efforts, advocacy for policy changes at higher levels of government can be instrumental in advancing gender equality and supporting GALS initiatives.

In summary, the Gender Action Learning System is a valuable approach for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, but it is not without its challenges. Success requires a combination of community engagement, cultural sensitivity, multi-stakeholder collaboration, tailored approaches, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation. Lessons learned from past implementations can inform future efforts to overcome these challenges and achieve meaningful progress in gender equality.

➤ **Financial Education**

Lack of access to financial education: Many individuals do not have access to financial education. This is especially true in developing countries, where schools may not have the resources to teach financial literacy or where there is a cultural taboo against discussing finances.

- **Complex financial concepts:** Financial concepts can be complex and difficult to understand, even for individuals with a background in finance. This can make it difficult to teach financial literacy in a way that is both informative and engaging.
- **Overconfidence:** Many people overestimate their financial knowledge. This can lead to them making poor financial decisions, such as taking on too much debt or investing in risky assets.
- **Financial scams and fraud:** Financial scams and fraud are prevalent, and many individuals fall victim to them due to a lack of financial literacy. This can have devastating financial consequences.
- **Culture and societal norms:** Culture and societal norms can also pose a challenge to financial literacy. Some cultures may view discussing finances as taboo, which can hinder an individual's ability to learn about financial concepts.

Lack of government initiatives: In many countries, there is a lack of government initiatives to promote financial education. This can make it difficult to reach a wide audience with financial literacy messages.

Agroecology

Lack of knowledge and understanding: Agroecology is a complex and evolving field, and there is still much that Community in Rweru do not know about how to implement it effectively. This makes it difficult for farmers and other stakeholders to adopt agro ecological practices in Rweru sector due to the climate change which is normally barrier to grow agro ecological crops

High start-up costs: Agro ecological practices often require higher start-up costs than conventional agricultural practices. This is a barrier for farmers who are already struggling to make ends meet due to not restoring the soil.

Low yields: Agro ecological practices sometimes lead to lower yields than conventional agricultural practices. This can be a concern for farmers who need to produce a certain amount of food to make a living.

Market access: Agro ecological products are more difficult to sell than conventional agricultural products. This is because there is less demand for them and they are more expensive.

Policy barriers: In some cases, there are policy barriers that make it difficult for farmers to adopt agro ecological practices.

Solutions were implemented

The Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) methodology is a community-based financial intermediation approach that enables poor people to save and access small loans. VSLAs are self-governing groups of 32 people who meet regularly to save and borrow money. The savings are pooled together and loans are made to members at a mutually agreed-upon interest rate.

The W4CG project is a development initiative that aims to improve the livelihoods of women in rural communities under waste management through environmental protection and climate change. The project has set a target of 25% loan-to-saving ratio for the VSLAs it supports. This means that for every Rwanda over Rwf 350,000 saved by VSLA members, 25% should be borrowed.

At t time of the first saving cycle share-out, the overall loan-to-saving ratio was at 25% below the target. This was mainly due to the limited knowledge of VSLA members about investment opportunities. They were not sure what to invest in with the loans they borrowed.

To address this issue, the project introduced training in 2 VSLAs groups. The training covered topics such as:

- How to identify and assess investment opportunities

- How to develop a business plan?
- How to manage financial records

The training was well-received by the VSLA members and they are now more confident about investing their loans. As a result, the loan-to-saving ratio has started to improve.

Some additional things that can be done to increase the loan-to-saving ratio in VSLAs:

- Provide more training and support to VSLA members on investment opportunities.
- Help VSLAs to develop a network of businesses that are willing to lend to VSLA members.
- Provide access to financial literacy training for VSLA members.
- Make it easier for VSLA members to access loans, such as by reducing the interest rates or waiving the membership fees.

By taking these steps, we can help VSLAs to achieve their target loan-to-saving ratio and improve the financial well-being of their members.

Specific things should be done to help the 2 VSLAs groups that are below the target:

- Provide them with additional training on investment opportunities.
- Help them to identify potential businesses to lend to.
- Provide them with financial literacy training.
- Work with the businesses in the community to make it easier for VSLA members to get loans.

Planned Activity/Indicator	Total
Number of VSLA groups	1
Number direct beneficiary members	32
Amount of money saved in VSLAs by direct beneficiaries	1,425,100
Average savings per direct beneficiary member	47,503.33
Total amount of money borrowed in VSLAs	605,000
Percentage of savings loaned out for direct beneficiaries	42%

The waste management project implement a solution that is based on the following principles:

- **Lean project process improvement:** The solution was designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management processes. This was done by identifying and eliminating waste, reducing unnecessary steps, and improving communication and collaboration.
- **Use of technology:** The solution makes use of technology to automate tasks, improve data collection and analysis, and provide real-time insights into waste management operations.
- **W4CG Beneficiaries training:** The solution was implemented with the support of W4CG Beneficiaries training. This ensure that staffs are able to use the system effectively and that the new processes are adopted.
- **A waste tracking system:** This system would track the movement of waste through the organization, from its generation to its disposal. This help to identify areas where waste can be reduced or eliminated.
- **A waste segregation system:** This system separate waste into different streams, such as recyclables, compostable, and hazardous waste. This make it easier to dispose of waste in an environmentally friendly way.
- **A waste reduction program:** This program educate Beneficiaries about waste reduction and provide them with the tools and resources they need to reduce their waste footprint and also in the community of Rweru sector, Bugesera district.

NB: The implementation of the waste management solution was a phased approach. The first phase focus on the implementation of the technology and training of Beneficiaries and staffs. The second phase focus on the optimization of waste management processes.

The success of the waste management project depends on the following factors:

- **The commitment of senior management:** The success of the project depends on the commitment of senior management to waste reduction and environmental sustainability.
- **The involvement of Beneficiaries:** The success of the project will also depend on the involvement of employees. Employees need to be aware of the importance of waste reduction and be willing to change their behavior.
- **The availability of resources:** The project needed adequate resources, such as funding, staff, and time.

The waste management project is a long-term commitment. It takes time to see the full benefits of the project. However, by implementing a comprehensive waste management solution, organizations reduced their environmental impact under Agroecology strategies and managing money.

III. Project results

Project Results and Activities

The W4CG project was ambitious in its goal and resulting design which aimed to improve waste management in Rweru sector, Bugesera district and transform into compost under vulnerable teen mothers. W4CG aimed to build community through the GALS, VSLAs, Agroecology and Compost making from waste at Rweru sector, Bugesera district and resilience over 6 months, tackling the economic side extreme poverty as well as the relationship environment in target teen mothers neglect and abuse. W4CG operated in a research-driven environment which imposed certain requirements and timelines that reduced the flexibility which might have allowed the beneficiary to respond to unique needs and timelines of environment adoption and climate change.

Outcome assessment Strategy and Methods

The key focus of SaferRwanda's impact assessment strategy is to evidence the extent to which it is likely to benefit the communities and households it is directly targeting. Tracking its influence on policy, wider practice, and investment decisions, another key component of the project is primarily done using the post-harvest approach.

To capture data on the outcome and impact indicators associated with the project's direct implementation work; surveys were administered in its initial participating teen mothers, in addition to the administration of the teen mothers and stakeholders survey directed to not selected female farmers, the main cropping fields of these teen mothers were digitally mapped. The assessments of Women for Clean and Green (C4CG) cover Basic profile of beneficiaries, HFIAS, Waste Management, VSLAS & F.E and Agro-ecology. Maps of each indicator were produced using the kobo toolbox tool. Surveys were conducted in Bugesera to complement the existing datasets.

The results presented in this report, therefore, only pertain to the original village clusters assigned to the 6 months that said, sampling weights were used to adjust for differences in their respective population sizes, thereby ensuring statistical representation. Bearing in mind these caveats, the results presented in the following sections depict the general situation of project.

The cooperative is currently carrying out its activities on an area of 1 hectares and beneficiaries have accumulated savings worth over 500,000

Ultimate Result/Outcome

Economic empowerment of 25 vulnerable teen mothers through the proper separation and management of waste, compost processing and the cultivation of organic vegetables in Rweru Sector of Bugesera District.

Targeted Outcome Indicators

- 25 teen mothers capacitated on separation & management of waste for production of organic compost fertilizers.
- Improved growing of vegetables with use of organic fertilizers for improved food security, and increased income.

Project Intermediary Results

1. Teen mothers acquire skills in waste separation and management as well as composting for increased productivity.
2. Increased income and food security through environment-friendly food production. Increased participation of the community members and stakeholders in the waste management.
3. Increased participation of the community members and stakeholders in the waste management.
4. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the environmental preservation and climate change resilience agenda in the Bugesera District.

Immediate results:

- a) 25 Teen Mothers and 8 adult single mothers apply techniques of the proper separation and management of waste and production of compost manures for agriculture activities.
- b) 25 Teen Mothers and 8 adult single others have knowledge and skills on Agro Ecological Business Model (AEBM) and apply it on production of organic vegetables (household kitchen gardens, model farm and others).
- c) 25 teen mothers are trained on financial education and accompanied in the establishment of Village Saving and Loans Association for saving and sustainability purpose..

Reduced waste generation: The project has helped to reduce waste generation by implementing education and outreach programs, supporting the development of waste minimization equipment, and increasing the frequency of waste collection.

Improved waste collection and segregation: The project has helped to improve waste collection and segregation by providing waste segregation bins to households and businesses, developing

composting facilities, and supporting research and development into new waste treatment technologies.

Treated waste in an environmentally sound manner: The project has helped to treat waste in an environmentally sound manner by developing composting facilities, supporting research and development into new waste treatment technologies, and increasing the frequency of waste collection.

Improved public awareness of the importance of waste management: The project has helped to improve public awareness of the importance of waste management by implementing education and outreach programs.

Engaged the participation of the public in waste management activities: The project has engaged the participation of the public in waste management activities by providing waste segregation bins to households and businesses, developing composting facilities, and supporting research and development into new waste treatment technologies.

Created jobs in the waste management sector: The project has created jobs in the waste management sector by supporting the development of new waste treatment technologies and by increasing the frequency of waste collection.

Improved the environmental quality of Rweru Sector, Bugesera district: The project has improved the environmental quality of Rweru sector, Bugesera district by reducing waste generation, improving waste collection and segregation, and treating waste in an environmentally sound manner.

W4CG nearly reached enrolment targets and most performance targets, despite vulnerable constraints

Given this bold agenda and these constraints, the W4CG project achieved or nearly achieved most targets and contributed in a meaningful way to the learning agenda around waste management as a means of environment protection and climate change. W4CG worked with 32 beneficiaries (25 teen mothers and 8 women stakeholders). The challenges faced and described in this report are in and of themselves important contributions to the implementation of this project.

At project end, Beneficiaries are future change makers with improved well-being

After W4CG implementation, 32 vulnerable teen mothers identified as being Change makers with improved wellbeing. remained intact and most improved their level of savings, income, and ability to meet basic needs and relationships with the environment. 27 beneficiaries have complete data. Time and funding limitations prevented having a counter-factual. Furthermore, children of teen

mothers feel safer at home, school and in their community than they did at the beginning of the project.

At project end, vulnerable teen mothers are actively saving and investing, a key resilience factor

Teen mother's savings increased significantly and the VSLA group established have good chances to endure due to the training and support received; 32 direct project beneficiaries were supported to join a VSLA and were able to save Rwf 350,000 each on average in 6 months and beneficiaries also benefited. VSLA groups had matured to the point that teen mothers began taking out loans to meet consumption needs and invest in productive activities and done internally.

At project end, 5st of compost were made under waste management and provided important case management experience and continue to serve their communities

The W4CG project contributed to building staff capacity in waste management, specifically focusing on effective environment protection and climate change through waste. The waste has transitioned out of the W4CG project so that over 5st of compost were made and continue to operate and serve their target beneficiaries with funding and through CECI partnerships

At project end, dozens of teen mothers have gained waste management and Agroecology skills with good percentage.

W4CG Teen mothers benefited from waste management and Agroecology skills training were given the unique opportunity to build skills through apprenticeship. By the end of April 2023 beneficiaries completed their training and of these 43% of teen mothers already implemented the home kitchen garden to find out the important of waste compost and fight against malnutrition.

Pilot Cultivation results

W4CG run the cultivation of different crops such as cucumbers, Carrots, Onions, Cabbage where over 100Kg of cucumbers, 2 sacks of Carrots, over 100 Kg and 3 sacks of cabbages were obtained without using chemical organics such as UREA, DAP, NPK. This is the sign of making cultivation without chemicals and to make a soil restoration and improving the quality of the market crops yields.



Cabbage harvesting and packing



Carrots harvesting and packing



Onions harvesting



Cucumbers harvesting



Mrs Ingabire Olive, Country representative-CECI (Right), Mrs Christine MUHONGERWA, Executive Director-SaferRwanda and Mrs Annie NJUGUNA, -Representative of Global



Beneficiaries

IV. Project closure.

Project Closure Date: October 15, 2023

Project Closure Steps:

Final Inspection and Quality Assurance:

A final inspection of SaferRwanda was conducted by the Consultant to ensure that all construction work meets the specified standards and requirements. Any identified defects or issues were documented and addressed by the construction team.

W4CG Acceptance and Sign-off:

The project manager and Beneficiaries representatives convened for a final walk through of the completed waste compost. The beneficiaries acknowledged that all project deliverables had been met and signed off on the project.

Financial Closure:

The project accountant reviewed all financial transactions related to the project, including invoices, payments, and budget expenditures. A final financial report was prepared, showing that the project was completed within the approved budget.

Documentation and Archiving:

All W4CG documentation, including contracts, permits, plans, and reports, was organized, reviewed for completeness, and archived for future reference.

Digital and physical copies of important documents were stored securely.

Equipment and Resource Retrieval:

All equipment, tools, and materials used for the construction project were inventoried.

Equipment owned by the W4CG team was returned to the organization's inventory, and any rented equipment was returned to suppliers.

Project Team Demobilization:

The W4CG manager officially released project team members from their roles, thanked them for their contributions, and provided feedback. Team members returned to their respective departments or were reassigned to new projects.

Lessons Learned:

W4CG review meeting was held to discuss lessons learned during the construction process.

Key takeaways and best practices were documented to inform future projects.

Final Reporting:

A comprehensive project closure report was prepared and distributed to Partners. The report included a summary of project objectives, achievements, challenges, budget performance, and recommendations.

Beneficiaries Handover:

The keys and full control of SaferRwanda were formally handed over to the Beneficiaries, Any outstanding warranty information were provided.

Celebration and Recognition:

W4CG closure celebration event was held to recognize the project team's efforts and accomplishments. Certificates of achievement and appreciation were awarded to team members.



Closure Notification:

A formal closure notification was sent to all project stakeholders, including team members, Beneficiaries, and relevant authorities. The notification thanked them for their support and informed them that the project was officially closed.

Lessons learned

What went well?

- Key leaders supported the project and were involved in decision-making when necessary.
- The entire team was committed to the project and worked well together.
- There was clear communication and collaboration between team members.
- A central site was created for team communication and document storage.
- Ongoing team meetings were held to ensure everyone understood the objectives and deliverable for the project.
- The project was delivered on time and within budget.

What issues did the project team encounter?

- Some delays due to unforeseen circumstances.
- Some challenges in coordinating the Beneficiaries with different education, Status and lifestyle
- Some resistance to change from some stakeholders.

What should we continue to do which helped this project be successful?

- Maintain strong support from key leaders.
- Keep the team committed and motivated.
- Promote communication and collaboration.
- Use a central site for communication and document storage.
- Hold regular team meetings.
- Manage expectations and communicate changes effectively.

What could we improve?

- Be more proactive in identifying and mitigating risks.
- Develop better contingency plans for unexpected events.
- Improve communication with stakeholders.

- Be more transparent about the project's progress.
- Get more buy-in from stakeholders early on.

What were barriers to the success of this project, if any?

- Lack of processes or procedures.
- Required regulatory agency approvals.
- Resistance to change from some stakeholders.
- Unforeseen circumstances.

Others

- Overall, the project was a success. However, there are some things that could be improved in the future. By addressing these issues, we can make future projects even more successful.
- Here are some additional thoughts on how to improve future projects:
- Conduct a post-mortem to identify any lessons learned.
- Develop a risk management plan to identify and mitigate risks early on W4CG
- Create a communications plan to ensure that all stakeholders are kept informed of the project's progress.
- Get buy-in from stakeholders early on to ensure their support throughout the project.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, the W4CG project implementation provided a framework for good interaction between Teen mothers by gradually diminishing power relationships. This resulted in a good discussion in the group with respect for the different ideas. For the beneficiaries, they are delighted to have their own visions, a hope for a better future. The GALS tools encourage awareness and action to create wealth, to do so in a way that is balanced for all family members and to realize that teen mothers well-being and wealth creation are closely linked. In general, the implementation sessions in the Rweru Sector were well-managed, and the beneficiaries appreciated the form and manner in which the project tasks were delivered. Beneficiaries testified that the programme provided them with valuable fresh information and updates about savings and loan association through Financial Education . All trained teen mothers are committed to putting all of the knowledge learned during the training into practice, highlighting the benefits of village savings and loan associations, saving money and acquiring loans for investments in order to better both their own living standards and that of their children.

The W4CG project has demonstrated that waste management building efforts in clean at the teen mothers level and local area under making waste compost from Rweru waste is a good approach, with community strengthening in cleanness and economic strengthening interventions both of great relevance. Community-level engagement in waste segregation before separation was not easy and teen mothers tended to be more responsive and less affected by conflict or stigma and interventions can be more geographically consolidated. Support for teen mothers where waste management has already occurred is much more difficult, the beneficiaries needs are likely to be greater and stigma is real. Many cases of teen mothers are intertwined with abuses of different kinds and conflict, often inside the home or with neighbors.

W4CG project is unable to determine whether beneficiaries are in fact more resilient to waste management and climate change that may arise through environment protection; assessing post-project resilience is beyond the scope of the project. The theory of change, which suggests that economic assets, stronger teen mothers and effective social networks through peer groups such as VSLA should build resilience capacities and is based on growing evidence and makes sense in waste management. Yet, the W4CG project recognizes that the challenges facing the waste management in Rweru sector, Bugesera District are great and the context is ever changing.

W4CG project benefited from partnership with CECI which were already deeply committed to the issues of waste management through Environment protection and climate change. Given the ambitious goals of the project, particular in terms of environment protection and climate change, additional partnerships with community structures may have enhanced the outcomes and enabled the identification of creative solutions to address gaps in the program design. Harmonization of tools and approaches to data collection were well improved, one preliminary conclusion is that the amount budgeted for transport support should be carefully analysed to ensure that it has the necessary stabilizing effect and enables full participation of the most vulnerable in project activities. Lastly, the project would have benefited more time, not only for research and training but also in a period for implementation to allow for full implementation of all activities (for example for teen mothers to complete apprenticeships and for VSLA groups to become fully mature) and to be able to measure change.

SaferRwanda and CECI partners are very grateful to Rweru beneficiaries for the collaboration during the 6 months period working towards improving the lives of vulnerable teen mothers.

VI. Recommendation

The W4CG implementation provided energy and passion for change. In order to achieve the best results and impact, the beneficiaries (Teen mothers) recommends a harmonized and standardized methodology. Any catalyst training should last 4 or 5 consecutive days for the introduction of five basic GALS tools which are: the vision road journey, the Gender Balance Tree, the Diamond Dream, the Empowerment Leadership Map, and the Multiple lane highway; Waste management and Agroecology training should last 8 full days including field practices and Agriculture technology whereas Financial education should last 4 days. Monitor and evaluate the process.

Recommendation 1: Consumption Support

Projects targeting vulnerable teen mothers and destitute families need to factor in sufficient consumption support to cater for their immediate needs, help them to offset outstanding debts and prepare them to participate in activities. It is likely that cash transfers should be provided for a longer period and be calibrated to family size.

Recommendation 2: Staffing Support

W4CG learned that follow-up and support to teen mothers in both categories required adequate staffing and training to be able to implement to the sensitive and often complex issues emerging from beneficiaries at teen mother level. CECI would consider a lower caseload for social workers assigned to waste activities cases in similar projects in the future. staff should continually follow up the waste management activities to ensure that motivation is kept high and other disruptions don't occur. Finally, group activities may be a realistic way to deliver support to teen mothers for logistics and cost reasons. Individualized interventions such as apprenticeships, financial education and coaching are better suited to enable implementation by teen mothers scattered geographically.

Recommendation 3: Targeting Methods

W4CG found that its pre-selection and prioritization tools brought the right beneficiaries into the project, Future projects might consider reviewing targeting methodologies (and tools, if required) for at-risk teen mothers to ensure that equitable opportunity for screening and level of reasonable precision are maximized.

Recommendation 4: Attention to Education Needs

Access to education is a serious challenge for nearly all W4CG project teen mothers and financial education interventions, but W4CG interventions did not specifically and directly address this challenge. W4CG had a referral component but more often education referrals were less successful than those for health and other social protection services due to the higher costs of education; referral did not solve the issue in an immediate way to make the teen mothers ambassadors in the community. because scholarship opportunities were few. The inability of a teen mother to provide school fees seems to be a significant driver of drop out. The waste GALS and f F.E approach were an important response to this need, but only for older teen mothers. A future project with goals similar to those of W4CG could consider a short-term education support either directly or through partnership with education sector partners.

Recommendation 5: M&E and Learning

Well after the project began, W4CG planned additional learning activities related to their advantages of waste management and Agroecology. Future projects should identify and clearly define and structure the areas of learning early. The project M&E system and design of data collection tools and methods should be adequately aligned to this learning agenda and the implementation timeline should take these activities into consideration, including a realistic estimate of the time needed for approval of and preparation for research activities. Project staff should reflect on monitoring results and direct experience with project beneficiaries and stakeholders to review and update the project theory of change on a regular basis.

Recommendation 6: Empowering young women with knowledge on their rights and the means to access legal protection against all forms of abuse

A target of beneficiaries of W4CG project were mainly teen mothers who suffered different forms of abuse mainly sexually therefore there is a need to educated them on their rights and tools to access legal protection. This knowlegde not only with safeguard their well-being but also will promote a culture of respect, equality and accountability.

Recommendation 7: Mental health

Adding counseling sessions to the group would be a thoughtful and beneficial idea for the success of the project. It would provide crucial support for these teen mothers who may be dealing with a range of challenges such as; depression, post traumatic disorder, community isolation and

discrimination...etc By integrating counseling sessions, it would not only be supporting the mental health of these teen mothers but would also empower them to be more effective in the project and in their roles as parents.

VII. Appendices

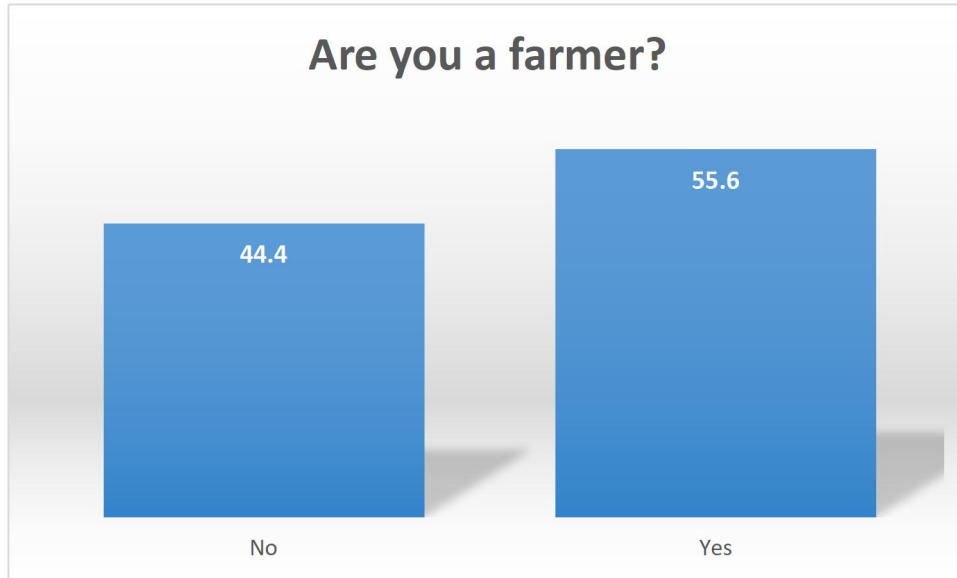
Appendix 1: W4CG Project Timeline

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Briefing session and implementation Between SaferRwanda and CECI							
Meeting with local government							
Design of tools of implementation site							
Training on the Waste management, GALS, F.E and VSLAs							
Waste separation							
Compost making							
Pilot farm							
Vegetable plantation							
Quantitative and Qualitative data collection							
Data analysis and report writing							
Submission of the progress report to CECI							
Vegetable Post harvest and Champions celebration							
Presentation of the report & Incorporation of comments from the implementation team							
Fine-tune the report & Submission of final report to CECI							

Appendix 2: Findings from Field data

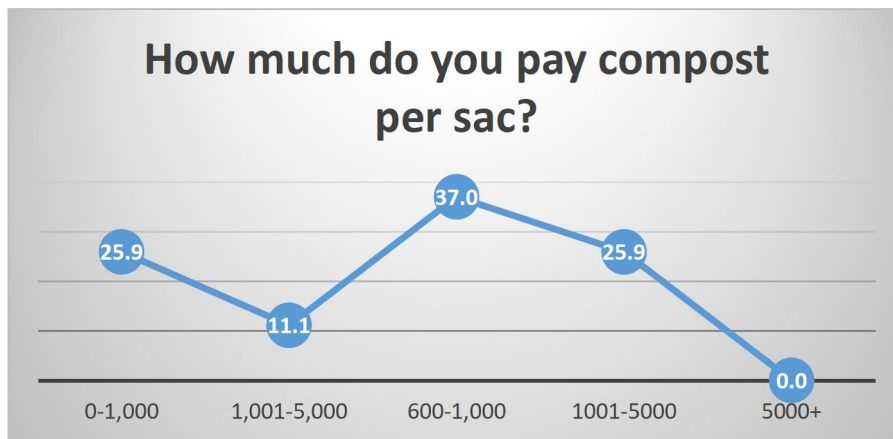
Are you a Farmer?

Farmer	Number of Respondents	Percentage/%
No	12	44.4
Yes	15	55.6



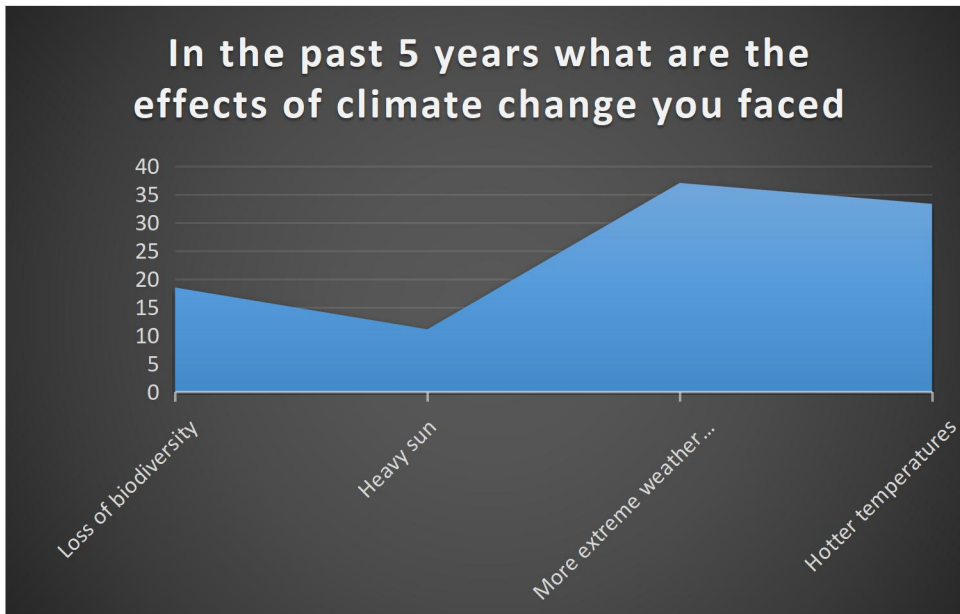
How much do you pay compost per sac?

Cost	Number of Respondents	Percent
0-1,000	7	25.9
1,001-5,000	3	11.1
600-1,000	10	37.0
1001-5000	7	25.9
5000+	0	0.0



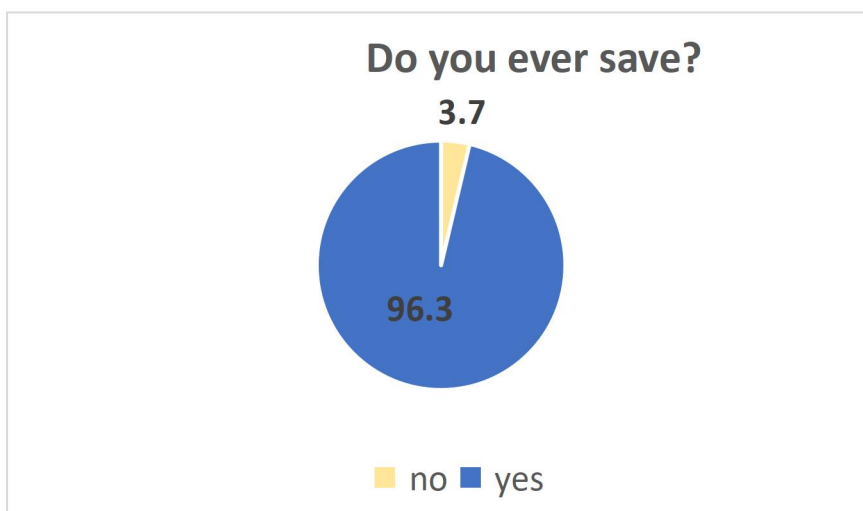
In the past 5 years what are the effects of climate change you faced

Climate Change	Number of Respondents	Percentage/%
Loss of biodiversity	5	19
Heavy sun	3	11
More extreme weather events	10	37
Hotter temperatures	9	33



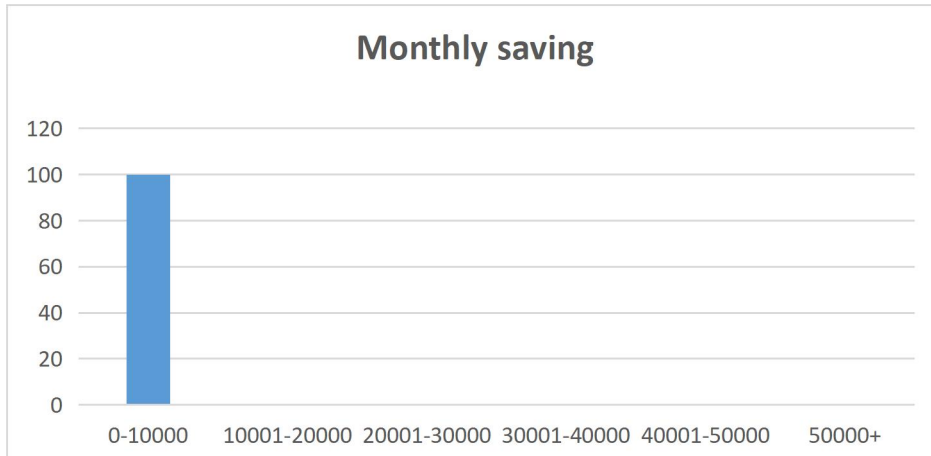
Do you ever save?

Saving	Number of Respondents	Percent
No	1	3.7
Yes	26	96.3



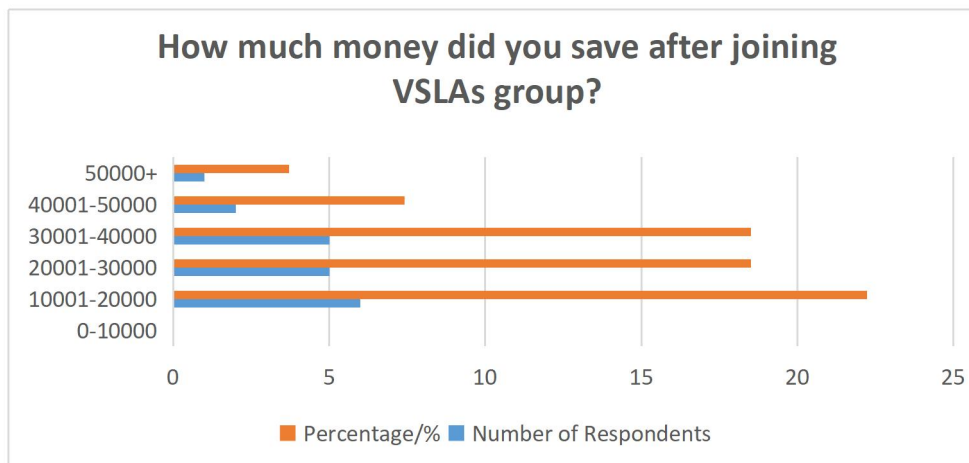
Monthly saving

Saving amount	Number of Respondents	Percentage/%
0-10000	27	100
10001-20000	0	0
20001-30000	0	0
30001-40000	0	0
40001-50000	0	0
50000+	0	0

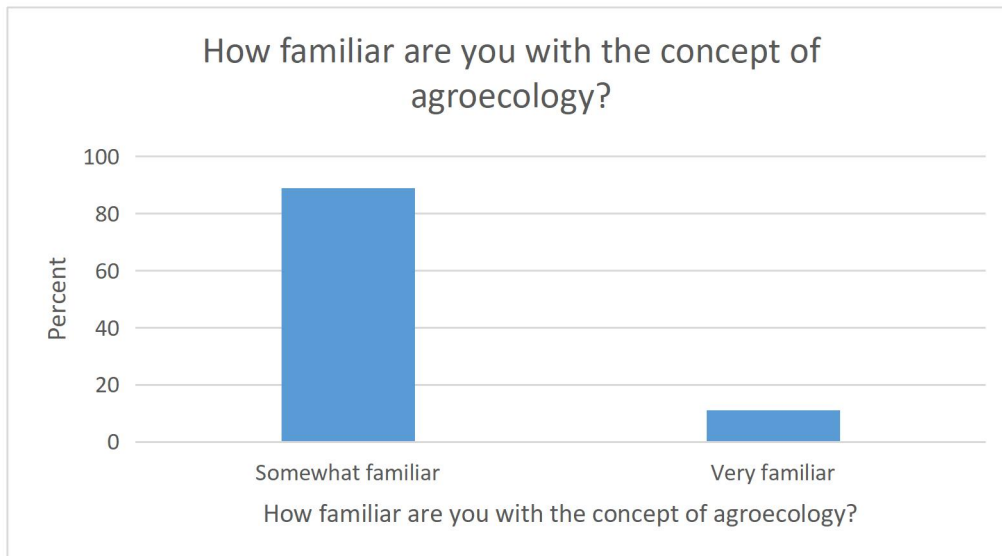


1. How much money did you save after joining VSLAs group?

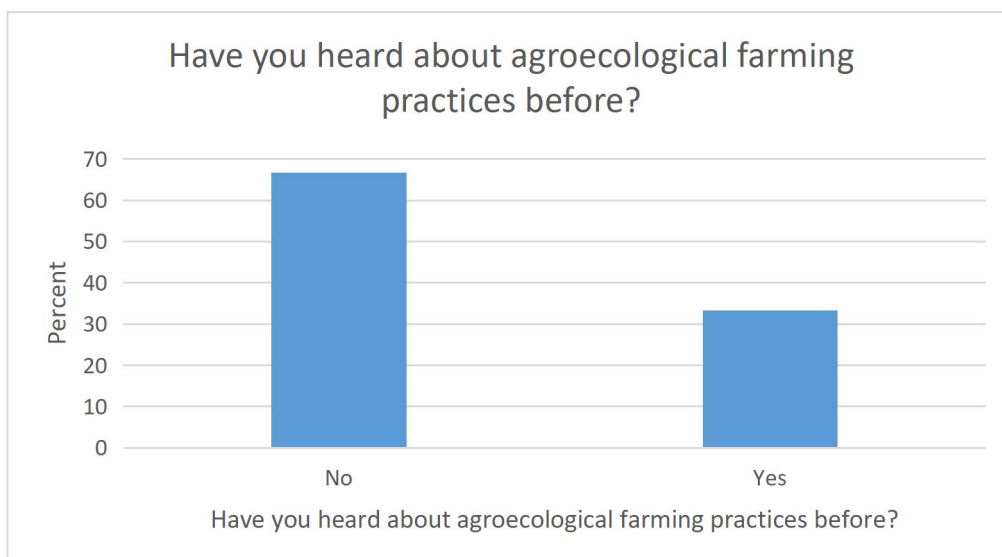
Saving amount	Number of Respondents	Percentage/%
0-10000	0	0
10001-20000	6	22
20001-30000	5	19
30001-40000	5	19
40001-50000	2	7
50000+	1	4



Agroecology

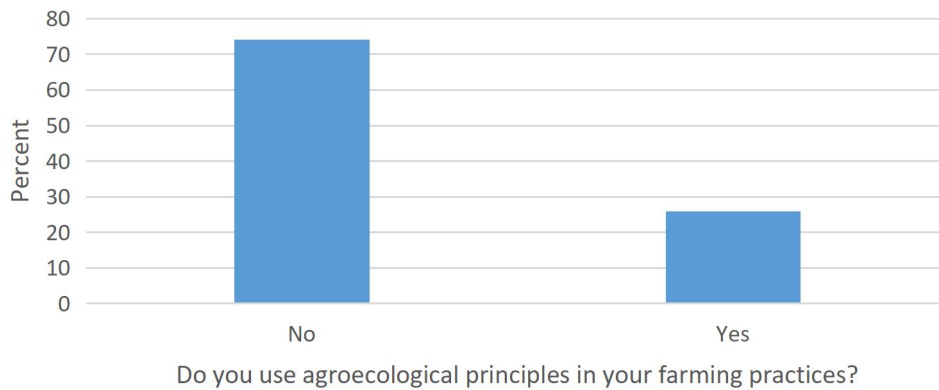


This graph shows that 10% of people are very familiar with the concept of agroecology, 20% are somewhat familiar, and 70% are not familiar at all. This suggests that agroecology is still a relatively new and unfamiliar concept to most people.

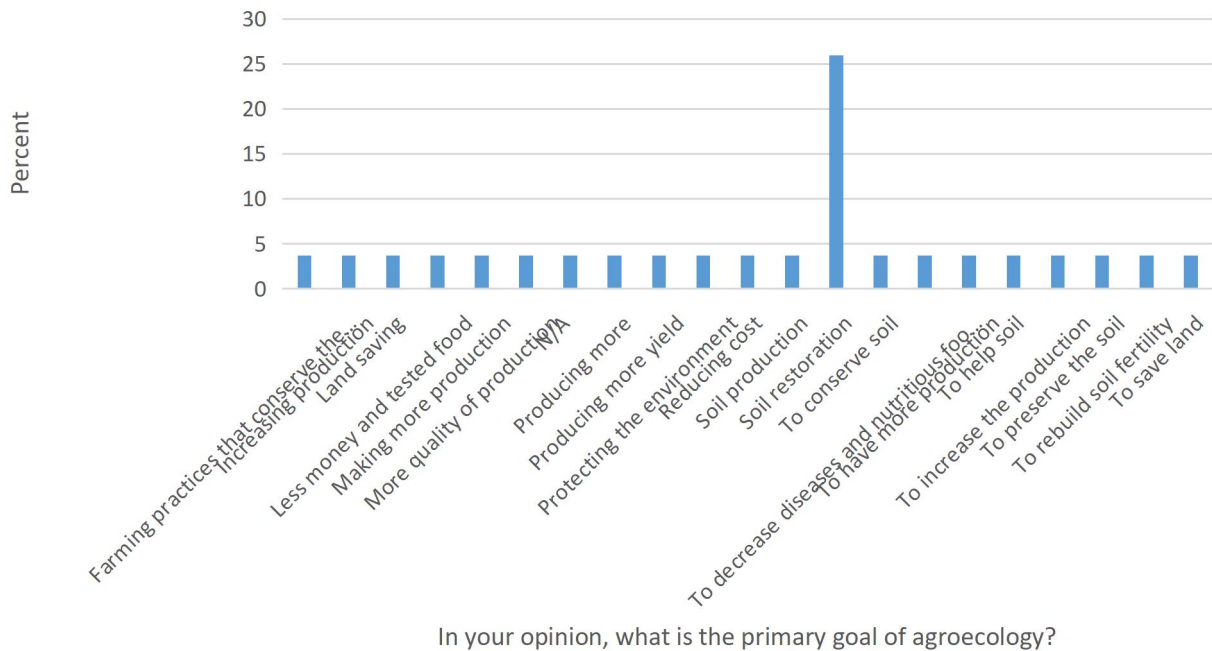


The chart shows that 10% of people are very familiar with agroecology, 20% are somewhat familiar, and 70% are not familiar at all.

Do you use agroecological principles in your farming practices?



In your opinion, what is the primary goal of agroecology?



Appendix 2

Annex: THE W4CG BENEFICIARIES SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES- BUGESERA DISTRICT

0. Improving the Resilience of the Women Economic Empowerment Through Agriculture, Environment Protection, Waste management and Resilient to Climate Change

1. The purpose of this survey, being administered by the SaferRWANDA is to get the data from W4CG Beneficiaries who are currently assisted by the project entitled: Empowerment Through Agriculture, Environment Protection and Resilient to Climate Change. The results of the baseline survey will establish the reference data of selected indicators for W4CG farmers who will be assisted by the project. In the future, the baseline data will serve as the basis of comparison whether the project has satisfied its main objective of reducing food insecurity from climate change and vulnerability to farmers from extreme effects of floods and droughts. The provided information will remain confidential and not shared to anyone without your consent. Would we ask you if there is not problem?

Yes

No

2. Name of Interviewer

YANKURIJE Jean Claude

UMUHOZA Sandrine

UMUTESI Peace

A. BASIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

1. Date of Interview

yyyy-mm-dd

2. Respondent Number

3. Name of Respondent

4. District

Bugesera

5. Sector

6. Cell

7. Village

8. Gender

Male

Female

9. Age (Year)

9. Age

<18 19-25 25-35

>35

10. Before collaborating with SaferRWANDA; Did you know SaferRWANDA?

Yes

No

11. If Yes, should you tell us what you knew about it?

12. Are you the household head?

Yes

No

13. Marital status

Single

Married

- Divorced
- Separate

14. Level of education

- No education
- Literacy class
- Technical / Vocational Training
- Primary
- Lower secondary
- Upper Secondary
- University

15. Does your family have residential land?

- Yes
- No

16. Does your family have the following assets?

- Television
- Water tank
- Electricity
- Telephone

17. How do you get water?

- Tap water
- Rain
- Lake
- Centre water
- Other

If Other Specify

18. How much do you pay water per jerrycan? Rwf

19. How far do you fetch water? in meter

20. What are your primary resources/ Income?

- Farming
- Market trading
- Construction
- Casual work
- Government employee
- NGO Employee
- Private employee
- Other

If others specify

21. Do you know ECD?

- Yes
- No

22. Do you have a child in ECD?

- Yes
- No

23. How old is he/she?

24. What about his/her life in ECD?

25. Excluding SaferRWANDA, Do you have any other Sponsor?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, Specify

3. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household not have enough money to buy the kinds of
GALS

- Compost making and manure
- Financial education and VSLAs (Village saving L
- Agroecology
- Environment Protection
- Good Agriculture Practices
- Other

If other specify

27. What lesson learnt?

How many times do you eat daily?

- Once a day
- Twice
- More

B. HFIAS Survey

1. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household skip a meal because you couldn't afford to buy food?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

2. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household eat less than you felt you should because you couldn't afford to buy food?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

food you wanted to eat?

3. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household not have enough money to buy the kinds of

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

4. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household worry about running out of food before you got your next paycheck?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

5. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household have to borrow money or rely on help from others to get food?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

6. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household eat less expensive food than you would like because you couldn't afford to buy the food you really wanted?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

7. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household eat less than you felt you should because you were worried about running out of food?

- Never
 Rarely
 Sometimes
 Often
 Always

8. In the past 12 months, how often did you or someone in your household have to eat less than you wanted because there wasn't enough food to go around?

- Never
 Rarely
 Sometimes
 Often
 Always

» WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. What are the different types of waste?

- Organic waste , ,
 Inorganic waste
 Hazardous waste
 Recyclable waste
 Reusable waste

2. What are the different methods of waste disposal?

- Landfill,,
 Incineration
 Composting,
 Recycling
 Other

Other Specify

3. What are the benefits of waste management?

- Protects the environment
- Conserves resources,
- Saving money

4. a) What are the challenges of waste management?

- Lack of skills
- lack of infrastructure
- lack of funding
- Other

Other specify

.b) What are some of the challenges that you face in managing waste in your community?

5. What are some ways to reduce waste?

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle
- Compost

6. What are some ways to dispose of waste safely?

- Dispose of waste in certified dumpster site, or,
- Recycle
- Compost waste
- Properly dispose of hazardous waste

7. What are the roles of different stakeholders in waste management?

9. What are some of the things that you have done to reduce waste in your community?

- Started a community compost project
- Organized a neighborhood cleanup
- Started waste management separation and recycling program in the community
- Main road
- Other

If Other, specify

10. What are some of the things that you would like to learn more about waste management?

11. What are some of the ways that you think waste management could be improved in your community?

- More education and awareness,,
- more recycling infrastructure
- more government support
- Other

If other specify

Where do you find the compost to use in your farms?

- Market
- Gift
- Home manure
- Other

If other Specify

Are you a farmer?

- Yes
- No

Ranking from from 0 to 100,000

How much do you pay compost per sac?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 0-500 | <input type="radio"/> 600-1,000 | <input type="radio"/> 1,001-5,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> 5,001-10,000 | <input type="radio"/> 1,000-100,000 | <input type="radio"/> Above 100,000 |

In the past 5 years what are the effects of climate change you faced

c. VSLAS & F.E Survey

2. Do you ever save?

- Yes
- No

If no why don't you save?

- Lack of enough money Other specify
- Bank loan/Sacco

3. How long have you been saving? in year

- <1
- 1.1-3
- 3.1-5
- >5

4. What are your savings goals?

5. What challenges do you face in saving money?

6. What do you think would help you to save more money?

7. How much money do you typically save per month?

8. Have you achieved your savings goals?

- Yes
- No

9. What do you think has helped you to save more money?

10. How much money did you save after joining VSLAs group?

Agro-ecology

How familiar are you with the concept of agroecology?

- Very familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Not familiar at all

Have you heard about agroecological farming practices before?

- Yes
- No

Do you use agroecological principles in your farming practices?

- Yes
- No

In your opinion, what is the primary goal of agroecology?

What factors do you consider when choosing agricultural practices for your farm?

- Environmental impact
- Economic viability
- Yield potential
- Resource conservation
- Market demand

How do you think agroecology can be promoted and encouraged among farmers and stakeholders?

Do you believe agroecology can play a significant role in addressing environmental challenges and food security?

- Yes
- No

If No why?

How important do you think government support and policies are for promoting agroecology?

- Very important
- Somewhat important

Not important