



STRENGTHENING WATER RESILIENCE IN RWANDA

The Response Strategy and Finance Plan

March 2024

CHAPTER 1: SNAPSHOT OF WATER RESOURCES IN RWANDA

1.1 Background

The hydrologic system of Rwanda is divided by Congo Nile ridge into two basins. Despite its abundant rainfall averaging 1,200 mm annually, Rwanda faces significant water scarcity due to its dense population and inadequate water storage infrastructure, offering only 670 m³ of water per capita each year.

The country confronts high physical and water quality depletion, with riverine floods, technical capacity of water users, soil erosion as well as the impact of climate change. These challenges, highlight the urgent need for sustainable water management and conservation efforts to bolster Rwanda's development.

1. 2: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT IN RWANDA

1.2.1 Rwanda Water Governance Landscape



Rwanda's water Resources management and development landscape are characterized by a sophisticated and harmonized network involving governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, and international partners.

This collaborative framework is fundamental for ensuring the sustainable utilization and management of water resources.

	<p>Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB) Shaping policies, orchestrating planning processes, and enacting regulations</p>
	<p>Ministry of Environment (MoE) Coordinating governmental broader effort for the Environment and Natural Resources development in Rwanda</p>
	<p>Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA) Spearheading Environmental protection, conservation and regulation within Rwanda</p>
	<p>Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) Supply of safe and clean (potable) water sanitation and hygiene services to both Rwanda's urban and peri-urban dwellers.</p>

1. 2.2. Critical Challenges of Water Resources

Critical Challenges			
			
Siltation and Degradation	Limited Rural Access	Climate Vulnerability	Integrated Planning and Coordination

While Rwanda has made commendable progress in water resources management, critical challenges persist, demanding focused attention.

Rwanda faces water resources management challenges such as soil erosion leading to siltation, climate change effects, and the disparity in clean water access between urban and rural locales. Addressing these requires urgent actions for ecological repair, climate resilience, improved water infrastructure, and enhanced coordination and planning among stakeholders. A unified effort is essential to devise solutions that mitigate soil erosion, adapt to fluctuating climates, ensure equitable water distribution, and foster cross-sector collaboration. This comprehensive approach seeks to guarantee widespread water access and sustainable practices amidst Rwanda's dynamic environmental conditions.

CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND OF GWL PROGRAM

The GWL Programme, funded by the UK FCDO and implemented by GWP, UNICEF, SWA, and the WHO/UNICEF JMP. The GWL program, aims to unify the traditionally separate sectors of WASH and IWRM in ten countries by promoting climate-smart water management; the program endeavors to dismantle the barriers between WASH and IWRM, fostering a world with improved water security. This program is under implementation in seven countries such as:

This initiative champions leadership and collaboration in IWRM and WASH globally and nationally, advocating for the importance of sustainable water services. It pushes for creating inclusive, climate-adaptable water policies to build communities better equipped to handle environmental challenges.

The GWL Programme represents a significant opportunity for GWP to lead in climate-resilient IWRM and WASH efforts, encouraging stakeholder engagement in water management and climate adaptation strategies to overcome obstacles blocking IWRM progress in countries seven countries of implementation, including Rwanda. One of the key program’s activities was to develop a response strategy as part of the solution to address issues impeding integrated Water Resources Management in Rwanda.

One of the key program’s outcomes include identification of the key IWRM bottlenecks that are impeding IWRM, conducting its detailed root causes hence develop a response strategy- and finance plan.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY USED TO DEVELOP THE RESPONSE STRATEGY



The process of formulating strategies to strengthen water resilience in Rwanda was an extensive and inclusive endeavor, carefully crafted over 14 months from June 2022 to November 2023.

This activity was started by forming four (4) working groups composed by water experts from Government institutions, academia, INGOs, Private sector and Civil Society Organizations

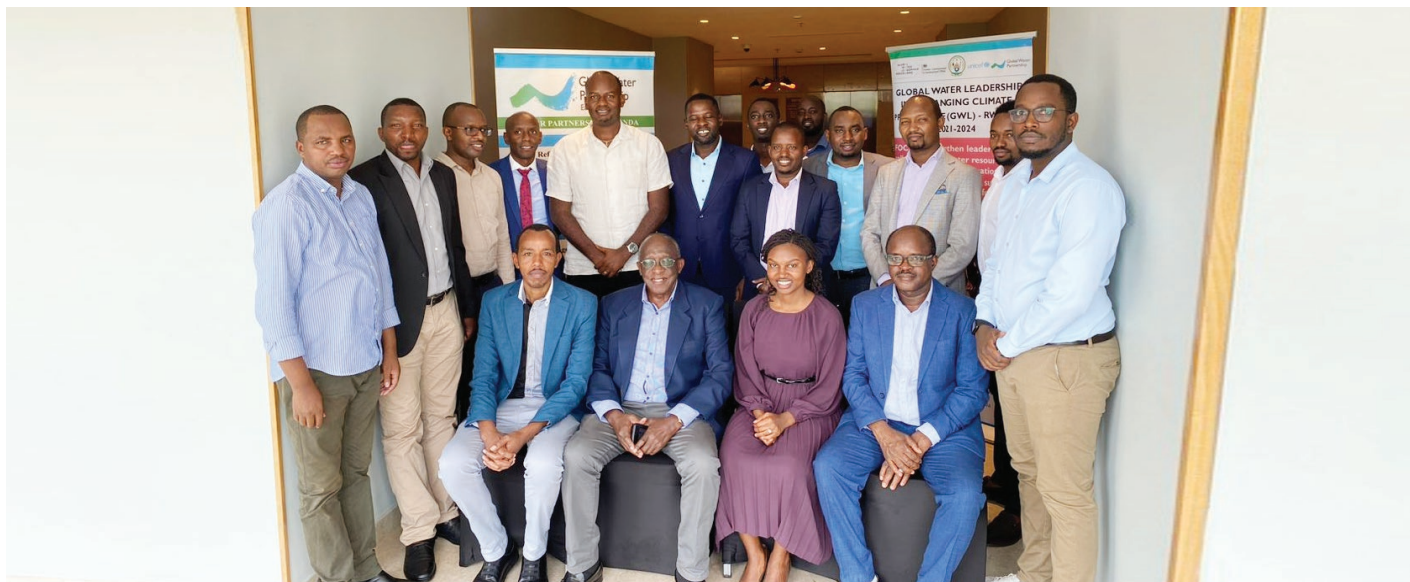
Different partners such as FCDO are committed to collaborate different countries including Rwanda to achieve the government priorities, programs, plans, and strategies related integrated water resources management (IWRM). Among the initiatives funded by FCDO include Global Water Leadership (GWL) Program.

GWL program aims to strengthen leadership and cooperation in IWRM and WASH, enhancing the nation's ability to implement climate-resilient water management policies. By facilitating multi-stakeholder consultations and advancing climate-resilient plans, the GWL Program focuses on creating a sustainable and resilient framework for water management in Rwanda.



The blending of technical expertise with the insights gleaned from the field and the collaborative workshops ensures a response strategy deeply rooted in the realities and aspirations of Rwanda's water management landscape.

This brochure elucidates the multifaceted methodology deployed, incorporating robust stakeholder engagement, on-the-ground investigations, and strategic workshops, each contributing to the development of a nuanced and effective response strategy.



The pathway to the response Strategy



Step1: Identification and Prioritization of Key Bottlenecks

A consultation workshop united diverse stakeholders from government, development sectors, academia, and civil society, including youth, to address and prioritize Rwanda's water resilience challenges. Hence four IWRM bottlenecks were prioritized.



Step2: Root Causes Analysis

Following identifying key bottlenecks, four working groups were established to investigate the underlying causes through a mixed-method approach of desk research and fieldwork. The first and third groups conducted their studies in Eastern Rwanda, focusing on technical capacity and water resources.

In contrast, the second and fourth groups, dealing with flood risk and siltation, worked in the North-Western region. Their fieldwork included engaging directly with local stakeholders through surveys, interviews, and observations to understand the factors behind each challenge thoroughly.



Step3: Definition of Strategic Actions

Following a detailed analysis of root causes, the next step involved outlining strategic actions via workshops with Working Group members and additional experts. These sessions offered a collective space for brainstorming, creativity, and developing practical strategies.



Developing a strategy to enhance Rwanda's water resilience and finance plan was a pivotal phase, guided by a Climate Finance Expert through both in-person and virtual workshops with each Working Group. The expert's advice on climate finance best practices helped align the strategy with global standards.

CHAPTER 4: THE RESPONSE STRATEGIES

The primary objective of the program is to fortify Rwanda's water resilience, fostering socio-economic growth. This part, delineates specific objectives, outlines the bottleneck addressed, explores root causes, and introduces the strategic actions with outcomes linked Government of Rwanda priorities, strategies, policies and plan aiming to enhance the country's water resilience.

The below four (4) bottlenecks were singled out based on their urgency and potential impact on water resilience: The same stakeholders' consultation also landed on the articulation of four strategic actions, meticulously designed to address the specific nuances of each bottleneck, emphasizing a holistic and interconnected approach to water resilience.



Prioritized IWRM Bottlenecks		Identified Root Causes	Proposed strategic actions
1	Limited Technical Capacity: This bottleneck encompassed challenges in water demand and supply management, coupled with low renewable water resources availability per capita.	Limited skills by Water Users: Insufficient skills among water users hinder the effective management of existing water infrastructures, resulting in reduced water productivity. Institutional Capacity at Local Level: Local institutions lack coordination, construction, operation, and maintenance capabilities for water infrastructures. Additionally, there's a need for increased awareness among water users.	Empowering Decentralized Entities and Water Users: Equipping them with the skills necessary for effective water infrastructure management, enhancing sustainability and resilience.
2	Flood Risk Management: Addressing the limited capacity to manage flood risks across different sectors.	The key bottlenecks identified include extreme rainfall events and land use change.	Mainstreaming Water Resilience: Embedding water resilience into district land use plans and establishing flood forecasting systems for critical flood-prone areas to enhance flood risk management.
3	Community Awareness: Tackling the limited knowledge and awareness within the community and private sector regarding issues affecting water management.	There are limited awareness stems from the absence of consistent training programs and technical support in sustainable water management at the community level. The insufficiency of skilled trainers and a lack of knowledge-sharing platforms further exacerbate the issue.	Disseminating Knowledge: Focused on sustainable water management practices, reinforcing the link between water quality, agricultural productivity, and conservation efforts.
4	Siltation Impact: Addressing the high siltation of water bodies impacting water development projects..	Soil erosion from unprotected catchments. Limited community awareness regarding the impact of soil erosion on agriculture and infrastructure.	Soil Conservation Measures: Implementation in the upstream areas of water supply sources for key cities to mitigate siltation, ensuring sustainable water resources for economic growth.

The above strategic actions are aligned with both global/regional and national strategies mainly the:

- Rwanda's Vision 2050
- Rwanda’s National Strategy for Transformation (NST1)
- Rwanda Water Resources Board Strategic Plan (2021-2030)
- African Union Agenda 2063 for environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies.
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG6) for water and sanitation.

CHAPTER 5: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK & FINANCE PLAN

Group	Response Strategy	Root Cause	Outcome	Outputs	Cost per output (FRW)
1	Capacity building on sustainable water infrastructure management for decentralized entities and water users	Limited technical capacity in water demand and supply management and low renewable water resources availability per capita.	1.Improved management of water infrastructures to meet the growing water demand and to cope with the issue of declining renewable water resources.	1.1. Skills water users in the management of water infrastructures improved	615,204,280
				1.2.Coordination capacity of decentralized entities in the management of water infrastructures Enhanced	237,828,000
				1.3.Water infrastructures management committees established and operationalized	204,770,000
S/Total					1,057,802,280

2	Mainstreaming water resilience into district land use plans and establishment of flood forecasting systems in critical flood-prone areas	Extreme rainfall events and land use change	2. Impact of flooding reduced	2.1. Water resilience within the district land use plans enhanced	666,923,740
				2.2. Flood forecasting systems within critical flood hotspots established	528,457,500
S/Total					1,195,381,240
3	Raising Community-Based Awareness On Sustainable Water Management Practices	Community-based awareness raising on sustainable water management practices.	3. Improve sustainable water management practices at community level	3.1. Best practices and lessons on water management documented and disseminated.	171,858,720
				3.2. Community knowledge on sustainable water management practices improved	744,104,746
S/Total					915,963,466
4	Establish soil conservation measures/practices in the upstream of water supply sources for key cities (Rusizi, Karongi, Huye,).	Soil erosion from unprotected catchments and Limited awareness of the community about the negative impacts of soil erosion on agricultural productivity	4. Reduced Siltation in Water bodies for Sustainable Land Productivity and to Climate Resilience.	4.1. Degraded landscape restored	8,185,070,000
				4.2. Climate-smart Agricultural Practices Promoted	6,580,827,000
				4.3. Stormwater Sustainably Managed	1,511,000,000
				4.4. Community awareness on the impact of soil erosion on agricultural productivity and water pollution improved	375,050,000
S/Total					16,651,947,000
Grand Total Cost					19,821,093,986

CHAPTER 6: FINANCING LANDSCAPE

Rwanda has made noteworthy strides in mobilizing resources for water resources management, drawing on diverse funding sources.

The following visual illustrates the main targeted funding that may facilitate the implementation of the above-mentioned response strategy.



CHAPTER 7: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND COLLABORATIVE MECHANISMS

Rwanda's water management relies on a well-structured institutional framework within the public sector, orchestrating the effective implementation of response strategies.

The following graphic delineates the collaborative mechanisms of key institutions involved in this critical endeavor.



Ministry of Environment (MoE)



Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB)



Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)



Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)



Rwanda Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC)



Rwanda Energy Group (REG)



Local Administration (District Level)

CHAPTER 8: RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

8.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

This conclusive literature delves into comprehensive recommendations aimed at bolstering Rwanda's sustainable water management strategies. These suggestions encompass a wide range of considerations to guide stakeholders in adopting an inclusive, sustainable, and adaptive approach.

No	Recommendation	Key enabling activities/ practices
1.	Foster Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Inclusive Platforms: Form multi-stakeholder platforms and working groups to bring together diverse perspectives and expertise. • Encourage Continuous Dialogue: Promote regular dialogue through workshops, forums, and consultations to facilitate ongoing knowledge exchange and joint decision-making. • Leverage Partnerships: Foster partnerships between NGOs, community-based organizations, and private sector entities to pool resources and encourage innovation.
2.	Implement a Robust Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear KPIs: Establish clearly defined key performance indicators (KPIs) aligned with the objectives of response strategies. • Regular Data Collection System: Implement regular data collection, analysis, and reporting to provide timely insights into project performance. • Periodic Assessments: Conduct periodic assessments, including mid-term and end-of-project evaluations, to gauge the impact of interventions and identify areas for enhancement.
3.	Embrace an Adaptive Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Reviews: Conduct regular reviews of response strategies based on monitoring results, stakeholder feedback, and changing circumstances. • Continuous Improvement: Encourage a culture of continuous improvement, where lessons learned from previous interventions inform future decision-making. • Flexibility in Resource Allocation: Maintain flexibility in resource allocation and implementation strategies to accommodate evolving priorities.
4.	Strengthen Community Engagement and Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Needs Assessments: Conduct comprehensive community needs assessments to understand local priorities, challenges, and knowledge gaps. • Establishment of Inclusive Forums: Set up community-based forums, such as water user groups or participatory planning committees, to facilitate inclusive decision-making. • Implementation of Targeted Awareness Campaigns: Roll out targeted awareness campaigns and educational initiatives to empower communities with the knowledge and skills needed for effective water resource management.
5.	Enhance Capacity Building and Skills Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailored Training Programs: Design tailored training programs and workshops to address specific skill gaps identified through capacity assessments. • Knowledge Exchange Platforms: Foster knowledge exchange platforms, mentorship programs, and peer-to-peer learning opportunities.
6.	Promote Research and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Partnerships: Establish research partnerships with academic institutions, research organizations, and industry experts to conduct applied research. • Adoption of Innovative Technologies: Encourage the adoption of innovative technologies and approaches that enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions. • Knowledge Sharing Mechanisms: Create mechanisms for knowledge sharing and dissemination of research findings to inform evidence-based decision-making.

By conscientiously implementing these detailed recommendations, Rwanda can fortify its sustainable water resources management efforts, ensuring the sustainability and resilience of its water resources for generations to come.

8.2 Conclusions

This response strategy represents Rwanda's commitment to transforming its water management landscape. By addressing challenges comprehensively, fostering collaboration, and ensuring inclusive and sustainable practices, Rwanda is poised to secure a water-secure future for its citizens and the environment.

The success of this strategy lies not only in its meticulous planning but in the collective effort and dedication of all stakeholders involved. Through this transformative journey, Rwanda sets an inspiring example for sustainable water management globally.

CHAPTER 9: Q&A WITH THE RESPONSE STRATEGY TEAM



1. *How did you perceive the contribution provided by GWL program towards the development of GWPEA/RWP?*
2. *What are the lessons learnt from this program which will enable your institution to implement other programs both at regional and country level?*
3. *What are the recommendations, you may provide to the development partners for future engagements in water resources management?*



Francois Tetero: Chairperson of Rwanda Water Partnership and RSC.

Q1: Answer

- Any additional project/program to the region and the Country Water Partnership is always a good addition and makes a difference.
- Specifically, this GWL Program is going to be an interesting catalyser for other projects through the developed response strategies to strengthen water resilience within the implementing countries.
- The rest is for us implementing entities to make good use of the developed products from this program.

Q2: Answer

- The top lesson learnt from this program was the high importance of a multi-disciplinary engagement during the elaboration of the response strategy
- The other lesson learnt is that it is worth giving enough time for a planning process to be productive. We used almost a year and a half for something one could think can be done even in a week, and this included the engagement of the community for them to also provide their perspectives on what could be the solutions to the challenges they are facing such as flooding, water scarcity, water pollution, etc.

Q3: Answer

- The main recommendation to DPs is to encourage a multistakeholder consultation while designing a new program or project and not just one institution or organization.
- It always makes a big difference when one captures the perspectives of various stakeholders, including at the community level, where possible.
- The last recommendation is to always consider addressing the root causes of any challenge that a project intends to address and not just the visible consequences.



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George Sanga: Regional Coordinator, GWPEA. .

Q1: Answer

The GWL Program has enabled GWP to play its role as technical support partner to the process of identifying bottlenecks that impede climate resilient IWRM and WASH in Rwanda and developing a response strategy to address them. This was done at regional level which involved technical backstopping and financial management and at country level through the Water Partnership Rwanda participation in the technical working groups and logistical support to the process led by RWB.

I'm glad to say that GWPEA and RWP made positive contributions to the project in the relevant areas of intervention.

Q2: Answer

One of the main lessons is inclusivity – all relevant stakeholders must be on board in order for the process to succeed. Then we need champions to drive the process since it obviously involves busy people who are also involved in their main work elsewhere. Thankfully, the GWL implementation in Rwanda was well driven by a dedicated team

Q3: Answer

Development partners need to be flexible and adjust project interventions to the needs of the target audience. As much as possible, co-creation should be encouraged since every country has a unique situation and needs which have to be addressed in a targeted way.

1. *How did GWL programme contribute towards achieving the goals of Rwanda Water Resources Board Strategic plan 2021-2030?*

1. *2. Elucidate different existing enabling factors that would attract more projects/strategic partners to invest in water resources management in Rwanda?*



Q1: Answer

RWB Strategic Plan articulates on ensuring the availability of enough and well-managed water resources for sustainable development and reducing soil erosion and the impact caused by flooding and landslide risks. The response strategies developed under GWL are in line with the long-term outcome of the RWB Strategic Plan. These include preventing, reducing and strengthening resilience to flooding and landslides through improving preparedness, prevention, adaptation, mitigation and response mechanisms;

Q2: Answer

The Strategic Objectives of the RWB Strategic Plan, include strengthening governance of water resources; and strengthening RWB capacity and financial sustainability. To achieve these objectives, RWB will need partners and stakeholders in IWRM.



Mr. Davis Bugingo (RWB)



1. *How did you benefit from the trainings offered by this program especially related to development of response strategy and finance plans in relation to your career development and IWRM sector at large?*
2. *Elucidate different recommendations you may provide for better enhancement of other future engagements like GWL.*



Theobald Bizuhoraho

Q1: Answer

The trainings offered by this program, able me to raise my knowledge in development of integrated water resources management projects as well resource mobilisation by identifying different avenues of financing IWRM and WASH projects that can supplement the government budgets. The financing options identified include Grants from International Organizations, Bilateral Partners, and NGOs, collaboration with Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs); exploring how to access climate funds; involvement of community contributions and engagement in financing projects; Development Bonds and Special Purpose Vehicles as well as technology transfer agreements. As the IWRM sector is still facing challenges related to limited financing, this training will enable me to draft more projects which would attract more funds towards financing IWRM and WASH projects. .

Q2: Answer

As GWL Rwanda Program Coordinator, I would like to thank all stakeholders who involved in development of the response strategy of the prioritised bottlenecks that are impeding IWRM and WASH sector. The main recommendations that I would like to provide include:

- Establishment of the IWRM and WASH platform which bring different experts and different perspective to discuss on the bottlenecks that are impending IWRM and WASH for the sake of developing more response strategies.
- Creating strong partnership between non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations and private sector for mobilising more resources that would address the IWRM and WASH challenges.
- Establish a regular dissemination of the data regarding water resources depletion and proposed measures.
- To establish a mechanism of putting in place the initiatives like the response strategy developed.



1. *How did you benefit from the trainings offered by this program especially related to development of response strategy and finance plans in relation to your career development and IWRM sector at large?*
2. *What are the main challenges did you face as well as the mitigation measures you adopted to overcome them?*
3. *Elucidate different recommendations you may provide for better enhancement of other future engagements like GWL program.*



Alsaad Ndayizeye

Q1: Answer

We have benefited from the training in terms of the project proposal development process and financial plan. We have also understood the linkage of IWRM and WASH sector for sustainable development of the water sector.

Q2: Answer

Few challenges highlighted in data availability, but we have used secondary data and some field visits to collect some information from local people.

Q3: Answer

The programme was going well and most of its targets were achieved.



1. *How did you benefit from the trainings offered by this program especially related to development of response strategy and finance plans in relation to your career development and IWRM sector at large?*
2. *What are the main challenges did you face as well as the mitigation measures you adopted to overcome them?*
3. *Elucidate different recommendations you may provide for better enhancement of other future engagements like GWL program.*



Alexis Musabyimana

Q1: Answer

- The process was really interesting. It started with session to identify the main issues then identifying the main causes then the identification of possible solutions. With this process it helped me to make in depth understanding of water related issues and the possible solutions. The group work was interactive and helped to have different ideas from different experts working in different institutions.
- Working in physical sessions, online sessions and field works also improved our understanding of water issues and how

Q2: Answer

- The main challenges include the lack of data (quantitative data) about the existing infrastructures and their status
- As mitigation: we consulted different institutions and experts and other data were collected in the fields conducted

Q3: Answer

- The program was well conceived, it creates a platform for different stakeholders including water experts at different levels (Universities, Agriculture, water related institutions, Young Professionals etc)
- future program should include the practical activities where we should have to meet the end users like farmers and domestic water users for their education and involvement in different activities.

1. How did you benefit from the trainings offered by this program especially related to development of response strategy and finance plans in relation to your career development and IWRM sector at large?

2. What are the main challenges did you face as well as the mitigation measures you adopted to overcome them?

3. Elucidate different recommendations you may provide for better enhancement of other future engagements like GWL program.



Honoré Ndayishimiye

Q1: Answer

Speaking for my own experience and career growth, the Global Water Leadership Program in a Changing Climate (GWL) has enlightened my strategic thinking and planning including methods to analyze complex existing water management challenges and develop suitable strategies to address them. In addition to this, the program has tough me various skills and knowledge in budgeting, cost benefit analysis and leveraging financial resources for water resources management projects.

As one of the leaders of the working groups in this program has boosted my leadership skills. This was really crucial to me for driving change in coordinating the crafting of the response strategies to address the identified bottleneck. In addition, I have got the opportunity for networking with professionals and experts in water sector.

Q2: Answer

One of the challenges encountered was the availability of sufficient data along the process which delayed some of the activities. We have overcome this by utilizing remote sensing and other techniques to supplement the existing data.

Q3: Answer

- For IWRM to be effective we must have a clearly identified champions within government institutions and relevant stakeholders to give strategic direction to the process to ensure that the institutional framework for IWRM is established and capacitated.
- To recognize that the key element of the IWRM approach is to ensure that all who are concerned in water's use play a part in its management, these approaches must involve them in a structured way.
- I can also recommend future initiates to concentrate more on development of mechanisms for data sharing and collaboration related to water resources, improving access to reliable data and information among stakeholders, to facilitate informed decision making.

By doing this, water management can become a catalyst for the larger processes of development that will not just help us achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) but the broader goal of equitable and sustainable development.

1. How did you benefit from the trainings offered by this program especially related to development of response strategy and finance plans in relation to your career development and IWRM sector at large?
2. What are the main challenges did you face as well as the mitigation measures you adopted to overcome them?
3. Elucidate different recommendations you may provide for better enhancement of other future engagements like GWL program.



Q1: Answer

Through the trainings provided by this program, I've significantly enhanced my ability to craft strategic action plans aligned with national strategies, a vital skill for navigating the complexities of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) sector in Rwanda. Additionally, I've acquired skills in formulating comprehensive financial plans, an area I previously found daunting. The trainings brought together professionals and created a thinktank of experts from all key domains around water affairs. This engagement facilitated cross learning, improve my networking skills through working with participants with different perspective and Communication skills through group discussion. The trainings also renewed my commitment to further research and proposal writing, and resource mobilisation to finance response strategies to address to root causes to un sustainable water management using the skills acquired skills.



Mugabe Claude

Q2: Answer

One of the primary challenges we encountered revolved around disruptions to our planned virtual working sessions, largely due to network issues faced by some of our working group members. To address this, we opted to convene physical meetings, which facilitated more effective collaboration. Additionally, we implemented a strategy where each member was assigned specific tasks to share with the group, ensuring equitable participation and contribution from all members.

Q3: Answer

Keep data base of trained professionals for easy coordination and future engagements to promote climate resilient and sustainable WASH and water resources management
 Reaching out to various funders and partners to support the program before its implementation so that all valuable strategic action plan and financial plan developed by group members during the trainings and workshops can be put into action and making an impact to the community level and country at large.

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