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# **Keeping Girls Safe**

(Project proposal)

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By

**KEEP CARE**

**RWANDA**

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## **INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Young people's sexuality may cause some problems if it is not properly handled. In Rwanda, most teenagers have unprotected sex, rarely use contraceptives. That may result in unwanted pregnancies, sexual transmissible Infections, child marriages, dropping out of school and premature parenthood. In most sub-Saharan countries, at least 10% of single teenagers of 18 years get pregnant unwillingly due to lack of information about reproductive health (WHO, 2013).

The unwed teen mothers encounter many difficulties, they receive less support from their families and communities, and sometimes have fewer resources to bring up and educate their children. In Rwanda, families have traditionally developed and still develop strong prejudice against those children. Many girls surrender themselves to precocious sexuality because of poverty. Some give up their studies for prostitution in order to satisfy their basic needs. Some girls are encouraged by their parents, their guardians, others accept to have sexual relations with their teachers in order to get school materials. To get rid of unwanted pregnancies, many young girls very often resort to abortion. Most of the time, they throw their newborn babies into toilets.

Sexual education is still at early stage in Rwanda; parents feel uncomfortable talking with children about sex, others become reluctant to expose their own lack of knowledge about sexual health. Likewise, it has been observed that many adults do not receive sexuality education themselves and that some have fear to expose their own negative sexual experiences. For this reason, adult family members tend to shy away from actively educating youth about issues relating to sexuality. In this context, KEEPCARE RWANDA pointed out that what many fail to realize is that giving no information or evading young people's questions can send negative messages about sexuality. By observation, sexual education through schools and other sources of information such as mass media, churches, peers, fill this gap through the role played by each in youth sexual education.

KEEPCARE RWANDA designed KEEPING GIRLS SAFE project(KGS) for increasing the knowledge and raising the awareness of the unwed teenage mothers on topics of gender equality, sex and reproductive health, and the use of family planning methods available in Rwanda. Secondly, the project will support socio-economically these unwed teenage mothers who are poor and their kids suffer from malnutrition. Indirectly, Keeping Girls Safe project will engage parents (adults) in sexual education and encourage them to educate their children.

These are critical issues that KEEPCARE RWANDA decide to work on, provide information and create a place for exchange. We, KEEP CARE are committed to finding solutions on this issue which is blocking the future of women in Rwanda.

## **CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PROBLEM IN RWANDA**

Adolescent/teenagers today receive different, and sometimes confusing, information about sexuality and gender; they are exposed to sexually explicit content through the internet and other media.

Parents do not provide sexual education to their children; often, they do not have skills to do so. Adolescents are increasingly becoming sexually active at an earlier age. There are also some myths and controversies around sexual education, i.e.: “Children are not ready for this kind of information”; “sexual and health education promotes early sex”; “sexual and health education makes young people promiscuous”; “sexual and health education does not fit with our Rwandan culture/religion”; and “Young people should abstain from sex until marriage”.

## STRATEGIES FOR INTERVENTION

KEEPCARE RWANDA designed two main strategies for responding to the problems faced by unwed teenage mothers who are suffering (vulnerable) in Huye.

✓ **Conducting a workshop training of 30 unwed teenage mothers:**

It will be conducted a 3 day workshop training of 30 unwed teenage mothers. This training will increase the knowledge on gender equality, prevention of gender based violence, family planning methods, address the cited above problem and destroy the cultural barriers on adolescent sexual reproductive health.

✓ **Rearing pigs for economically empowering these unwed teenage mothers:**

This project will respond to the problem of poverty and malnutrition of the kids, through rearing pigs and after production each teenage mother will get a piglet to growing it at home. The rearing pigs will be more efficient to reduce poverty because people’s negligence in keeping this type of animal. This negligence led to shortage of pork and fine nutritive manure for soil fertilization. In addition, the pigs reproduce more piglets (between 10 and 15) in short period of time, so the productivity can be increased faster.

Poverty among unwed teen mothers will be solving by selling of young born piglets, pork and manure whereby money will earned. Fertilization on cultivable or arable land will be done by using farm yard manure from piggy farm; and cultivating modern kitchen gardens for getting vegetable to feed their kids.

This project of rearing pigs is a priority for KEEP CARE because it can cost less and produce more. The second reason is that the implementation of this project does not require more technical knowledge and skills from beneficiaries. It only requires the commitment and ownership of beneficiaries to run it. The last one is that the location site of this project is in rural area; where people are familiar with agriculture and farming activities and pigs are more likely for rearing than other domestic animals.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES/RESULTS

KEEPCARE RWANDA through Keeping Girls Safe Project would love to see:

- Teenagers acquired information on family planning ,Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs) including HIV, gender equality and the prevention of gender based violence
- The unwed teenage mother are no longer experiencing and living in extreme poverty; they will be able to pay for their health Insurance (Mutuelle de Sante) and for their kids.

## **SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT**

We are planning the project to keep running for a long time and unable beneficiaries to become self-reliance. Given that the project idea came from beneficiaries, these are motivated in contributing their all for the project success. The project is also in line with the government priorities of reducing the number of teenage pregnancies, poverty, and HIV/AIDS, by 2020, therefore, KEEPCARE will ensure the management of the project so that the pigs farming center remains operational after distributing the piglets to the beneficiaries. In the future, KEEPCARE is planning to build a safe house for the girls, where they can come and leave their kids for day care and go to school or do a kind of technical and vocational training which lines with the national policy for poverty eradication.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The implementation of the program will be monitored in terms of process and outcome evaluations which will be launched from the beginning to the end of the program (pre and posttest of knowledge for example) . Process evaluation will be a significant input for program modification and improvement to appropriately serve specific needs of our target population, where outcome evaluation will provide whether the objectives of Sex and Reproductive Health Program are met.

In terms of process monitoring and evaluation, participation of teenagers, and relevant health providers and local authority staff will be involved

This participatory evaluation will facilitate the identification of needs and priorities of target population by taking their lives context into consideration. Data to the program monitoring will be collected by various methods (i.e. questionnaire survey, observation, informal listening session, client interview, staff meeting, and documentary log). The purpose of these activities will aim at assessing how well the services are performed and whether the project serves the needs of the target group.

For outcome evaluation, the indicators will be, for example, youths' attitudes toward condoms and other contraceptive materials, perceptions regarding to sexuality with respect to gender sensitivity and safe sex practice, and rates of STIs and unplanned pregnancy among our target population. Data obtained from the questionnaires, health records, and service statistics will be used for analysis.

## ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

No	Activity /Tasks  Months	Implementation period											
		Quarter ONE			Quarter TWO			Quarter THREE			Quarter FOUR		
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12
<b>Strategy I: Conducting 3 day training workshop of 30 unwed teenage mothers</b>													
1	Identification of 30 unwed teenage girls												
2	Preparation and inviting master trainers												
3	Conducting a training workshop												
<b>Strategy II: Rearing pigs for reducing poverty for unwed teenage mothers and malnutrition to their kids</b>													
1	Purchase of land												
2	Building piggery houses												
3	Purchase of piglets												
4	Arrival of piglets												
5	Feeding												
6	Copulation												
7	Giving birth												
8	Caring young ones												
9	Curing												
10	Selling manure												
11	Selling young piglets												
12	Quarterly report												
13	Final Evaluation												

According to the plan activities, profit is available through efficiency work whereby pork and manure will be sold with different butchers and farmers. Because of different services surrendered to various people the project is expecting to reduce poverty while increasing pig production. In addition to knowledge of keeping pigs will be acquired whereby everyone who wants to visit the farm will be allowed to visit it.

KEEPCARE RWANDA volunteers will make regular follow-up of the project, monitoring the implementation and mitigating the impact. KEEPCARE will ensure the medication, feeding, copulation, selling piglets and manure, and the management of the profit. The beneficiaries will be in charge of feeding the pigs.

## BUDGET/COST OF THE PROJECT

					Exchange rate 1EURO= 800 RWF	
No	Items & Description	Measures	Quantity	Unity price	Total cost(RWF)	Cost in EURO
<b>Workshop training of 30 unwed teenage mothers</b>						
1	Vehicle hire for KEEPCARE Volunteers to travel to the training site <sup>1</sup>	Day	3	50,000	RWF 1500,000	€ 187.00
2	Facilitation for master trainers	Day	6	60,000	RWF 360,000	€450.00
3	Lent for training venue (hall)	Day	3	140,000	RWF 420,000	€525.00
4	Refreshment of participants (all)	Number of participants	120 <sup>2</sup>	6,500	RWF 780,000	€ 975.25
5	Transport facility for participants	Number of participants	30	12,000 <sup>3</sup>	RWF 360,000	€ 450.00
6	Hand note	Number	30	700	RWF 21,000	€26.25
7	Pen	number	30	100	RWF 3,000	€ 3.75
8	Markers	Package	4	2,400	RWF 9,600	€12.00
9	Flipcharts	Package	3	4,900	RWF 14,700	€ 18.38
10	Scotches	unity	3	600	RWF 1,800	€ 2.25

1 The car will facilitate the transport of KEEPCARE Volunteers and the training materials.

2 It was budgeted for 30 participants, babysitters, KEEPCARE Volunteers and master trainers during three days

3 Each participant will get 4000 RWF a day for transport

11	Printings	Copies	60	1,200	RWF 72,000	€90.00
12	Milk for the kids	Packages	30	1,900	RWF 57,000	€ 71.25
13	Babysitters during training	Number of care-givers	5	20,000	RWF 100,000	€ 125.00
<b>S/Total for training workshop</b>					<b>RWF 2,349,100</b>	<b>€ 2,936.38</b>
<b>Rearing pigs for reducing poverty among unved teenage mothers</b>						
1	Purchasing the land	Square	1	2,000,000	RWF 2,000,000	€2,500.00
2	<b>Fencing the land</b>					
2.1	Wood (numbers)	Numbet	60	1,500	RWF 90,000	€112.50
2.2	Nails (kgs)	Kilogramme	3	1,200	RWF 3,600	€ 4.50
2.3	Iron file (m)	meter	120	2,400	RWF 288,000	€360.00
2.4	Labor cost	Day	10	3,500	RWF 35,000	€ 43.75
	<b>S/Total</b>				<b>RWF 416,600</b>	<b>€520.75</b>
3	<b>Building pigpen</b>					
3.1	Wood BIG (number)	Number	40	2,500	RWF 100,000	€125.00
3.2	Wood Small	Numner	160	1,200	RWF 192,000	€ 240.00
3.3	Iron sheets 32 BG (0.90mx3m)	unity	26	6,200	RWF 161,200	€ 201.50
3.4	Cement of 32.5	Package 50 Kgs	18	9,500	RWF 171,000	€ 213.75
3.5	Nails for iron sheets	Kilogramme	4	1,400	RWF 5,600	€ 7.00
3.6	Nails for wood	Kilogramme	8	1,200	RWF 9,600	€12.00
3.7	Wire mesh (m)	meter	128	1,000	RWF 128,000	€ 160.00
3.8	Wooden doors	Number	8	10,000	RWF 80,000	€100.00



3.9	Man power	Days	16	4,500	RWF 72,000	€ 90.00
	<b>S/Total</b>				<b>RWF 919,400</b>	<b>€1,149.25</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Piggery farm equipments Materials</b>					
4.1	Feeding containers	Number	6	2,000	RWF 12,000	€ 15.00
4.2	Water Tank small	Number	1	45,000	RWF 45,000	€56.25
4.3	Electricity	KWH	12	10,000	RWF 120,000	€ 150.00
4.4	Hoes	Number	3	2,000	RWF 6,000	€ 7.50
	<b>S/Total</b>				<b>RWF 183,000</b>	<b>€ 228.75</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Piglets and others</b>					
5.1	Purchase of Pigs at age of capulation/ Modern race from France	Number of pigs	12	120,000	RWF 1,440,000	€ 1,800.00
5.2	Transport		12	5,000	RWF 60,000	€ 75.00
5.3	Medication per month	Per month	12	10,000	RWF 120,000	€150.00
5.4	Salary for night watch	Per month	12	30,000	RWF 360,000	€ 450.00
	<b>S/Total</b>				<b>RWF 1,620,000</b>	<b>€ 2,025.00</b>
	<b>S/Total for rearing pigs</b>				<b>RWF5,139,000</b>	<b>€ 6,423.75</b>
	<b>Grand Total cost of the project</b>				<b>RWF 7,488,100</b>	<b>€9,360.13</b>