

2025

Annual Report

List of Abbreviations

CEB	: Basic Ecclesial Community
CEI	: Italian Episcopal Conference
VTC	: Vocational Training Centers
ECD	: Early Childhood Development
TVET	: Technical and Vocational Education and Training Program
SCHF	: Subsidized Catholic Health Facilities
JADF	: Joint Action Development Forum
NST2	: National Strategy for Transformation 2
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goals
PBF	: Performance-Based Financing
PFN	: Natural Family Planning
ISPP	: Integrated Self-Promotion Plan
PSTA	: Agricultural Transformation Strategy
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

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Father Oscar KAGIMBURA
Secretary General, Caritas Rwanda

We are delighted with the continued open collaboration and partnership that, throughout 2025, enabled us to save lives and provide essential support to vulnerable individuals and communities we serve. Despite numerous unexpected changes and challenges that significantly tested our resilience, we remained committed to our mission and, together, continued delivering assistance to those most in need.

The achievements presented in this report are a testament to the dedication, commitment, and collective efforts of the Caritas Rwanda network, comprising 10 Caritas Diocesan organizations, religious congregations engaged in social action, and other charitable partners who worked tirelessly to advance our humanitarian mission.

We particularly encourage and call upon young people to take an active role in the mission of Caritas Rwanda by contributing their energy, skills, and commitment to strengthening the work of volunteers within the Ecclesial Communities of Base. Together, we can continue to expand our presence and provide hope and support to people affected by illness, regional conflicts, hunger, poverty, climate change impacts, and natural disasters, helping restore dignity, resilience, and hope among vulnerable populations.

We extend our sincere gratitude to all individuals, partners, volunteers, staff, and organizations who contributed in one way or another to the implementation of the activities presented in detail in the following pages. Your dedication and collaboration have been instrumental in making these achievements possible.



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Father Oscar KAGIMBURA
Secretary General
Caritas Rwanda



WHO

are we?

Caritas Rwanda is a legally recognized non-governmental organization established in 1962, operating as a network mandated by the Catholic Church in Rwanda to carry out the pastoral mission of social and charitable works, healthcare services, and integral human development without any form of discrimination. It has been a member of the Caritas Internationalis Confederation since 1965.



VISION

Promote the human dignity for all.



MISSION

To assist people in needs and promote their integral human development, drawing on the Charity as per the Word of God.



VALUES

Human Dignity, Solidarity, Service, Subsidiarity and Partnership, Compassion, Hope, Equality, Justice, Stewardship.

General Introduction

The 2025 Caritas Rwanda Achievement Report is the first report following the implementation of the new Caritas Rwanda Strategic Plan 2025–2030. During 2025, Caritas Rwanda's operations experienced significant disruptions due to funding cuts by the United States Government, which affected support provided to 205,000 women of reproductive age, 181,250 children under five years of age and their mothers, as well as more than 1,200 refugees who were receiving assistance in their efforts toward economic empowerment and building resilience.

As always, our interventions remain aligned and complementary to existing national and international policies and frameworks, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Vision 2050, the National Strategy for Transformation 2 (NST2) (2024/25–2028/29), the Fifth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA5), the new National Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP V, 2025–2029), among others.

The achievements presented in this report cover the areas of social and charitable services, health, and community development. Communities were mobilized and trained in various areas, including assistance and mutual support for people in need, as well as social protection. These efforts contributed to supporting vulnerable and disadvantaged populations of all categories without any form of discrimination.

Healthcare services continued to be provided through accredited health facilities, which represent approximately 30% of the country's health infrastructure. These services contributed to reducing maternal and under-five child mortality and decreasing the prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age (currently at 33% nationally). Efforts to achieve food security and strengthen household economic resilience continued through capacity building of farmers and livestock keepers in environmentally friendly production techniques, as well as promoting entrepreneurship among youth and women.

The 10 branches of Caritas Rwanda, commonly known as Diocesan Caritas offices, decentralized up to the level of Small Christian Communities (SCCs), played a key role in implementing these interventions. The achievements presented in this report reflect a compilation of the collective efforts of the Caritas network at all levels.

Achievements and Impact

I. Resource Mobilization and Management Capabilities

The main interventions focused on the 2025–2030 strategic direction aimed at strengthening resource mobilization and management capacities. Various activities were carried out, including stakeholder engagement meetings, project planning and budgeting, budget monitoring and expenditure tracking, routine accounting and financial record-keeping, preparation and review of periodic financial reports, and administrative management of human resources and assets.

These actions contributed to achieving two key outcomes: strengthened partnerships with stakeholders and improved organizational capacity to mobilize and manage assets, financial resources, and human resources. During 2025, efforts were undertaken to strengthen resource mobilization mechanisms, improve strategic resource management, and maximize their impact for the benefit of the most vulnerable communities. Caritas Rwanda reaffirms its commitment to promoting responsible governance based on transparency, accountability, and efficiency, in order to sustainably contribute to improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable people while promoting integral human development in a spirit of solidarity.

It is important to note that, at the beginning of the year, the interruption of U.S. Government funding by the Trump Administration resulted in significant budgetary and operational adjustments within Caritas Rwanda. These funding resources had played an important role in supporting the implementation of several projects across the network. Consequently, the closure of two projects, namely Gikuriro Kuri Bose and Kora Wigire/PAC, and required the organization to reassess its operational priorities, resource allocation, and implementation plans.

Regarding human resources, contracts of staff assigned to these projects were suspended, and organizational adjustments were made for personnel shared across different programs. Despite this challenging context, Caritas Rwanda remains committed to diversifying its partnerships and strengthening its internal mechanisms to ensure the continuity, quality, and sustainability of its interventions in supporting vulnerable people.

I.1. Partnership with Stakeholders

Various meetings were organized throughout the year at both national and diocesan levels to ensure effective collaboration with local and international partners. This close collaboration helped strengthen existing relationships, collect feedback, analyze challenges encountered, and identify areas for improvement.

Through these constructive exchanges, some projects were extended, including partnerships involving Caritas Rwanda with CRS, WV, and RBC; Caritas Butare with MISEREOR and AFRIKA HILFE STIFTUNG; and Caritas Gikongoro with Trocaire. These extensions incorporated new strategies better adapted to the current needs of beneficiaries. Furthermore, these efforts also contributed to the mobilization of new partners.

Furthermore, beyond the meetings initiated by Caritas, all Caritas offices actively participated in various meetings and conferences organized by their partners. These included meetings organized at the Confederation level, as well as those initiated by local authorities.

As members of different Thematic Working Groups (TWG), Caritas regularly contributes to discussions and actively participates in coordination platforms such as the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) alongside other stakeholders.

These platforms promote coordination of actions, experience sharing, and the strengthening of synergies for more effective interventions. In order to enhance its visibility, accountability, and resource mobilization capacity, Caritas Rwanda fully operationalized its digital communication, particularly through social media platforms. Various platforms were used, including Facebook, X, Instagram, LinkedIn, YouTube, WhatsApp, among others, while ensuring compliance with ethical and personal data protection principles.

Annual reports were published, contributing to greater visibility of the actions implemented and the results achieved. Caritas Rwanda also paid its statutory contributions to Caritas Internationalis and Caritas Africa, as well as its regular contributions to the JADF and the “Économats Généraux des diocèses”. Meetings of the Board of Directors/Diocesan Committees and the General Assembly were organized to ensure good governance, increased transparency, and effective decision-making at both national and diocesan levels. Activities under this result were implemented at 99% compared to the approved budget projections.

I.2. Ability to mobilize and effectively manage assets, financial resources, and human resources

Several investment initiatives were implemented to promote self-financing and ensure the sustainability of the organization's activities. These included:

- Acquisition of new assets, including vehicles, software, and computers, to strengthen operational capacity and improve service delivery;
- Renovation of buildings, which are now rented out to generate a stable source of income for the organization;
- Expansion of agricultural and livestock activities, particularly pig and cattle farming, to diversify income streams and provide financial support for program implementation.

These initiatives contributed to enhancing the financial sustainability of Caritas while strengthening its operational and material capacity. During the reporting period, staff salaries, medical insurance, operational costs, and capacity building training were financed to improve organizational effectiveness and staff performance.

Taxes, statutory contributions, and other employer obligations were paid regularly to the relevant institutions, including the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) and the Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB), in compliance with national legislation. Experience-sharing visits were also organized, including a learning visit to Caritas Ruhengeri, to strengthen fundraising strategies for the Month of Charity and Mercy. These exchanges facilitated the documentation and adoption of good practices.

Annual audits and project evaluations were conducted to ensure compliance with internal procedures and donor requirements while strengthening internal control systems and risk management mechanisms. Revenue generated from these investments also contributed to preparations for the Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar (SCEAM), thereby enhancing the visibility and contribution of the Catholic Church in Rwanda.

Beyond this event, these investments continued to finance Caritas' operational costs, even after the unexpected suspension of certain projects, and strengthened the organization's capacity to continue fulfilling its mission. Experience-sharing visits helped capture and disseminate best practices while improving resource mobilization strategies, thereby contributing to an increase in funds raised compared to previous years.

The organization of annual financial audits across the different Caritas organizations ensured transparent financial management, while mid-term and annual project evaluations provided an opportunity to review progress, assess project effectiveness, and adjust implementation strategies where necessary.

II. Awareness raising, community engagement, and capacity building to strengthen communities' economic resilience and response to humanitarian crises

II.1. Strengthening pastoral agents' understanding and ownership of Caritas' Vision, Mission, and programmatic interventions

Caritas Rwanda family organized awareness-raising sessions, mobilization activities, and Caritas spirit formation trainings for 55,509 pastoral agents (priests, religious men and women, and seminarians), as well as for community members and volunteers involved in Caritas services.

These activities enhanced the engagement of pastoral agents, community members, and volunteers in supporting vulnerable populations, particularly older persons, refugees, prisoners, and persons with disabilities, while also strengthening accountability and reporting mechanisms.



Participants (Parish Priests, Priests in charge of Caritas, and Parish Caritas Presidents) during the two-day Caritas Spirit formation training in Diocese of Byumba

II.2. Strengthening community engagement in the care and support vulnerable people through a spirit of solidarity

To contribute to this outcome, the Caritas Family carried out various initiatives, including activities inspired by the Caritas spirit during key liturgical seasons, Campaigns, Donation (staff, friends, individuals), Special events, Month of Charity, and Caritas Day at the community level, in schools, and among other people of goodwill.

The funds raised through this event were used to carry out other initiatives under this objective, for instance providing various forms of assistance to different vulnerable groups, including assistance to the elderly, single mothers, homeless, children and youth with disabilities, prisoners, etc., who receive, among other things, education support, clothing assistance, meal vouchers, meals, healthcare, hygiene supplies, grants and provision of labor opportunities to vulnerable individuals.



A child with a right leg amputation was provided with a crutch to improve mobility.

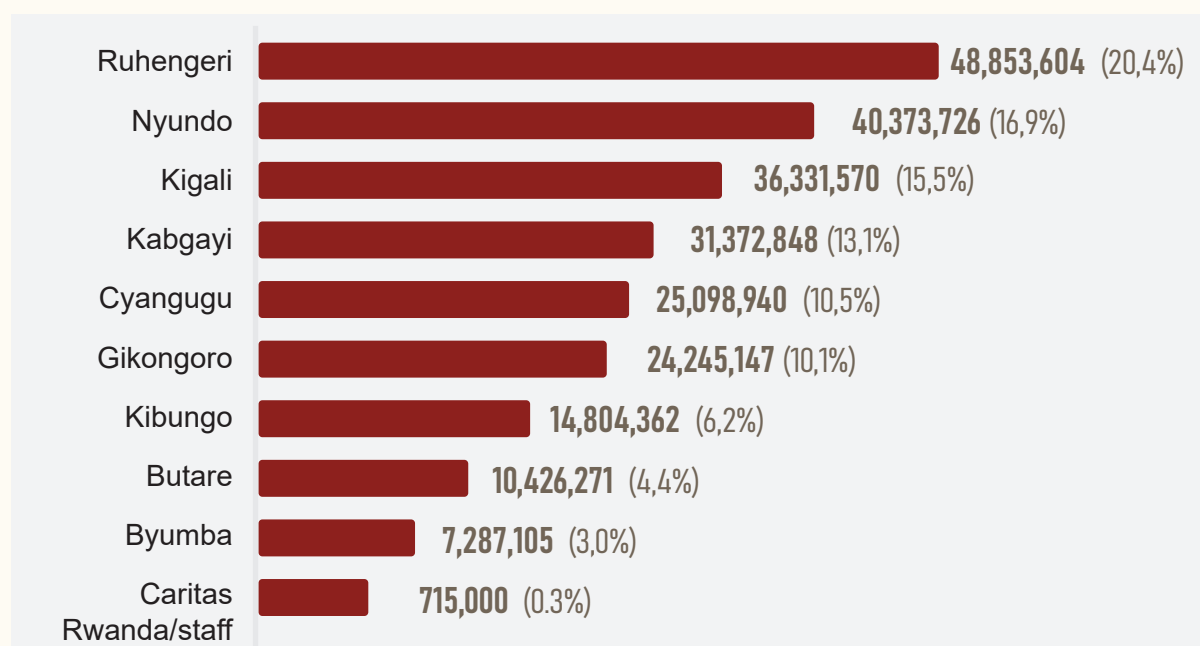
The following key changes were observed:

- Assisted children were able to continue their education with greater motivation, resulting in improved academic performance.

- Teenage mothers were socially and communally reintegrated.
- Communities demonstrated increased acceptance and support for inclusive interventions targeting persons with disabilities.
- Supported vulnerable individuals to strengthen their self-reliance, confidence, and ability to meet their basic needs, contributing to greater dignity and improved well-being.

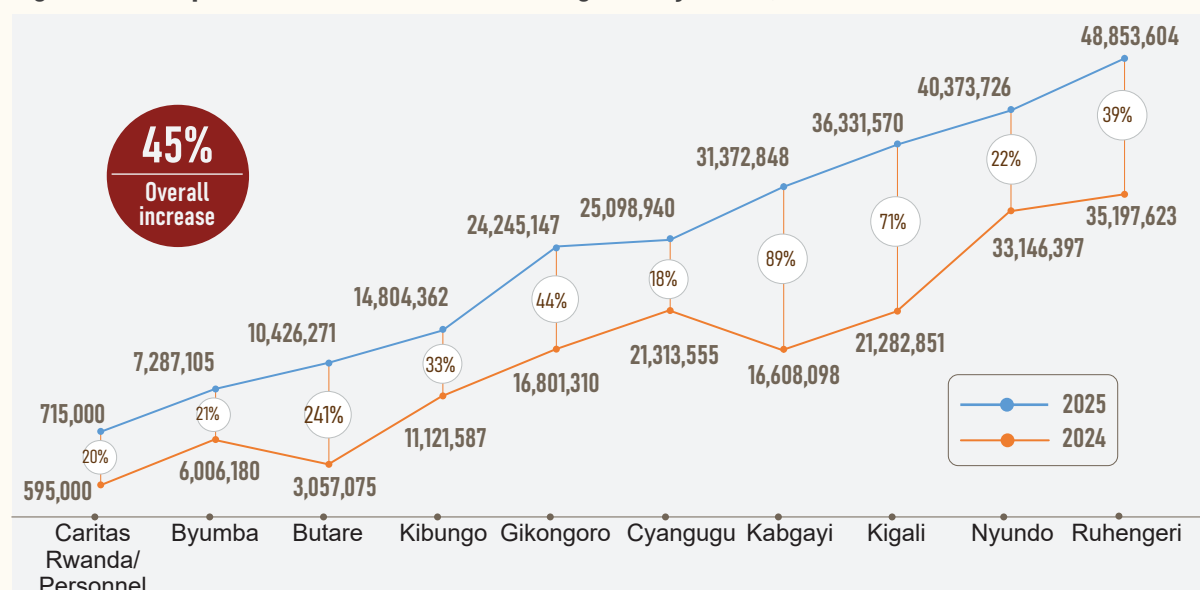
Thanks to community mobilization around the Caritas spirit, there was a significant increase in charity month collections, rising from 165,129,656Frw in 2024 to 239,508,573Frw in 2025. The details by Diocese are presented below, showing the 2025 contributions and the evolution compared to 2024.

Figure 1. Amounts collected during the month charity and mercy, by Diocese, 2025



Given the efforts invested in community mobilization to strengthen Caritas Nyarwanda by increasing local contributions to support poor and vulnerable populations, FY25 recorded improved achievements within the Caritas Family compared to the previous year (FY24), with the Diocese of Ruhengeri maintaining its leading position.

Figure 2. The Upward Trend in Donations During Charity Month, 2024–2025



II.3. Behavioural Change Regarding the Concept of Poverty

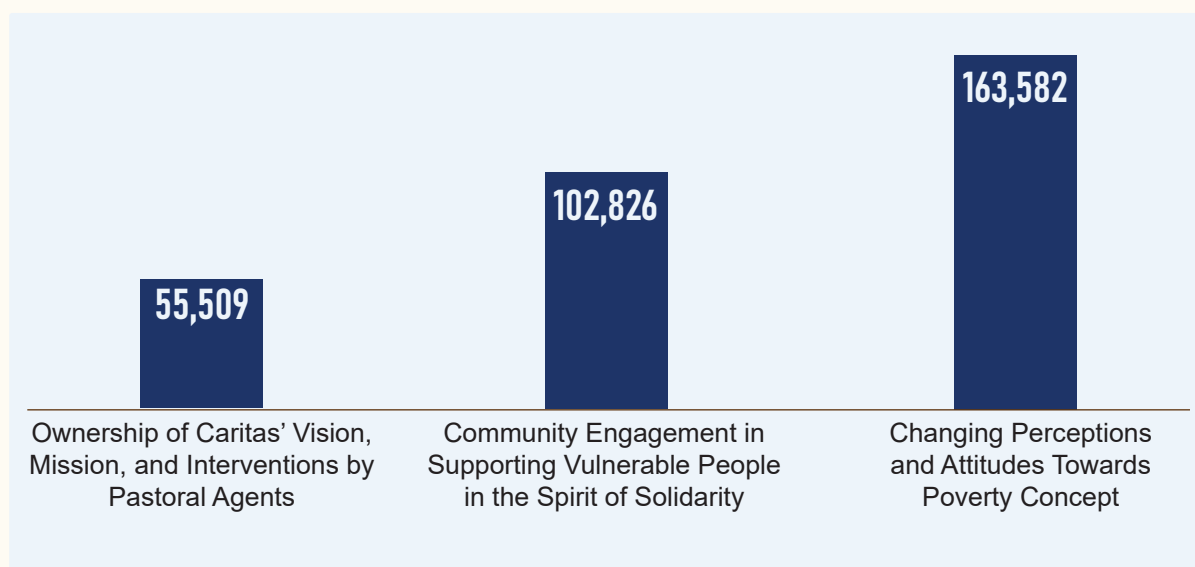
The Caritas Family conducted awareness-raising activities among different target groups on self-reliance and provided financial and material support to various categories of people in need to improve their living conditions, either individually or through their respective groups. The initiatives of some vulnerable individuals were supported to enable them to achieve self-reliance.

One example is Vestine AYINGENEYE from Masaka Parish, who, thanks to financial support of 300,000 FRW, invested in rabbit farming, poultry farming, goat rearing, and tailoring. Through these activities, she has been able to provide food, access healthcare services, and meet other essential needs of her family. These changes have been further strengthened by various testimonies, including the following one from a member of the Caritas Butare community:

« Today, we are fully aware of our responsibility towards vulnerable people within our area of intervention. We no longer see them as mere beneficiaries, but as full members of our community whose well-being also depends on our collective commitment. Through the actions implemented, we feel more engaged and motivated to take concrete steps to support and assist them ».

The supported individuals demonstrated several positive changes, including improved capacity to meet their basic needs. Some beneficiaries achieved greater self-reliance through their own efforts, including access to livestock and agricultural land, while also taking greater ownership of their own development. This contributed to reducing dependency attitudes, passivity, and a culture of begging. In summary, the people served are presented in the figure below:

Figure 3 Beneficiaries reached by the Caritas Rwanda Social Welfare Department through Strategic Objective 2 (OS2), 2025





Success Story 1. From the Streets to Serving Others: Father Jean Bosco NSHIMIYIMANA, Archdiocese of Kigali.

I was born in 1985 in the Gasabo District, Gikomero Sector, and was ordained a priest on July 20, 2025, in the Congregation of the Rogationists of the Heart of Jesus. I am one of the children who have been supported and cared for by the Abadacogora-Intwari Center of Caritas Kigali since April 13, 2010. The center provided me with an education starting in high school at Christ the King High School. I started elementary school late because I began first grade at age 14 due to a lack of financial resources, an age at which children should be finishing elementary school under normal circumstances. I lived on the streets, where life was bitter and very difficult, even just to find enough to eat, after being separated from my family at the age of 9 following the genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi in 1994. I lived on the streets after the genocide and then with four foster families in Kacyiru until 2008, when the Kacyiru parish took me in.

After completing primary school, Kacyiru Parish approached Caritas Kigali so that it could support me by paying my school fees during my secondary education at Christ the King College. I extend my sincere gratitude to Caritas Kigali, especially the Centre's staff, for the guidance, care, and affection they provided me, replacing the support I would have received from my biological parents.

My message of encouragement to children who are suffering today is that they should always keep hope for redemption, which restores our human dignity and enables us to give hope and the possibility of a better life to others. In the future, I intend to write my biography, a significant part of which will be dedicated to Caritas Kigali through its Abadacogora-Intwari Centre. It is because of them that I have become a person of integrity in society. This testimony reflects the statement of Pope Leo XIII (d. 1903), who emphasized: *"Charity elevates the whole person, body and soul, and makes him capable of serving God and society."*

III. Ensuring equitable access to preventive, health promotion, curative, and palliative care services

III.1. Accessibility, availability and quality of primary health care services

In 2025, the Health Department coordinated 121 Catholic health facilities across all five provinces, serving approximately 4.15 million people. All facilities operate under a formal Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health, implementing national clinical protocols, HMIS reporting standards, and Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) tariffs.

Improving equitable access to quality healthcare services was supported through interventions implemented within Subsidized Catholic Health Facilities (SCHF) and their surrounding communities. These interventions focused on health prevention and promotion, integrated patient care, community mobilization for health insurance schemes, the strengthening of SCHF governance capacities, the World Day of the Sick, and the construction, rehabilitation, and equipping of health infrastructure.

A steering committee established in 2021 has been a key driver of autonomy and performance for health facilities. Prior to 2021, collaboration between the SCHFs and the Diocesan Medical Coordination Office faced several challenges, including limited coordination, insufficient mobilization of internal resources, and decision-making that was at times fragmented. These constraints affected the performance of health services and the ability of these facilities to effectively meet the needs of the population.



This strategic framework has contributed to improving governance, strengthening collaboration among stakeholders within the diocesan health system, and ensuring the alignment of health interventions with the vision and values of the Catholic Church.

The Steering Committee has played a central role in: (i) defining strategic directions for health services; (ii) validating action plans, budgets, and strategic documents; (iii) monitoring the implementation of activities and the performance of SCHFs; (iv) coordinating collaboration among health facilities, the Diocese, and government institutions; (v) making strategic decisions in response to major challenges; (vi) mobilizing financial and human resources; and (vii) supporting institutional communication and advocacy.

Through the annual mobilization of financial contributions from SCHFs (1,800,000 FRW per hospital and 840,000 FRW per health center), the Diocesan Medical Coordination now has stable resources to support the payment of staff salaries, the regular organization of coordination meetings, monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as capacity-building workshops and seminars. In March 2025, the Committee coordinated the mobilization of resources required to conduct a financial audit covering two hospitals and 15 health centers, thereby strengthening transparency, accountability, and the quality of financial management.

III.2. Accessibility, Quality, and Demand for Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health Services

As part of efforts to improve access to maternal, neonatal, and child health services. In 2025, interventions focused on strengthening the capacity of healthcare providers, improving antenatal care services, enhancing integrated management of childhood illnesses, and strengthening immunization coverage, reaching a total of 155,860 beneficiaries.

IV. Effective prevention and community-based management of communicable and non-communicable diseases

IV.1. Capacity for Infectious Disease Control and Risk Management

During 2025, interventions aimed at combating communicable and non-communicable diseases reached 2,617,679 beneficiaries. Key interventions focused on strengthening the capacities of SCHFs in early detection, preparedness, response, and mitigation of public health emergencies and communicable diseases. These interventions also raised community awareness on prevention measures and the management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, hypertension, and cancer.

Community Mobilization through Umuganda as a Sustainable Response to Malaria Prevention: Case Studies of Nyabitekeri Sector (Nyamasheke District) and Mushubati Sector (Rutsiro District). Malaria remains a major public health challenge in several sectors of the Western Province, particularly in areas exposed to environmental risk factors such as the presence of stagnant water.

In Nyabitekeri Sector and Mushubati Sector, an increase in malaria cases was observed among households living near large water bodies, which provide favorable breeding sites for mosquito multiplication. During routine Interpersonal Communication (IPC) sessions and household visits, Caritas Rwanda, in collaboration with community health workers, local and religious leaders, and community members, identified significant accumulations of stagnant water in Nyabitekeri Sector as one of the major contributing factors to the continued transmission of malaria.

Similar findings were observed in Mushubati Sector during household follow-up visits. Affected families reported frequent malaria episodes, resulting in repeated absences from work, reduced productivity, and increased direct healthcare-related expenses

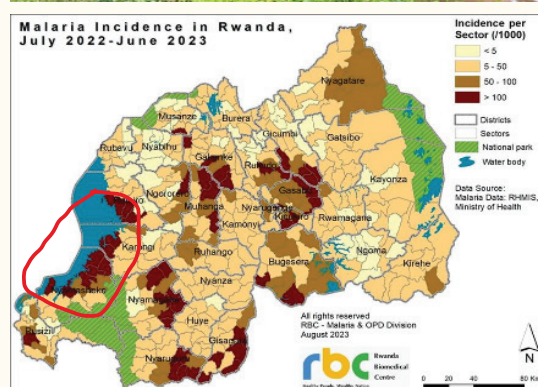


Photo 1. Malaria Incidences in Rwanda July 2022 - June 2023

In light of this observation, the community engaged in a collective discussion that led to the organization of Umuganda efforts to eliminate larval breeding sites and clean up the surrounding area, a collective and sustainable environmental health response. This activity demonstrated a high level of community ownership and accountability, with residents taking full responsibility for protecting their health and their environment.

“Family health should be a priority. When we sensitized the faithful and actively participated in Umuganda, everyone understood that malaria prevention is a collective responsibility,” said a religious leader from Nyabitekeri. A beneficiary from Mushubati Sector also testified: “Previously, we frequently suffered from malaria. Since the removal of stagnant water, we have noticed an improvement, and we now know how to prevent the disease.”

The success of this initiative rests on community awareness, active engagement, and shared responsibility. It represents a replicable example of local collaboration aimed at protecting health, improving well-being, and strengthening resilience against health risks.

As illustrated in the Photo 1 & 2 which presents the malaria situation from January to November 2025 compared to the period from July 2022 to June 2023, the observed results demonstrate the impact of these efforts, particularly the significant reduction in malaria cases in the Western Province, especially in districts with previously high incidence rates.

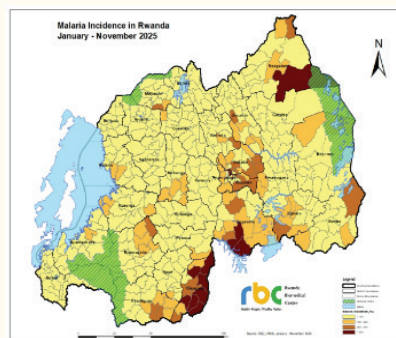


Photo 2. Malaria Incidence in Rwanda January to November 2025

IV.2. Ensuring access to and availability of reproductive health services and infectious disease prevention and treatment services for young people and high-risk populations

As part of efforts to enhance access to and availability of reproductive health services, alongside infectious disease prevention and treatment services for young people and high-risk populations, reached 41,468 beneficiaries.

IV.3. Improved access to prevention, screening, treatment, Palliative Care, and rehabilitation Services for non-communicable diseases

Interventions focused on the integrated management of chronic diseases, including early detection, treatment, and follow-up care at both facility and community levels. Particular attention was given to supporting people living with advanced chronic conditions through the strengthening of palliative care services, thereby contributing to improved patients' quality of life and ensuring dignified and appropriate care.

IV.4. Demand, accessibility, and availability of mental health and psychosocial support services

In 2025, Caritas Rwanda strengthened demand for, access to, and availability of mental health and psychosocial support services within SCHF and community level. This was achieved primarily through the integration of mental health services into primary healthcare through strengthening early screening, case management, psychosocial support, and rehabilitation services. Community awareness campaigns were also intensified to reduce stigma and encourage the use of specialized mental health services. Overall, 707,522 beneficiaries were reached through these interventions.

V. Facilitate families' informed and responsible decision-making regarding natural family planning methods

V.1. Strengthening demand, access, availability, and utilization of quality natural family planning (NFP) services at health facility and community levels

During 2025, 57,064 new and existing couples benefited from Natural Family Planning (NFP) services. In addition, 226,112 people were sensitized and supported at both Subsidized Catholic Health Facilities and community levels, thanks to the commitment of trained NFP service providers.



Success Story. The natural family planning: An Informed choice for the harmony of the MBERABAGABO and NYASHIMWE Family

The couple MBERABAGABO KIDUMU (30 years old) and NYASHIMWE Soleil (25 years old) live in Kagitarama Village, Gitarama Cell, Nyamabuye Sector, and are served by Kabgayi Health Center. They are members of the ADEPR Church and have two daughters, aged four and three years. Before adopting Natural Family Planning (NFP), they shared several common misconceptions within their community, including the belief that NFP methods were reserved for Catholics, difficult to practice, and ineffective. Following the birth of their first child, Mrs. NYASHIMWE Soleil chose a contraceptive implant as a birth-spacing method. However, she experienced irregular bleeding, frequent headaches, and persistent fatigue. These side effects negatively affected both her health and the couple's well-being, prompting them to seek an alternative that would better support their family's health and welfare. Through awareness-raising and training sessions organized by Caritas Rwanda in collaboration with Kabgayi Health Center, the couple discovered Natural Family Planning based on fertility awareness and self-observation in 2024.

Although they initially had doubts about the method's reliability and the level of discipline it required, the couple gradually gained scientific knowledge about the fertility cycle. This enabled them to identify fertile and infertile periods and to plan their family life responsibly. Their experience strengthened communication, joint decision-making, and mutual trust, while also improving the management of family resources, thereby contributing to the economic and social stability of their household.

Their perception of Natural Family Planning has since changed significantly. Today, they recognize that the method is founded on sound biological and scientific principles, is accessible to all couples regardless of their religious affiliation, and promotes responsible parenthood without the medical side effects associated with some contraceptive methods. The couple plans to welcome another child in 2027, in accordance with their family plan. Currently, MBERABAGABO KIDUMU and NYASHIMWE Soleil actively participate in community awareness sessions, encouraging other couples to adopt Natural Family Planning, strengthen spousal communication, and promote strong family values.

V.2. Collaboration with NFP Programme Partners

Caritas Rwanda strengthened the strategic collaboration between Caritas Rwanda and key stakeholders in the field of family planning, including the Ministry of Health, the National Family Action Service, and the National Family Planning Technical Working Group. This partnership enhanced coordination, strategic alignment, and active participation in national coordination and consultation platforms.

VI. Nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under six years of age, and adolescent girls

VI.1. The nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls

Key interventions included nutrition education sessions and cooking demonstrations, the identification and referral of acute malnutrition cases to SCHFs, and the strengthening of healthcare providers' capacity to screen and manage malnutrition among adolescent girls. Through these targeted actions, 4,893 beneficiaries were reached. These results reflect sustained efforts despite operational and budgetary constraints, while laying the foundation for scaling up interventions during the following period.

VI.2. Nutritional status of children under six years of age

Interventions focused on integrating nutrition education, hygiene, and sanitation practices into immunization and growth monitoring services, both at SCHFs and within communities. These efforts were strengthened by the early identification and management of malnutrition cases, thereby contributing to improved nutrition indicators and strengthened community-based prevention. A total of 140,465 participants were reached through these interventions.

VI.3. Integrated early childhood development services

During 2025, interventions implemented through 19,976 operational Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres enabled the monitoring and support of 527,932 children under six years of age, in close collaboration with their families and caregivers.

Figure 4. Beneficiaries reached by the Caritas Rwanda Health Department across four Strategic Objectives (OS3-OS6), 2025

Equitable access to preventive, promotive, curative, and palliative health services	3,411,982
Effective prevention and community-based management of communicable and non-communicable diseases	2,617,679
The nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under six years of age, and adolescent girls	690,716
Facilitate families' informed and responsible decision-making regarding natural family planning methods	430,139



Success Story 3. Madame Ernestine shares her journey

Ernestine, a 34-year-old mother of six, lives in Bugesera, where child malnutrition used to be a challenge for her family before nutrition education, home gardening, and cooking demonstrations were introduced.

Of her six children, the fifth was malnourished, not because there was a lack of food, but because Ernestine did not know what a balanced and nutritious diet was. Thanks to training offered by Caritas Rwanda through the ECD project on setting up vegetable gardens and balanced diets, Ernestine gained practical knowledge that changed her family's future.

"We didn't lack food, but we didn't know what to feed our children", she explains. After the training, she began growing different kinds of vegetables at home, making nutritious meals more accessible. "Even when I get home late at night, I can harvest vegetables from my garden and prepare a healthy meal for my family."

Her participation in the monthly cooking demonstrations deepened her understanding of how to prepare complete, nutritious meals, and the child has not suffered from malnutrition since. Inspired by this change, Ernestine also began sharing her knowledge with other mothers in her village, teaching them about balanced diets, food preparation, and home gardening.

This transformation was made possible by the Early Childhood Development and Nutrition project, implemented by Caritas Rwanda, which provided nutrition training, cooking demonstrations, and home gardening activities. Thanks to this support, Ernestine's family and many others in her community are now healthier, better informed, and better equipped to prevent malnutrition.

VII. Improved economic resilience and sustainable livelihoods among vulnerable populations

In 2025, the approach of Farmer Field School (FFS), and savings and lending groups served as a starting point for increasing agro-pastoral production. This increase was made possible by improvements in soil fertility, diversification of crops and livestock, and the adoption of innovative production techniques, both in-ground and above-ground. The increase in production has helped reduce losses due to moisture, mold, and adverse weather conditions through the construction and use of drying sheds for grains and legumes, particularly corn and beans. Furthermore, improved storage systems have strengthened food security and increased the market value of the products.

Thanks to the capacity building of program participants, several positive changes have been observed within the community. For example, thirteen young entrepreneurs were recognized at the national "Youth Connekt" competitions, winning a total of 48,000,000 Frw, including 25,000,000 Frw for the top winner. Furthermore, our activities focused on sustainable water management, soil conservation through the establishment of terraces and agroforestry, environmental awareness-raising, as well as strengthening skills in agroecology, disaster management, and the use of climate data.

VII.1. Agro-pastoral production capacity

In 2025, a total of 38,542 participants benefited from intensive training on advanced ecological farming techniques, including permaculture, biopesticide production, poultry farming, and agricultural production techniques through Farmer Field Schools. Support with agricultural inputs including vegetable seeds, wheelbarrows, and mushroom growing tubes was provided to 4,873 participants. In addition, 1,734 participants received small livestock as part of a rotating livestock scheme.

Furthermore, 6,918 participants took part in study visits aimed at fostering the exchange of experiences and learning from more successful farmers and livestock keepers. Lastly, 1,614 members of Caritas Parish Committees (CPCs) were supported in community development outreach activities.

The training sessions, study visits, and distribution of agricultural inputs, livestock, and farming equipment have led to significant changes within the farming and livestock-keeping community. Through strengthened technical capacity, project participants have adopted more modern, more ecological, and more productive farming and livestock practices. Enhanced knowledge of organic fertilization, crop protection, and livestock management has increased yields while preserving soil fertility.

The study visits, in turn, fostered learning through the exchange of experiences and strengthened producers' motivation to innovate. The distribution of agricultural and livestock inputs helped improve the quality, quantity, and diversification of both animal and crop production. This has helped strengthen household food security and increase family incomes.

Success Story 4. From a small seedling to empowerment

The story of Mrs. Uwamariya Cécile, a resident of Gashora village, in Murambi cell, eloquently illustrates the concrete impact of the PAID program implemented by Caritas Kibuye on the resilience of rural households. At 46 years old, a mother of three and a devoted grandmother, she managed to transform a modest quantity of three tablespoons of seeds, combined with the skills gained through her Farmers' Organization (OP), into a genuine lever for economic change.

By rigorously applying the techniques learned through the Farmer Field School (FFS), she achieved a remarkable yield of 59 kg of vegetables on her plot. This harvest initially ensured a healthy and varied diet for the grandchildren living under her roof, thereby strengthening the household's food security.

Beyond self-consumption, Cécile took a decisive step toward market-oriented agriculture by selling her surplus production for 20,000 Frw. Showing strategic foresight, she immediately reinvested part of her earnings in the purchase of two rabbits. For her, this small livestock represents far more than a simple investment: it embodies hope for the future and the prospect of lasting soil fertility through the production of organic manure.

In addition to this initiative, she put the principles of financial education into practice by saving 10,000 Frw within her savings and lending group. This proactive approach strengthens her economic resilience against unforeseen circumstances and demonstrates, quite eloquently, that targeted and well-adapted support can help break the cycle of poverty.

VII.2. Reducing production losses through value-added and postharvest processing systems

With the participation of 19,558 beneficiaries, notable progress has been recorded in reducing post-harvest losses caused by moisture, mold, and adverse weather. Thanks to better-controlled and more hygienic drying, maize retains better nutritional quality and can be stored longer without risk of spoilage. Economically, the drying shed helps reduce financial losses and increase the market value of maize. It also strengthens food self-sufficiency by ensuring a steady supply of raw material for processing into flour and for animal feed production.

From an educational standpoint, for example at CEFOPPAK, infrastructure such as drying sheds provides a practical setting for learning post-harvest conservation and management techniques, thereby helping to strengthen learners' professional skills in sustainable agriculture. Recognizing that post-harvest losses represent a major obstacle to food security and improved incomes for producers, Caritas has implemented actions aimed at optimizing the value added of agricultural production and improving post-harvest processing systems.

In addition, farmers were made aware of how to improve the quality of their agricultural products, particularly maize and beans, after harvest, through better use of available storage infrastructure including facilities set up by MINAGRI, which sometimes remain underutilized.

VII.3. Strengthening Financial Capacity

In 2025, 122,096 participants were reached by activities implemented under various programs aimed at strengthening the financial capacities of vulnerable people. The community was mobilized to create and/or join savings and credit groups while receiving support in their management. Members of these groups also received financial support in the form of seed/boost funds, intended to increase lending capacity within their respective SILCs (Savings and Internal Lending Communities) and, ultimately, to support the development of income-generating activities.

The committees of all SILCs were strengthened in financial and entrepreneurial education, notably through the use of information technologies such as Kayko and the CommCare application. These tools facilitate the accounting management of SILCs as well as of individual entrepreneurs, the recording of financial data, and the development of bankable business plans.

In addition to the credit granted by the SILCs, participants also gained access to credit and other financial services and products offered by financial institutions. They continue to be supported by volunteers and Private Service Providers (PSPs), who mainly provide training, advocacy, and ongoing mentoring.



Success Story 5. From disputes to family happiness, the case of Izabayo

Izabayo, 34 years old, is married and the mother of three children. She lives in Musanze District, in the Northern Province. The technical and financial support she received from Caritas through the "100 Weeks" project contributed not only to improving her family's economic situation but also to restoring a peaceful family atmosphere. Before joining the project, her household was often marked by disputes linked to poverty.

« My name is Izabayo, and I am the mother of three children. Before the 100 Weeks project, my husband and I lived off the sale of our daily labor. We lived in a very old, small house with our children. Our relationship was very strained because of poverty, and we were constantly in conflict.

Before the project, we had a great deal of difficulty finding food for our children. They ate only once a day, in the evening. Every morning, my husband would go to the gathering place for day laborers to look for work. Sometimes he was lucky enough to find work that paid him between 1,000 and 1,500 Rwandan francs a day, but he often came home empty-handed. As for me, I would go to wealthier families to wash clothes and earn about 1,000 Rwandan francs. Whenever one of us came home without having earned anything, it would spark disputes and tension within the family.

But when I was selected to take part in the 100 Weeks project, and received training and financial support, I decided to go into the business of red sorghum, which I process into black sorghum used to prepare the local beer called 'ikigage.' My husband supports me in this activity, particularly by transporting the sorghum purchased from distant villages."

After 70 weeks in the project, we began building a house. We bought a cow, a plot of land, and a bicycle that my husband uses to transport the sorghum. We also opened an account with a microfinance institution (RIM) for family savings. I thank Caritas for choosing me to take part in this project. The 100 Weeks project brought us not only economic progress, but also family happiness.



Success Story 6. From community savings to agricultural investment: The rise of the TUZAMURANE Group

TUZAMURANE Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC), made up of 25 young people (15 girls and 10 boys) from Rwamagana District, Musha sector, Budahanda cell, is supported by the Gera Ku Ntego (GKN) project. Initially, this group operated as a rotating savings system, but the lack of a shared activity limited its impact. Thanks to support from the GKN project, members were trained in proper SILC group management and adopted the SILC methodology, which incorporates a community service activity carried out collectively by the group and in the group's name, for the benefit of the community.

On May 19, 2025, they built a house for a vulnerable person in partnership with the district, demonstrating their community commitment. This initiative opened up new opportunities for them: the group received a donated greenhouse worth 8,000,000 Frw from the Protestant Churches Association of Rwanda (AEPR), which funds youth projects in Rwamagana, with the group contributing 30% of the cost themselves (2,400,000 RWF). The greenhouse was built on an 8-hectare plot of land leased to TUZAMURANE by Rwamagana District.

With this greenhouse, they began growing vegetables and fruits, applying modern techniques learned from Caritas Kibungo. During their first harvest, they generated 2,200,000 Frw in four months, which encouraged the group to develop other crops and create three permanent jobs (two laborers and one guard).

Building on this success, the group plans to acquire a farm worth 15,000,000 Frw by 2026 to centralize its activities, with the goal that by 2028, each member will become an active investor in their community, thereby contributing to the sustainable improvement of their living conditions.

VII.4. Entrepreneurship and decent jobs among youth and women

During 2025, interventions promoting entrepreneurship and non-agricultural employment supported 48,801 entrepreneurs, mainly youth and women, through an integrated approach combining skills development, financial support, and equipment provision. Beneficiaries, mostly from vulnerable households, were trained at Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) and in production units set up in various parishes and religious congregations, with training costs covered and start-up kits provided to graduates. Short-term training courses (6 to 12 months) were also offered, focused on acquiring technical skills suited to market needs, as well as on accessing information about economic opportunities. All these interventions helped strengthen beneficiaries' economic autonomy and increase their opportunities for socio-economic integration.

Strengthening capacities in information technology

To facilitate beneficiaries' access to productive and decent employment, basic digital skills training was provided. This training focused in particular on identifying job offers, grants, investment opportunities, and scholarships, as well as on accessing information about available opportunities. The majority of those trained were field agents, particularly volunteers (Field Agents and Private Service Providers).

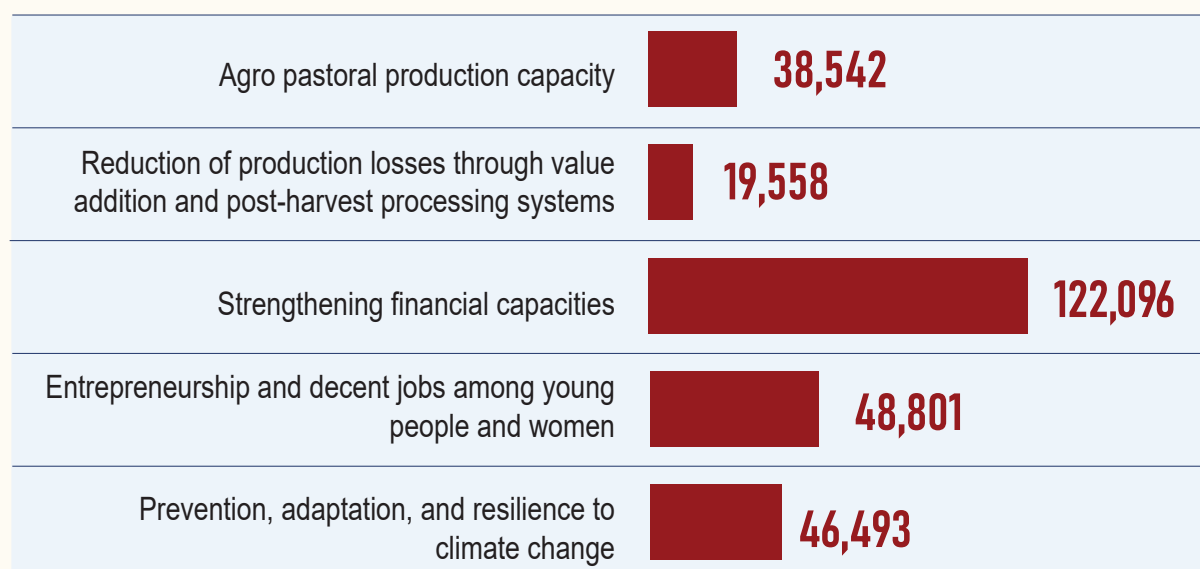
Study visits

Study visits were organized for beneficiaries to strengthen practical learning and exposure to successful economic initiatives. Visits included pig farming operations, animal feed production units, pineapple plantations, and small-scale irrigation systems. These activities helped consolidate technical knowledge, promote the adoption of good practices, and stimulate entrepreneurial spirit.

Peer Education

These mutual support groups allow young rural entrepreneurs to exchange essential experiences, knowledge, and resources. Through WhatsApp groups, they gain easier access to markets, mentorship, and information. These networks foster innovation, peer-to-peer learning, problem-solving, and strengthen collaboration and collective development.

Figure 3. Beneficiaries reached by the Caritas Rwanda Development Department across Strategic Objective 7 (OS7), 2025





Success Story 7. From despair to dignity, the case of Miss Vumiliya Yvette

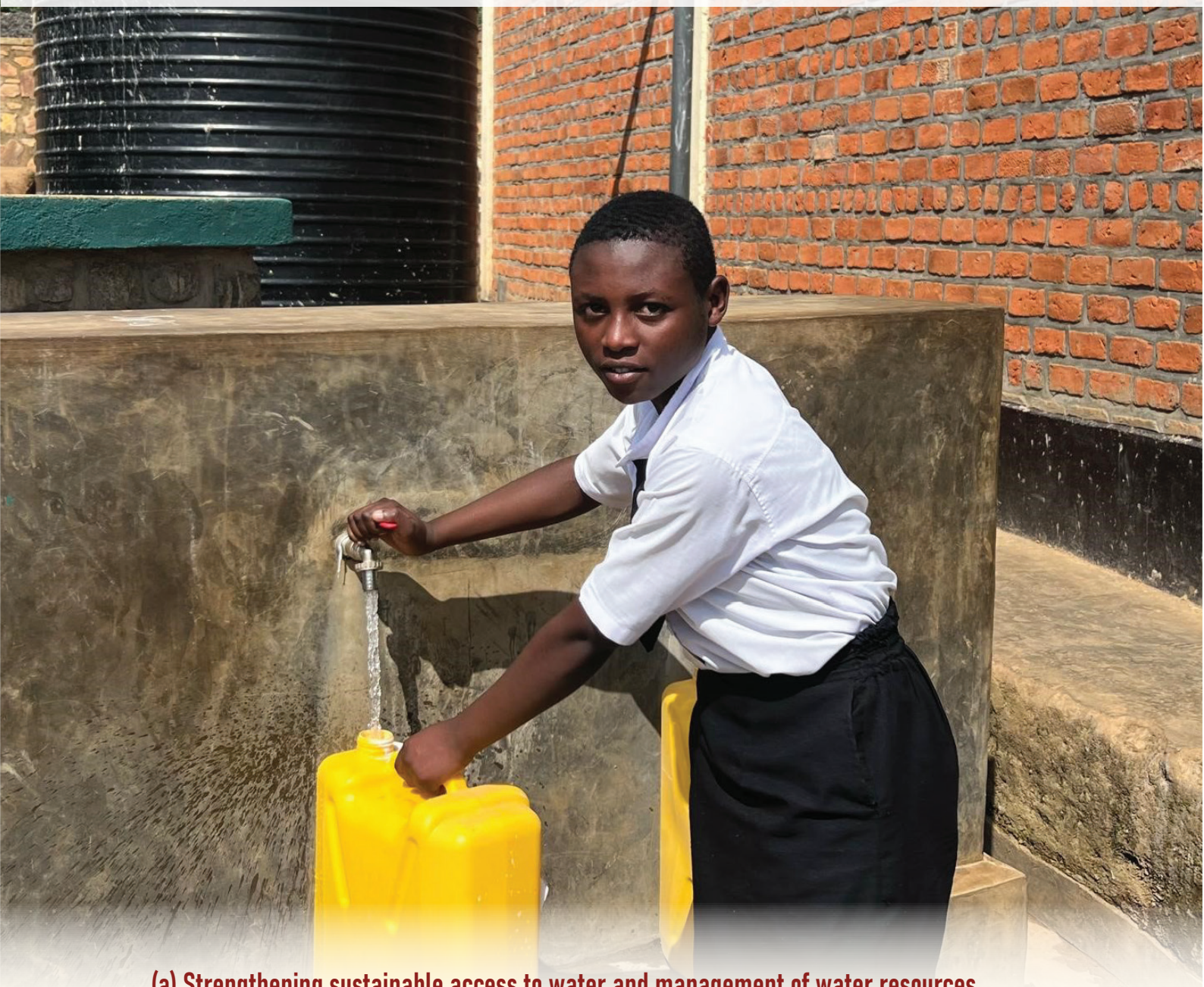
Miss Vumiliya Yvette, trained in welding at VTC Butamwa in 2024, has set up her own welding workshop and now employs several young people. "Thanks to this trade, I found my dignity and the ability to support my family."

"My name is Yvette Vumiliya. I was born in 2006 and I am the third and last child in my family. Because of my family's precarious financial situation, I didn't have the chance to finish secondary school. After failing the O level national exams that would have allowed me to move up to the next level, I stayed at home. Later, the village leader came to our house, conducting a census of young people who had been unable to finish secondary school, in order to offer them a four-month vocational training program, supported by Nyarugenge District.

From December 2023 to January 2024, I was admitted to the Butamwa vocational training center (VTC Butamwa), where I trained in welding. While looking for an internship, I negotiated to get an unpaid internship placement. I saved the internship allowance that I had received. With these savings, along with bonuses received from the workshop, I bought a start-up kit made up of a sander, a drill, and a welding machine. I then started looking for contracts and was earning 7,000 Frw a day. Little by little, saving the money I earned, after six months of saving from my daily income, I was able to buy a second sander and another welding machine. Today, I have two sanders, two welding machines, and a drill in my workshop located in Nyamirambo.

Currently, I earn at least 15,000 Frw a day. I work with private clients and employ two or three people depending on the volume of work. Thanks to my income, I support my mother in providing for the family's needs. Every week, I save 7,000 Frw in the SILC. I'm a member of. My future plan is to buy a plot of land where I will set up my own welding workshop instead of renting and spending money [on rent], and I also intend to increase the number of employees I have."

VII.5. Prevention, adaptation, and resilience to climate change



(a) Strengthening sustainable access to water and management of water resources

A total of 46,493 participants benefited from training in sustainable water resource management, aimed at securing access to water through spring protection, rainwater harvesting, and the rational use of irrigation. In addition to the training, various water supply systems were built or renovated for both domestic use and irrigation. For example, Caritas Kibuye built a new water supply network in the Mutuntu sector, at the Manji primary and secondary school, as well as a community water point providing clean drinking water to 1,750 students (primary and secondary schools) and 1,000 residents of the surrounding community.

Access to drinking water improves hygiene and sanitation and reduces the distance and time residents particularly women and children spend collecting water. In support of these efforts, topographic studies, the digging of water supply channels, and the installation of reservoirs were carried out to support the community's water resources.



(b) Promotion of soil conservation and renewable energy for sustainable development

Furthermore, soil conservation initiatives have been implemented, notably the establishment of progressive terraces and the promotion of agroforestry. These practices contribute to combating erosion, restoring soil fertility, and stabilizing vulnerable slopes. In several cases, fruit trees have also been planted, offering both nutritional benefits and income opportunities.

The promotion of renewable energy, particularly the use of improved cookstoves, has been encouraged, in combination with rational energy management practices. These actions have helped reduce pressure on forest resources, decrease greenhouse gas emissions, and improve household health conditions.

Environmental awareness campaigns have been organized to strengthen and encourage environmental protection, water conservation, disaster management, agroecology, and the use of climate data. These interventions have helped improve the planning and management of climate risks, thereby strengthening the resilience of the communities supported.



Success Story 8. A small farm, a relay point for development: the case of Musabyimana Caritas

MUSABYIMANA Caritas, 53 years old, head of household and mother of six children, resides in the village of Nyamirama (Kibumbwe sector, Nyamagabe district). A beneficiary of the agroforestry promotion project implemented by Caritas Gikongoro since 2024, she has significantly improved her living conditions thanks to the training she received, particularly on agroforestry, seedling production, and nursery management.

Before the intervention, her farm suffered from low fertility and a limited surface area, resulting in insufficient production. Starting in 2024, she planted various agroforestry species on 30 ares, including avocado, papaya, guava, passion fruit (maracuja), and Grevillea trees. To date, certain crops, particularly the papaya and passion fruit, are already generating harvests for family consumption and sale, which have brought her an income of 40,000 Rwf that she then invested in the purchase of a breeding piglet. This animal provides her with organic manure and additional income through breeding services. She also participates in a savings and credit group, further strengthening her ability to provide for her family's needs.

In the medium term, she plans to expand and diversify her agroforestry plantations, as well as acquire a cow in order to increase her production of manure and milk. She emphasizes that the support of Caritas Gikongoro has significantly contributed to the sustainable improvement of her living conditions.

Lessons Learned, Challenges, and Ways Forward

During 2025, many lessons were learned across the different programs of Caritas Rwanda and its network.

VIII.1. Administration and Finance

The exchange of experiences, particularly with Caritas Ruhengeri, made it possible to capitalize on good practices in resource mobilization, confirming that institutional learning and strategic investment are key drivers for ensuring sustainability and organizational resilience.

VIII.2. Social Welfare Program

1. The structures within school Caritas groups play their role in the lives of vulnerable people. Schoolchildren take joy in contributing to the support of their classmates in need, as well as their neighbors.
2. Completing the Caritas structures and the training provided to volunteers yields good results in the life of parish, school, and diocesan Caritas groups.
3. Awareness-raising activities and meetings with representatives of religious congregations have greatly contributed to improved collaboration and reporting at the level of diocesan Caritas groups.
4. The majority of beneficiaries, after being sensitized and mobilized, show a willingness to work and not lose hope. They are receptive to changing their way of life, which drives them to work hard and join savings and credit groups. This awareness has enabled beneficiaries, especially parents, to value their work and resolve their socio-economic problems.
5. Christian solidarity and collaboration with other actors greatly contribute to the socio-economic transformation of parents of children in difficult situations and other vulnerable people.
6. Groups of parents, thanks to awareness-raising efforts, have come to clearly understand that family conflicts seriously harm children's rights and contribute to both family and national poverty.
7. The involvement of both church and local authorities in raising awareness during key moments of the Church calendar and during the month of charity enables strong performance in fundraising, as well as assistance to vulnerable people.;
8. The motivation of volunteers/Caritas facilitators at all levels is a strategy for the success of the month of charity, as it fosters awareness of their volunteer apostolate and helps ensure effective fundraising.

VIII.3. Development Program

1. Economic development incorporating savings and credit, livestock rotation schemes, etc., has proven essential for the development of people with limited means;
2. The integrated development approach with complementary services (economic, entrepreneurial, agropastoral, social, etc.) enables rapid and lasting resilience to be achieved;
3. Capacity building of stakeholders at the local level fosters ownership and the sustainability of interventions.

4. Establishing a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system makes it possible to track participants' progress, identify areas for improvement, and inform future programs.

VIII.4. Health Program

1. Strategic coordination strengthens impact and credibility

Close alignment with the Ministry of Health and technical partners made it possible to optimize resources, avoid duplication, and improve the quality of services provided. This structured coordination strengthened the overall performance of interventions and consolidated Caritas Rwanda's credibility as a reliable actor within the national health system, serving the common good.

2. The integrated and community-based approach fosters sustainable results

The integration of prevention, health promotion, capacity building, and community mobilization has demonstrated its effectiveness in sustainably improving health indicators. The active involvement of communities and local structures strengthened ownership of the actions, improved adherence to services, and consolidated the resilience of beneficiaries, in line with the vision of integral human development championed by Caritas.

3. Results-based management guarantees performance and accountability

Rigorous monitoring of indicators, regular data analysis, and budgetary discipline made it possible to achieve high completion rates while ensuring well-managed financial execution. This results-based approach strengthens institutional accountability and effective resource management to maximize impact for the most vulnerable populations.

4. Institutional resilience is essential in the face of financial shocks and crises

Fluctuations in international aid, particularly the interruption of certain major sources of funding, highlighted the importance of diversifying resources and strengthening internal adaptation mechanisms through strategic planning and the optimization of available resources.

Challenges and Solutions

The table below summarizes the challenges and proposed solutions:

Challenges	Proposed Solution
Administration and Finance	
Insufficient funding relative to demand	Foster fundraising efforts Setting priorities
Staff turnover	Motivating staff
Social Welfare	
Many of the volunteers currently involved are elderly, with a limited ability to actively engage in new forms of mobilization, communication, and on-the-ground action	Raising awareness, mobilizing, and engaging young people in Caritas programs. Or renewing volunteer teams through the proactive involvement of young people, both in parish settings and in educational institutions.
The implementation of the program for children in difficult circumstances, as well as assistance to other vulnerable groups, is often hampered by a limited budget that prevents reaching many participants in need.	Strengthen a collaborative approach with other partners, including advocacy and the referral of participants to the services we provide.
Volunteer turnover delays the preparation of reports and program monitoring in parishes.	Include reporting meetings in future planning.
Some parents' lack of responsibility regarding their children's education	Strengthen awareness and education among parents and the entire community.
Development	
Low utilization of existing infrastructure for storing and preserving agricultural products	Continue to raise awareness among farmers and agricultural cooperatives about the use of storage and drying facilities.
Insufficient information regarding market prices for agricultural products	Ensure the regular dissemination of available information, e.g., e-soko, service providers, etc. to farmers and agricultural cooperatives.
The small number of participants using information technology tools (the Kayko app)	Continue mobilizing young people to use the Kayko app.
Prolonged drought and flooding in the marshes, which destroy crops and professional infrastructure.	Reforestation and agroforestry; manage wetlands; practice small-scale irrigation.
Participants who leave projects/ programs before completing the planned services	Replace staff with individuals whose needs align with the remaining services.

Challenges	Proposed Solution
High demand for financial and technical support to prevent and adapt to climate change	Continue advocacy efforts with partners and organize more community awareness sessions to prevent climate-related hazards.
Torrential rains causing flooding and erosion, drought, etc.	Strengthen the integration of agroecology, community resilience, and techniques to mitigate the effects of drought on crops.
Small size of family farms	• Advocate with individuals who own underutilized land (parishes, local government) • Practice off-soil and off-season farming; promote non-agricultural activities
Young people are not interested in agricultural activities	Mobilize young people to join agricultural associations to support professional farming
High agricultural production costs	• Ensure the rational use of available local resources; • Join agricultural cooperatives for easy access to agricultural inputs and • Advocate for access to inputs
Diseases causing livestock losses	Strengthen veterinary oversight and general hygiene
Enormous needs relative to available resources	Develop local initiatives for financial self-sufficiency and mutual aid
A wait-and-see attitude	Continue efforts to promote self-reliance and strengthen financial capacity
GEC members who fail to repay loans granted by their GECs	Enforce and respect internal regulations and engage local authorities
Insufficient information on existing opportunities	Encourage program participants to form groups and use information technology (join business-oriented WhatsApp groups categorized by sector: agriculture, arts, services, etc.)
Health	
Some instances of non-compliance with the agreement, particularly regarding recruitment, staff transfers, and the role of districts/ sectors in the co-management of FOSAs, are still being observed.	Advocate for the revision of the Convention.

Challenges	Proposed Solution
Shortage of healthcare personnel, particularly in health centers and hospitals located in rural areas. The Ministry of Health assigns staff, but they often refuse to be posted to these regions.	• Advocate for the implementation of a policy/strategy to retain healthcare personnel; • Advocate within Health Committees to review and make decisions regarding rural service allowances (bonuses).
Delays in payment for health services provided to members of the Health Mutual Insurance Fund, which can have a negative impact on the availability of medications (stockouts) in certain health facilities that lack sufficient funds of their own.	• Continue advocating for the collection of receivables related to mutual health insurance (MUSA) and other health insurance plans; • Promote the “capitation” policy in all FOSAs
Insufficient funding at the FOSA level to fulfill their primary mission of “health for all.”	Strengthen mechanisms for sound management, self-financing, and resource mobilization for health facilities.
Some health facilities have outdated infrastructure that no longer meets the standards of the Ministry of Health.	• Make Resource Mobilization Committees operational at the Diocesan Caritas level to support development; • Strengthen partnership strategies to contribute to a health system that is more resilient to future challenges.
The PFN data reporting system is not yet fully operational, which poses a major challenge for effective data management.	Plan and implement a quarterly meeting to exchange information on PFN data and the reporting system between Caritas Rwanda and SNAF at all levels
Reduced external funding and the volatility of development aid have limited operational flexibility, affecting the expansion of certain priority interventions and the consolidation of gains.	Establish a structured strategy for resource diversification and strengthen budget planning focused on high-impact priorities to ensure continuity of care and the dignity of beneficiaries.
Reduced external funding and the volatility of development aid have limited operational flexibility, affecting the expansion of certain priority interventions and the consolidation of gains.	Implement a structured strategy for diversifying resources and strengthen budget planning focused on high-impact priorities to ensure continuity of care and the dignity of beneficiaries.

Operational Planning for 2026

OS	Result	Activities	Target beneficiaries	Estimated budget
1.	Strengthening capacity for resource mobilization and management			
	1.1.	Strengthen partnerships and collaboration with key stakeholders		62,290,000
	1.2.	Strengthen organizational capacity in asset, financial, and human resource mobilization and management		3,539,473,372
	S/T1			3,601,763,372
2.	Raising awareness, mobilizing communities, and building their capacity for economic resilience and humanitarian crises			
	2.1.	Conduct orientation and engagement sessions for pastoral workers and their partners on Caritas' vision, mission, and initiatives	67,708	32,963,000
	2.2	Promote community engagement in caring for vulnerable people through the spirit of solidarity	116,512	29,465,800
	2.3	Promote positive behavior change among supported households toward poverty reduction and community development	113,918	3,914,323,942
	2.4	Strengthen prevention, preparedness, and care strategies for people affected by humanitarian crises	1,346	6,967,000
	S/T2			3,983,719,742
3.	Improve access to and availability of affordable, high-quality preventive, promotional, curative, palliative, and rehabilitative health services			
	3.1.	Improve accessibility, availability, and quality of primary health care services	218,852	22,604,532,449
	3.2.	Strengthen maternal, neonatal, and child health interventions to improve service accessibility, quality, and community demand.	3,329,501	155,699,550
	S/T3			2,360,231,999

OS	Result	Activities	Target beneficiaries	Estimated budget
4.	Ensure the prevention and community-based management of communicable and non-communicable diseases			
	4.1	Strengthen capacities for infectious disease prevention, control, surveillance, and risk management	2,834,238	1,762,327,394
	4.2	Strengthen youth-friendly and targeted health service delivery to improve access to quality reproductive health and infectious disease prevention and treatment services for young people and high-risk groups	42,331	178,224,042
	4.3	Strengthen integrated chronic disease prevention, screening, treatment, palliative care, and rehabilitation services to improve access and quality of care	48,647	80,018,790
	4.4	Strengthen mental health and psychosocial support systems to improve service availability, accessibility, and community demand	6,896	25,433,620
	S/T4			2,020,570,226
5.	To help families make informed and responsible decisions regarding natural family planning methods			
	5.1.	Strengthen demand creation, access, and utilization of quality PFN Naturelle Program services at the FOSA level	283,433	58,560,000
		Strengthen synergy and collaboration with partners involved in the Natural Family Planning (NFP) program	10	940,000
	S/T5			59,500,000
6.	Improve the nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 6, and adolescents, with a focus on the window of opportunity during the first 1,000 days			
	6.1	Strengthen nutrition promotion, prevention, and support interventions to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescents	4,773	328,181,260
	6.2	Strengthen child nutrition interventions to improve the nutritional status of children under six years of age	91,581	82,504,084
	6.3	Strengthen the delivery of quality, inclusive, and equitable early childhood development services for all beneficiaries	742,257	1,055,073,659
	S/T6			1,465,759,003

OS	Result	Activities	Target beneficiaries	Estimated budget
7.	Strengthen the economic capacities and livelihoods of vulnerable people to promote integral and sustainable development			
	7.1	Strengthen the agro-pastoral production capacity of program participants through training, technical support, and sustainable practices	29,424	354,576,850
	7.2	Strengthen post-harvest processing systems to reduce production losses and enhance the value of agricultural products	15,055	251,212,095
	7.3	Strengthen financial literacy, management skills, and access to economic opportunities for program participants	41,740	824,892,400
	7.4	Promote entrepreneurship and expand opportunities for decent and productive employment among young people and women	21,737	431,690,000
	7.5	Strengthen climate change adaptation and resilience capacities of program participants through awareness, training, and sustainable practices	56,917	536,670,720
	S/T7			2,399,042,065
Total Budget			13,491,544,342	



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