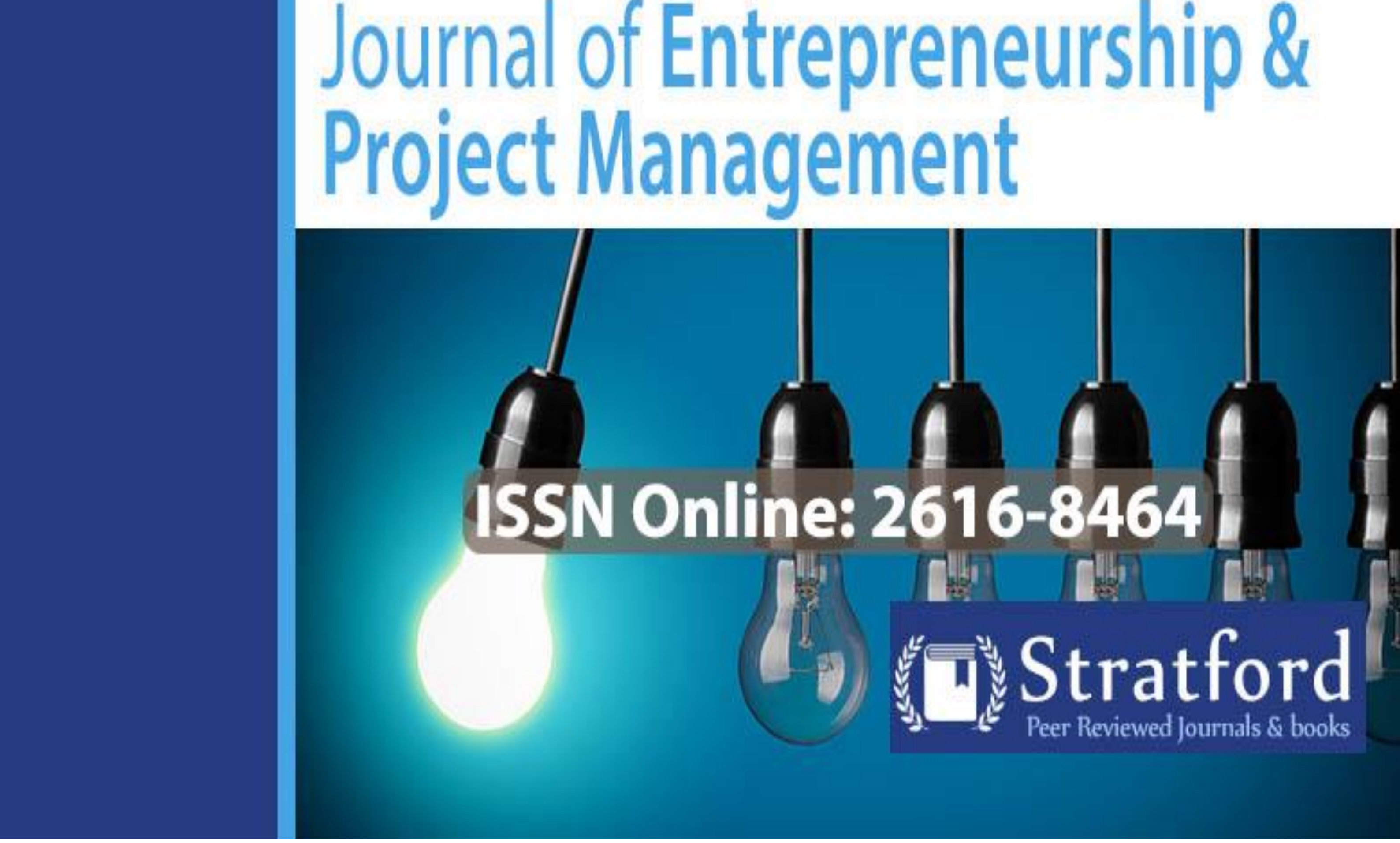

Determining Contribution of Savings and Credit Groups on the Social Welfare Projects in Rural Rwanda. A Case of Umuzabibumwiza Organization, Musanze District

François NIRINGIYIMANA & Dr. BUGINGO Emmanuel

ISSN: 2616-8464

Stratford Peer Reviewed Journals and Book Publishing
Journal of Entrepreneurship & Project Management
Volume 7||Issue 10||Page 41-49 ||October||2023|
Email: info@stratfordjournals.org ISSN: 2616-8464

Determining Contribution of Savings and Credit Groups on the Social Welfare Projects in Rural Rwanda. A Case of Umuzabibumwiza Organization, Musanze District

François NIRINGIYIMANA[1] & Dr. BUGINGO Emmanuel[2]
[1] Master of Project Management, University of Kigali, Musanze, Rwanda
[2] Senior Lecturer, University of Kigali, Musanze, Rwanda

How to cite this article*: NIRINGIYIMANA F., & BUGINGO E. (2023). Determining contribution of savings and credit groups on the social welfare projects in rural Rwanda. A case of Umuzabibumwiza Organization, Musanze District.** ***Journal of Entrepreneurship & Project Management. Vol **7(10) pp. 41-49 https://doi.org/10.53819/81018102t2211**

Abstract

The inadequate access to finance in Rwanda for the rural poor is one of the crucial problems faced despite the government's efforts by prioritizing microfinance as a solution to financial access. Savings and credit groups have been introduced more than 10 years ago in Rwanda to promote access to finance and help poor people to meet their needs and improve household income. Therefore, this study is mainly assessing the contribution of savings and credit groups (SCGs) on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector. Specific objectives are to find out the contribution of Savings in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector; to assess the contribution of Credit facilitation in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector, Musanze District, Rwanda; to analyze the contribution of emergency fund in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector; and to evaluate the contribution of trainings in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector. The research will combine exploratory, descriptive, explanatory and evaluative research design. The primary and secondary data are all sources of data; the study population is 360 members of Umuzabibumwiza organization from Musanze in Musanze Sector while sample size is 190 respondents selected using purposive sampling and simple random sampling techniques. The data collection instruments are documentation, questionnaire, personal observation, focus group discussion, and interview. The researcher computed data using SPSS IBM version 23.0 to deal with statistical data. The coefficient for Savings in SCGs (1.389) indicates that a unit increase in savings within SCGs corresponds to a statistically significant positive increase in Social welfare projects ($p = 0.035$). This implies that higher savings levels within these groups are associated with improved outcomes in social welfare initiatives, underlining the pivotal role that savings play in driving positive change. Emergency fund, with a coefficient of 1.839 ($p = 0.021$), highlights its substantial positive influence on Social welfare projects. This finding indicates that maintaining higher emergency funds within these groups is linked to enhanced social welfare project outcomes, reflecting the vital role of financial preparedness in addressing unforeseen challenges. While Credit facilitation in SCGs possesses a coefficient of 0.401 (p = 0.010), implying a weaker relationship with Social welfare projects, its contribution remains noteworthy. This indicates that while credit facilitation is a factor, its impact might be less pronounced compared to other predictors. Trainings in SCGs, with a coefficient of 1.224 (p = 0.015), also demonstrates a significant positive association with Social welfare projects. This signifies that conducting effective training programs within SCGs contributes positively to the success of social welfare projects, emphasizing the importance of skill development and knowledge enhancement. Umuzabibumwiza should strengthen the credit facilitation processes within SCGs. This can be achieved by establishing clear guidelines for loan disbursement and repayment, ensuring transparent record-keeping, and offering capacity-building programs to enhance members' business skills.

Keywords: *Savings, Credit Groups, Performance, Social Welfare, Projects*

1. Introduction

In Rwanda, inadequate access to finance for the rural poor is one of the crucial problems faced despite the government's efforts by prioritizing microfinance as a solution to financial access. The World Bank reports on Rwanda (2014) displays that missing out to opportunity and capital among the world of poor often gives rise to poverty. According to MINECOFIN (2017) one of the objectives of EDPRS1 was to reduce the number of the people below the poverty line from 60% in 2000 to 30% in 2015, the poverty reduction strategy still has to work hard as the majority of the poor are greatly penalized and face barriers in obtaining funds for improving day to day life thereby able to engage in the economic activities and to join the social networks.

Savings and credit groups have been introduced more than 10 years ago in Rwanda to promote access to finance and help poor people to meet their needs and improve household income. However, there is no quantitative evidence that shows the effects of membership to Cooperatives for Savings and Loans on economic empowerment and no clear indications on how loans from Cooperatives for Savings and Loans promote household investment and whether these investment results into projects (MINECOFIN, 2013).

Similarly, non-governmental organizations and religious institutions in Rwanda responded to these challenges by creating and supporting Savings and credit groups in order to improve the welfare of the members. As a result, about 72% of adults (around 4.2 million individuals) use informal mechanisms in accessing financial services (Aghion and Durlauf, 2015).

The current research intends systematically to investigate how savings and credit groups as one of the solutions to financial access and poverty reduction that should be promoted to strengthen the performance of social welfare projects in Rwanda. This study therefore aims to assess how Cooperatives for Savings and Loans contribute to performance of social welfare projects of Musanze Sector, Musanze District, Rwanda.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are divided into two categories including general objective, and specific objectives.

General objective

The main purpose of this study is for assessing the contribution of savings and credit groups (SCGs) on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector, Musanze District, Rwanda.

Specific objectives

- To find out the contribution of Savings in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector.

- To assess the contribution of Credit facilitation in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector.
- To analyze the contribution of emergency fund in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector.
- To evaluate the contribution of trainings in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector.

1.3 Research Hypotheses

This study verified null (Ho) hypotheses as follows:

Ho1: There is no significant contribution of Savings in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector.

Ho2: There is no significant contribution of Credit facilitation in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector.

Ho3: There is no significant contribution of emergency fund in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector.

Ho4: There is no significant contribution of trainings in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector.

2. Literature review

2.1 Conceptual Review

Under this section, the researcher reviewed the theoretical literature through the description and explanation of key concepts.

Saving and Credit Groups (SCGs)

According to Black (2015), stated that saving and Credit Groups (SCGs) is an approach used to build the capacity of local communities to cope with multiple challenges associated with poverty: e.g., lack of assets, insufficient household income, and few opportunities to facilitate in the financial sector. This approach builds on community-based savings-groups (SGs) by helping poor families to recover, protect, and grow their assets through savings, loans, and emergency funds. However, saving and Credit-Groups (SCGs) goes further with financial and non-financial educational services to assist individuals and groups to protect and grow their assets, diversify and expand income generating activities and improve health and capacity to participate in economic development. Saving and Credit-Groups (SCGs) are defined as small member-managed entities in local communities that voluntarily mobilize their own savings, provide loans to members with interest, as well offer social support out of a Social Fund for members in distress. Saving and Credit-Groups (SCGs) are registered at the Cell level and involve 15 to 25 members through a process of self-selection (Global communities-Rwanda guideline, 2013).

Saving facilities

Saving means different things to different people. To some, it means putting money in the bank. For others, it means putting money into a retirement account or purchasing stocks. However, in the eyes of economists, saving can only imply one thing: reducing one's current use of a fixed quantity of resources in order to increase one's future consumption of those resources. According to Kotlikoff and Scott (2014), the definition of saving is the decision to defer consumption and store this deferred consumption in some form of asset. Putting money away from one's regular income with the intention of using it later is known as saving, and the flow of resources acquired in this manner over time is known as savings. Increases in cash, stocks, or bank account balances are all acceptable ways to save money. Individuals' propensity to save is influenced by a number of factors, including their income expectations,

Stratford Peer Reviewed Journals and Book Publishing
Journal of Entrepreneurship & Project Management
Volume 7||Issue 10||Page 41-49 ||October||2023|
Email: info@stratfordjournals.org ISSN: 2616-8464

the rate of interest, and the degree to which they value future spending above current expenditure.

Credit facilities

Credit is considered to be an essential input to increase agricultural productivity, mainly land and labour. Credit is widely considered to reduce poverty through increasing incomes and family employment. Credit enables poor people to overcome their liquidity constraints and undertake some investments, especially in improved farm technology and inputs, thereby leading to increase to increased agricultural production (Adugna and Hiedhues, 2010). Furthermore, having access to credit aids the poor in maintaining consistent spending even during tough times (Binswanger & Khandker, 2015). Credit maintains the productive capacity of poor rural households. World Bank (2018) also observed that improved consumption is an investment in the productivity of the labour force.

Performance of Social Welfare Projects

Different authors have put forward difference views concerning the role of saving and credit-Groups. The investigation relied on how saving and credit-Groups are helpful in changing the welfare of its members in order to attain the objectives of savings and credit-saving and credit-Groups that are to improve performance of social welfare projects for members by increasing their income through increased access to credits. The national Strategy of Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) with regard to income poverty reduction in rural areas, emphasize on increasing access to rural micro-financial services for subsistence farmers, particularly targeting youth and women and promotion and sustain community-based Savings and credit-schemes such as saving and credit-Groups and revolving funds as well as strengthening fund for cooperative and other farmer's organizations. Given the history of dominant government lead cooperative development and the recent fundamental policy changes, only a tentative synoptic description of the role of saving and credit Groups play in performance of social welfare projects by reducing the poverty reduction are attempted.

Financing rural farmers has been further diminished by the financial sector reforms. Banking services are focused on the high valued end of the, market in urban centres due to financial viability considerations. The roles of savings and Credit-groups in giving banking-services particularly in the rural-areas is now more imperative than before. Provision and facilitation of banking services to the rural poor contribute poverty reduction among the rural communities (Sizya, 2001).

2.2. Theoretical Review

This section presents the theories related to the variables and views of the study, as follows:

Saving and Asset-Accumulation Theory

The concept of saving and asset-accumulation techniques was established by Beverly et al., 2011. These researchers categorize the process of wealth creation into three stages; down begin, people must reduce their consumption down below their salaries by either shifting some of their current spending habits to savings or bringing in more money. Second, resources may be changed from one easy-to-spent form (such as cash) to another (such as resources in a bank account), making the former more difficult to spend. Finally, people need to keep their savings by not giving in to temptations to spend them. These stages are referred to as (1) saving, (2) depositing, and (3) maintaining assets. Next, Beverly suggests that there are two huge types-of strategies, psychological and behavioral: Psychological strategies are grounded in an individual's conceptual understanding of her resource flows and savings goals and self-imposed mental constraints for making deposits and maintaining assets. Behavioral economics refers to the study and implementation of techniques for altering consumer behavior and financial transaction practices.

Six distinct strategy classes emerge when the two broad categories are applied to the three levels of asset accumulation. The five strategies are: (1) psychological-methods for saving (e.g., mentally designating earnings from a second job as savings); (2) behavioral-strategies for saving (e.g., reducing consumption); (3) psychological methods for saving (e.g., viewing deposits into savings as obligatory); (4) behavioral-strategies for depositing (e.g., setting up direct deposit of paychecks into savings accounts); and (5) psychological approaches to sustain possessions (e.g., adopting rules-of-thumb about the uses)

Finance-Growth Theory

The study envisaged to use Finance-Growth Theory, which was developed by Serrao *et al.*, (2012). It was used to study the accessibility and impact of financial inclusion. This refers to being served by the financial sector' as an individual. When he/she does not use financial products or services would be regarded as being financially excluded (FinScope, 2012). The theory indicates that lack of access to finance is a critical factor responsible for persistent income inequality and a slower growth. Therefore, access to safe, easy and affordable origin of money is recognized as a prerequisite for accelerating growth and reducing income disparities and poverty. As, it was applied to this study, the theory holds that independent variables were Affordability, Availability, and Effectiveness of Financial-Services to influence or explain the dependent variable expansion of marginalized financial inclusion. Because of affordable interest rate, proximity of access point, wider choice and frequent use of financial-services were attractive to members of SCAs for their welfare.

The Social Wealth Theory

The Social Wealth Theory emanates from Social Capital Theory developed by Putnam (1993) which is the institutions, the relationships, the attitudes and values that govern interactions among people and contribute to economic and social development. According to Basargekar (2010), social capital is the abilities of people to worktogether towards resolving community or social issues and promote equitable access to benefits of development. Because of this, Social Wealth Theory may be seen as an instrument of wellbeing among individuals, which also influences their surroundings and community, for better or worse, depending on the team's collective activity (Rankin, 2002).

3. Research methodology

Population of the study and sample size

This study involved 360 members of Umuzabibumwiza organization from Musanze Sector who are active for the previous. The researcher presumed that those members would have been well established to provide the required information included by SCGs in public works, financial service and direct support.

This study adopted a confidentiality level of 95%. It applied the formula of Taro Yamane (1967) to determine the sample size of this study.

$n = \frac{N}{1+N*(e^2)}$ **n** = sample size **N** = population **e** = margin error

$n = \frac{360}{1+360*(0.05^2)}$ =190

In order to select 190 respondents, the research used a combination of purposive sampling and simple random sampling. The purposive sampling conducted using the lists from the leaders. The researcher pointed women and men through purposive sampling. Simple random sampling giving each person equal probability to be selected applied by pointing randomly

Stratford Peer Reviewed Journals and Book Publishing
Journal of Entrepreneurship & Project Management
Volume 7||Issue 10||Page 41-49 ||October||2023|
Email: info@stratfordjournals.org ISSN: 2616-8464

women and men respondents.

Instruments of Data Collection

Documentation Review

The researcher read different reports, articles and documentation. Those documents contained theoretical, and empirical-literature on the topic together with statistical data related to the number of working conditions, the payroll, loans disbursement and other relevant information.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was elaborated by the researcher in order to facilitate respondents giving easily information in a confidential way. The questionnaire does not need to mention the name of the respondent and this facilitated easy information delivery. The questionnaire designed in English language, and translate it into Kinyarwanda to facilitate easy response without intervention of interpreters, because the respondents are familiar with Kinyarwanda language. The questionnaire administrated to a population of beneficiaries distributed as the following the financial services. No questionnaire administrated to leaders. They involved in interview and focus group discussions.

Structured Interview

Interview instrument been necessary to collect data from the side of SCGs beneficiaries, local administrative leaders, staff in charge. The researcher prepared questions for interview and administrate them to interviewees on the first- day. The researcher conducted interview respecting the order of the questions as designed.

The researcher only asked questions that figure on the questionnaire administrated before for preparing interviewees. The researcher interviewed SCGs beneficiaries where women and men taken randomly from all components; the researcher interviewed also the executive-secretary of Musanze-District, the administrative staff in charge of social affairs.

Data processing and Data analysis

The data collected by the researcher was in raw form, and it needed to be edited, organized and analyzed. The collected data required to be processed in order to produce information targeted by the research. After well organizing the data, the researcher computed using SPSS IBM version 23.0 to deal with statistical data.

4. Research findings

Table 1 Correlations

		Savings in SCGs	Credit facilitation in SCGs	Emergency fund	Trainings in SCGs	Social welfare projects
Savings in SCGs	Pearson Correlation	1	.958**	.965**	.965**	.722**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N		190	190	190	190
Credit facilitation in SCGs	Pearson Correlation		1	.982**	.988**	.711**
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.000	.000	.000
	N			190	190	190
Emergency fund	Pearson Correlation			1	.993**	.719**
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000
	N				190	190
Trainings in SCGs	Pearson Correlation				1	.714**
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.000
	N					190
Social welfare projects	Pearson Correlation					1
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N					190

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Field data, August 2023

The findings presented in Table 1 provide a comprehensive overview of the effect among various variables within the context of Savings and Credit Groups (SCGs) and their influence on social welfare projects. The Pearson correlation coefficients displayed in the Correlations table shed light on the degree of association between Savings in SCGs, Credit facilitation in SCGs, Emergency fund availability, Trainings in SCGs, and social welfare projects. Notably, both Savings in SCGs and Credit facilitation in SCGs exhibit positive correlations with social welfare projects ($r = 0.722$, $p = 0.000<0.05$, and $r = 0.711$, $p = 0.000<0.05$, respectively). These findings underscore the significance of well-structured savings mechanisms and effective credit facilitation in contributing positively to the success of social welfare projects. Moreover, the correlation between Emergency fund availability and social welfare projects is also noteworthy, with Emergency fund demonstrating a significant positive association ($r = 0.719$, $p = 0.000<0.05$). Additionally, Trainings in SCGs show a positive correlation ($r = 0.714$, $p = 0.000<0.05$) with social welfare projects, further supporting the importance of training programs in enhancing the outcomes of these projects. These correlations support the argument that a well-structured savings mechanism and effective credit facilitation can lead to increased investment in social welfare projects, aligning with the objectives outlined in the National Strategy of Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). Overall, the results from this correlation matrix underscore the interplay between different variables in the SCGs framework and their collective impact on the effectiveness of social welfare projects. The findings supported by Dean *et al.* (2017). The research on savings-led microfinance programs emphasizes that encouraging community-based microfinance organizations enhances the well-being of individuals and households. The positive impacts on home business outcomes and women's empowerment indicate an improved ability to manage unexpected financial setbacks and enhance overall social welfare.

Table 2 Model Summary on social welfare projects

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.728[a]	.530	.520	9.89615

a. Predictors: (Constant), Trainings in SCGs, Savings in SCGs, Credit facilitation in SCGs, Emergency fund

Source: Field data, August 2023

The findings presented in Table 2 offer valuable observations into the effect of predictors, namely Trainings in SCGs, Savings in SCGs, Credit facilitation in SCGs, and Emergency fund, and their collective effect on the dependent variable, social welfare projects. The correlation coefficient (R) of 0.728 indicates a moderate positive linear of the predictors on the outcome of social welfare projects. This indicates that as the values of the predictors increase, the social welfare projects tend to exhibit a positive trend. Furthermore, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.53, which implies that approximately 53% of the variability observed in social welfare projects can be attributed to the joint influence of the predictors considered in the model. This indicates a substantial level of explanatory power of the model.

It's noteworthy that the predictors collectively contribute to a meaningful portion of the variation in social welfare projects' outcomes. The findings supported by Chineka and Mtetwa (2021). The study conducted in Zimbabwe indicates that savings and credit systems (SCSs) are crucial for the financial well-being of low-income families. One of the key findings is that SCSs provide access to capital for members, allowing them to meet

Stratford Peer Reviewed Journals and Book Publishing
Journal of Entrepreneurship & Project Management
Volume 7||Issue 10||Page 41-49 ||October||2023|
Email: info@stratfordjournals.org ISSN: 2616-8464

emergency needs such as medical expenses and basic requirements. This implies that having an emergency fund within SCSs contributes to improving members' ability to cope with unexpected financial challenges and thus enhances their social welfare at Musanze Sector.

Table 3 ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20438.243	4	5109.561	52.174	.000[b]
	Residual	18117.757	185	97.934		
	Total	38556.000	189			

a. Dependent Variable: Social welfare projects
b. Predictors: (Constant), Trainings in SCGs, Savings in SCGs, Credit facilitation in SCGs, Emergency fund

Source: Field data, August 2023

Table 3 presents the analysis of variance (ANOVA) results for the regression model assessing the effect of the predictor variables (Trainings in SCGs, Savings in SCGs, Credit facilitation in SCGs, Emergency fund) on the dependent variable, Social welfare projects. ANOVA helps determine whether there is a statistically significant effect of predictor variables on the dependent variable. The ANOVA results show that the regression model as a whole is statistically significant ($F = 52.174$, $p < 0.05$). This indicates that at least one of the predictor variables significantly contributes to explaining the variability in the dependent variable, Social welfare projects at Musanze Sector. The ANOVA results not only provide statistical validation for the effect of the predictor variables on Social welfare projects but also resonate with Nakaye (2011)'s exploration of the impact of factors on savings behavior. Both perspectives underscore the significance of sensitization and the importance of these predictor variables in driving positive outcomes and shaping the success of initiatives aimed at improving social welfare.

5. Conclusion

This study sheds light on how Savings and Credit Groups (SCGs) impact social welfare projects in Musanze Sector. The study aimed to explore the links between various factors and social welfare outcomes. The findings hold significant implications for community development and efforts to alleviate poverty. The first objective assessed how Savings in SCGs contribute to social welfare projects. The analysis indicated a strong positive connection, indicating that these savings mechanisms play a vital role in empowering communities and driving projects that improve the well-being of individuals and families. Moving to the second objective, the study examined the role of Credit facilitation in SCGs. The results demonstrated a meaningful positive relationship, indicating that access to credit and loans through SCGs has a tangible impact on improving socio-economic conditions. The third objective delved into the importance of emergency funds and financial education within SCGs. The findings highlighted their notable influence on social welfare projects, emphasizing the necessity for comprehensive financial education programs and strategies to address unexpected challenges. Lastly, the fourth objective centered on the effect of trainings within SCGs. The outcomes underscored a positive connection between trainings and social welfare projects, emphasizing the value of building skills and fostering capacity development. The hypothesis testing confirmed the expected positive associations between these variables and social welfare projects, indicating that SCGs can serve as catalysts for community-driven development. Based on these findings, it is recommended that Musanze District not only continue supporting existing SCGs but also consider expanding their reach to further harness their potential.

6. Recommendations

Umuzabibumwiza should strengthen the credit facilitation processes within SCGs. This can be achieved by establishing clear guidelines for loan disbursement and repayment, ensuring transparent record-keeping, and offering capacity-building programs to enhance members' business skills.

Umuzabibumwiza should prioritize the provision of comprehensive and relevant training programs within SCGs. Collaborating with local experts and organizations can enhance the quality of training content.

Further research could explore on impact social welfare projects within Savings and Credit Groups (SCGs) on poverty reduction in Musanze District. Investigating the influence of government policies on the effectiveness of SCGs in promoting community welfare in Rwanda.

References

Aghion, P., & Durlauf, S. (2015). Handbook of Economic Growth. *Volume 1A, 1st Edition. Elsevier-North Holland Publishing Company: Amsterdam.1138pp*

Bakari, V., Magesa, R., and Akidda, S. (2014). *Mushrooming Village Community Banks in Tanzania: Is it really making a difference. International Journal of Innovation and Scientific Research*. 6 (2): 127-135

Beck, M. (2012). *Impact of Accumulating Savings and Credit Associations on Child Well-Being: Evidence from World Vision Groups in Mozambique.* Dissertation for Award of M.A Degree at the Philipps-Universität Marburg: Germany. 105pp.

Belz, F. M. &Peattie, K. (2019). Sustainability Marketing: A Global perspective. *John Wiley & Sons. New York. 306pp*

Benda, C. (2013). Community Rotating Savings and Credit Associations as an Agent of well-being: a case study from northern Rwanda. Oxford University. *Community Development Journal*, 48 (2): 232-247.doi: 10.1093/cdj/bss039

Dean, J., Schaffner, J. & Smith, S. (2015). *Attacking poverty in the developing world – Christian Practitioners and Academics in Collaboration*. Waynesboro: Authentic Books. New York. 107pp

Gugerty, M. K. (2015). *You Can't Save Alone: Commitment in Rotating Savings and Credit Associations in Kenya.* Publishes: Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs University of Washington, USA. 31pp

Kabuya, I. F. (2015). The Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs): Unregistered Sources of Credit in Local Communities, *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science.* 20 (8): 95-98

Njangiru, M. J. Maingi J., & Muathe, S.M.A. (2014). Loan Repayment and Sustainability of Government Funded Micro-Credit Initiatives in Muranga District, Kenya. *International Journal of Business and Social Sciences*. 5 (10): 1-16

Rutherford, S. (2018). *The Economics of Poverty: How Poor People Manage Their Money. Corporation for Enterprise Development*. North Capital Street NE. Washington D.C. 14pp.

Scholte, W. F. & Alastair, K. A. (2014). *Social capital and mental health: connections and complexities in contexts of post conflict recovery*. Intervention. 12 (2): 210 - 218

Schrieder, G. & Cuevas, C.E.C. (1992). *Informal financial groups in Cameroon. In Adams, D.W., and Fitchett, D.H. (Eds.) Informal Finance in Low- Income Countries*. Westview Press: Boulder. pp. 43-56