AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN RWANDA
Case Study Of Rural Sector Support Project at Nyamiyaga Sector in Kamonyi District

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MARCH 2018
DECLARATION

This research thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or for any other award.

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Supervisor (s) Declaration

I confirm that the work reported in this research project was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

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DEDICATION

This research thesis is dedicated to my beloved husband Joris Mbonimpa, my children Karl Kenan Rugumya, Matteo Mbonimpa and Liora Page Mbonimpa for their support.
AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to God the Almighty for it is by his grace that I managed to do this research proposal. I profoundly acknowledged the guidance and encouragement from my supervisor Mr Yobes Makori whose support all the way, has brought me to this success. I sincerely thank my husband, my family members, my neibours for their support and encouragement right from the inception of my Masters course. I would like also to thank all students of Master of Social and Development studies and the respondents who cooperated with me through discussions and exchanging ideas while carrying out this research.

God bless you all.
ABSTRACT

The research proposal was entitled agricultural projects and community development. The general objective of this study is to examine the role played by agricultural project on community development. The specific objectives are: To investigate the assistance of RSSP in enhancing development in Kamonyi District, to examine the benefits of RSSP to beneficiaries in Kamonyi district and to analyze the challenges that faced beneficiaries of RSSP in Kamonyi district. The present study is useful to identify basic information on the contribution of RSSP project alleviate poverty. The study enables the decision makers to make related policies and take appropriated measures. Likewise, local authorities are enabled to get the best mechanisms to maintain achievements and to ensure the project’s sustainability. The research design used by the researcher were descriptive design where the researcher analyzed the data quantitatively in terms of numerical information given by the respondents. The targeted population is 2357 beneficiaries of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) phase II. To get the sample size, the researcher used simple random sampling technique. Data collection were done by use of questionnaire as a technique of data collection while descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis and reporting. Data were analyzed and interpreted using frequencies, percentages, and correlation coefficient of responses. Based on the research findings presented in chapter four, RSSP has been very helpful in a number of ways; people in Kamonyi district have been able to improve on their way of living, they are able to take their children to school, they are able to buy health insurance, they got incomes, they got employment, they are able to have nutritious foods which prevent diseases, they got markets for their production and savings, and so many others and and this is due to the introduction of RSSP project in the area. The project is very helpful in the area and recommended that RSSP be extended at low levels of the districts.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION .................................................................................................................. ii

DEDICATION ................................................................................................................. iii

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS ................................................................................................. iv

ABSTRACT ..................................................................................................................... v

TABLE OF CONTENTS ................................................................................................. vi

LIST OF TABLES ........................................................................................................... xi

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS ............................................................ xii

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS .................................................................................. xiii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION ................................................................................ 1

1.0. Introduction ............................................................................................................. 1

1.1. Background of the Study ....................................................................................... 1

1.2. Problem Statement ................................................................................................. 3

1.3. Objectives of Study ............................................................................................... 4

1.3.1. General Objective ............................................................................................... 5

1.3.2. Specific Objectives ............................................................................................. 5

1.4. Research Questions ............................................................................................... 5

1.5. Significance of the Study ....................................................................................... 5

1.6. Limitations of the Study ......................................................................................... 6

1.7. Scope of the Study ................................................................................................ 6

1.7.1. Content scope .................................................................................................... 6

1.8. Organization of the Study .................................................................................... 7
## CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0. Introduction ................................................................. 8

2.1. Theoretical Literature ......................................................... 8

2.1.1 Agricultural Projects overview ............................................ 9

2.1.2 Agricultural projects in Rwanda ........................................... 10

2.1.3 Rwanda economic profile .................................................. 11

2.1.5 Role of agriculture on poverty reduction .............................. 13

2.1.6. Distribution of Poverty and Extreme Poverty by District .......... 15

2.1.8 Rwanda Rural Sector Support Programme ............................. 17

i. General overview ............................................................... 17

2.1.9 Types of agriculture ......................................................... 18

2.1.10. Factors influencing agriculture production ........................ 19

2.1.11. Indicators of living ....................................................... 20

2.1.12. Community socio-economic development ......................... 22

2.2. Empirical Literature ........................................................... 24

2.3. Critical Review and Research Gap identification ...................... 26

2.4 Theoretical framework ........................................................ 27

2.5. Conceptual framework ....................................................... 28

2.6 Summary ............................................................................. 29

## CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction ................................................................. 30

3.1 Research Design .............................................................. 30
3.2. Target population

3.3. Sample design

3.3.1. Sample size

3.3.2. Sampling technique

3.4. Data collection methods

3.4.1. Data collection instruments

3.4.2. Administration of data collection instruments

3.4.3. Validity and reliability

3.5. Data analysis procedures

3.5.1. Descriptive statistics

3.5.2. Inferential statistics

3.6. Ethical considerations

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Introduction

4.1. Demographic Description of Respondent

4.1.1. Sex of Respondents

4.1.2. The Age of Respondent

4.1.3. Marital Status of Respondent

4.1.4. Education level of respondent

4.1.5. Number of people living in respondent household

4.1.6. Experience by time in years working with RSSP as project beneficiaries

4.2. Presentation of Findings
4.2.1. Kind of assistance beneficiaries received from RSSP .........................40
4.2.2. Contribution of RSSP selected seed the increase of production .................41
4.2.3. The importance of training in crops intensification ..................................42
4.2.4. Contribution of RSSP on poverty reduction in respondent’s household ......43
4.2.5. Annual Income before RSSP ...........................................................................43
4.2.6. Annual income while working with RSSP .....................................................44
4.2.7. Contribution of RSSP to help beneficiaries toward health insurance ..........46
4.2.8. Contribution of RSSP to their beneficiaries to build their house ..............46
4.2.9. The role played by RSSP toward financial services .................................47
4.2.10. Contribution of RSSP to education, technical and financial support ........48
4.2.11. Contribution of RSSP to the increase in beneficiaries’ savings ..............48
4.2.12. Contribution of RSSP toward a good nutrition which prevents diseases .49
4.2.13. Contribution of RSSP to the increase in purchasing power .....................50
4.2.14. Challenges faced by beneficiaries of RSSP .............................................51
4.2.15. Solutions to Agriculture challenge .........................................................51
4.2.16. Suggestions of respondents to RSSP toward productive agriculture .......51
4.3. Summary of data analysis ............................................................................51

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..54

5.0. Introduction .....................................................................................................54

5.1. Summary of Findings ....................................................................................54

5.1.1. Assistance of RSSP in enhancing community socio development in
kamonyi District ..................................................................................................54
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2. The benefits of RSSP to beneficiaries in Kamonyi District</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3. Challenges faced by beneficiaries of RSSP in Kamonyi District</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2. Conclusions</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3. Recommendations</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4. Suggestion for further study</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDICES</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDICE 1: DATA COLLECTION LETTER FROM MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY RWANDA</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDICE 2: APPROVABLE LETTER FROM RSSP (Acceptance Letter)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDICE 3: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX 4. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF TABLES

Table 4. 1: Distribution of respondent by Sex .................................................. 36
Table 4. 2: Distribution of respondent by age group ............................................. 36
Table 4. 3: Distribution of respondents by marital status ..................................... 37
Table 4. 4: Distribution of Respondents by education Level .................................. 38
Table 4. 5: Description of respondents by number of people living in his/ her household .......................................................................................................................... 38
Table 4. 6: Description of respondents by time working with RSSP as project beneficiaries ....................................................................................................................... 39
Table 4. 7: Descriptive Statistics on kind of assistance beneficiaries received from RSSP ............................................................................................................................ 40
Table 4. 8: The contribution of RSSP selected seed to the increase of production ...... 41
Table 4. 9: Descriptive statistics on how respondent gain from training in crops intensification .................................................................................................................. 42
Table 4. 10: Contribution of RSSP to the increase of employment ............................ 43
Table 4. 11: Descriptive Statistics on annual income before RSSP ............................. 44
Table 4. 12: Descriptive Statistics of Current annual income with RSSP .................. 45
Table 4. 14: Descriptive statistics to RSSP support toward respondent house ............ 47
Table 4. 15: Descriptive statistics on support of RSSP to open bank account .......... 47
Table 4. 16: RSSP’s activities to expand the education opportunities ....................... 48
Table 4. 17: The Contribution of RSSP to the Increase in beneficiaries’ savings ...... 49
Table 4. 18: Contribution of RSSP toward a good nutrition ..................................... 49
Table 4. 19: Contribution of RSSP to the increase of purchasing power ................. 50
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYM</th>
<th>ABBREVIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>GAFSP</td>
<td>Global Agriculture and Food Security Program</td>
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<td>HDI</td>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agriculture Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDCs</td>
<td>Least Developed Countries</td>
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<td>LUC</td>
<td>Land Use Consolidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINAGRI</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry</td>
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<td>NISR</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics</td>
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<td>RAB</td>
<td>Rwanda Agriculture Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSSP</td>
<td>Rural Sector Support Project</td>
</tr>
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<td>SSA</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Community development: This refers to a process where community development members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems.

Community economique development: community economic development has been defined as an inclusive and participatory process by which communities initiate and generate their own multiple bottom-line solutions to economic problems by Stabilizing local economies, Creating long-term employment, Contributing to the health of the natural environment, Building on local resources and capacities and Increasing community control and ownership.

Poverty: This is the inability to attain a minimal standards of living, refers to forms of economic, social and psychological deprivation occurring among people lacking

Project: A project is a series of complex, connected activities with a common purpose. It is also defined as a sequence of unique, complex and connected activities having one goal or purpose and that must be completed by a specific time, within budget and according to specification. It also refers to the organization of people as well as other resources brought together to meet specific objectives within a determined period of time by carrying out a set of planned activities. In this study, a project will be Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) operate in Kamonyi district.

Rural development: rural development is defined as the process of improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people in rural areas

Rural Sector Support Project: It is a project initiated by the government of Rwanda and executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in Rwanda. RSSP support the community based group to increase agricultural productivity of organized farmers in marshlands and hillsides, and strengthen their participation in market based value chains. The project aims to revitalize the rural economy and improving the quality
of life of the rural poor through increased transfer of technical and financial resources for sustainable rural development.

**Socio-economic development**: Socio-economic development is the relationship between economic activity and social life. The New Partnership for Africa’s Development, socio-economic development is the continuous improvement in the well-being and in the standard of living of the people. This includes access to quality education, better healthcare, decent housing, safe drinking water and good sanitation, as well as equitable distribution of a nation’s wealth. Socio economic development is measured with indicators such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment.
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the study based on the following subheadings; the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research objectives, the research questions, the significance of the study, the scope of the study and its limitations.

1.1. Background of the Study

Agriculture is the basic source of food supply of all the countries of the World, whether underdeveloped, developing or even developed. Raising supply of food by agricultural sector has, therefore, great importance for economic growth of a developing country. “Agriculture is the most important sector of the African economy and will have to be engine out of poverty. It accounts for 65% of the continent’s employment and 75% of its domestic trade” (UN industrial Development Organization 2012). The ultimate measure of progress, however, is the wellbeing of people. And Africa’s recent growth has not done nearly as much as it should to reduce poverty and hunger, or improve health and education.

According to the Food and Agriculture organization (FAO), Report (2008), thirty-four of the forty-nine LDCs are found in Africa. In most of the countries, the majority of the population lives in the rural area and highly depends on agriculture and related activities for their means of subsistence and development. Due to this, agriculture has remained the most important sector to the overall growth and development of African economies (Birchall, 2004).

The development of agriculture is a prerequisite for rural development. Agriculture is crucial for Rwanda’s growth and reduction of poverty. According to the Rwanda
Agriculture in Rwanda constitutes the main economic activity for the rural households and remains their main source of income. Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) precises that agricultural growth in low income countries is essential to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of halving the number of people in extreme poverty and cutting hunger in half by 2015.

The government of Rwanda is committed to reduce poverty and this requires people’s participation. Many Rural development projects are supporting by the government. Different projects are now seeking to hire dedicated staff for community development and procure support organizations to focus on community mobilization, group development, gender integration, and link with savings mobilization and credit (MINAGRI 2011).

Rwanda is a landlocked country. Considered to be among the smallest countries on the continent, Rwanda’s total area is estimated to be KM² 26,338. According to Rwanda’s National Institute of Statistics (NISR), in 2015, the population density in Rwanda was estimated to be 445 people per KM² and the total population is approximately 11,809,295 according to 2017 NISR projection. Since 1996, Rwanda has experienced steady economic recovery, thanks to government commitment to socio-economic reforms, support for private sector investment and steady foreign aid inflows.

Recent surveys indicated that the percentage of people living under poverty has dropped by 5.8% from 44.9% in 2011 to 39.1% in 2014. Rwanda’s economy is increasingly experiencing the predominance of the service sector as it gained importance relative to agriculture over the recent years (NISR 2015).
With its Vision 2020 objective of combating poverty, the Government of Rwanda is embarking on a comprehensive program of privatization and liberalization with a goal of attaining rapid and sustainable economic growth. The goal is to transform the economy from its 90% dependence on subsistence agriculture into a modern, broadly based economic engine.

Agricultural projects have been observed as one of the solutions how the welfare of the population can be improved especially in rural areas. That’s why; the government of Rwanda integrated the Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) to increase productivity and commercialization on the hillside of Rwanda for transforming Rwandan agriculture. The project uses several techniques and technologies in constructing and management of land irrigated agriculture and provides modern agricultural techniques for higher production of annual and perennial crops. The projects activities include extensive community sensitization and participatory approaches to ensure that people participate in their own transformation (MINAGRI 2009).

1.2. Problem Statement

The key challenge of hunger and famine that has remained stagnant in Rwanda is mostly brought about by use of traditional way of farming in that there are relatively low levels of production. The country’s average annual income of $ 550 per capita reflects a rural poverty rate of 49%, a figure that soars to 76 percent for families whose main source of income is agriculture (agricultural Development in Rwanda, 2013).

Faced with the prevalent poverty in the country, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) initiated different programs and agricultural support project to address poverty reduction in agricultural sector.

The agricultural projects helped the Rwanda government program to improve socio-economic conditions of poor people and reduce the number of households dependent on
substantial agriculture which usually generates a non significant income (Crowley et al.2011). They contribute to improving productivity of cultivated land and facilitate expansion of cropping areas, improving overall food security. They also ease labour constraints including seasonal shortages, and can also generate employment and raise rural income.

That’s why the government of Rwanda is committed to promoting and encouraging community based agricultural projects which could get involved in the reduction of rural poverty. However, projects such as vision 2020, Umurenge Project, RSSP have been implemented all over the country in each province and district, including southern province and Kamonyi district.

Despite these efforts, the results seem not to have been realized in terms of poverty reduction and economic development of the rural poor in many districts. Why is it, for instance, that the rural sector still lags behind compared to urban sectors while Government invests a lot in the sector?

Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) is one of projects which has been introduced for transforming Rwandan agriculture, increase productivity and commercialization of agricultural products. Therefore, the researcher is interested to carry out this research in order to understand how the agricultural projects can contribute to community’s development.

1.3. Objectives of Study

The study were guided by both general and specific objectives as follow:
1.3.1. General Objective

To examine the role played by agricultural projects in the community’s socio-economic development in Rwanda, focusing on Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) at Nyamiyaga Sector in Kamonyi district, southern Province.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

i. To investigate the assistance of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) in enhancing community socio development in Kamonyi district.

ii. To examine the benefits of RSSP to beneficiaries in Kamonyi district.

iii. To analyze the challenges faced by beneficiaries of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) in Kamonyi district.

1.4. Research Questions

Following questions have been asked and then answered to achieve to achieve the above listed objectives:

i. What is the assistance of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) in enhancing socio development in Kamonyi district?

ii. What are the benefits of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) to the beneficiaries in Kamonyi district?

iii. What challenges do Rural Sector Support Project beneficiaries face and how are they addressed?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study will serve various groups of people such as:
The decision makers: the study will be useful to identify basic information on the contribution of RSSP project alleviate poverty. This will enable the decision makers to make related policies and take appropriated measures. The local authorities: the study
will enable the local authorities to get the best mechanisms to maintain achievements and to ensure the project’s sustainability.

The study will act as a reference for future researchers who will be interested in this area of study.

1.6. Limitations of the Study

A number of limitations were met during the course of the research especially: significant information was refused in some cases; here the researcher faced problems with individuals from management who were unwilling to answer some of the questions. However, the researcher labored to explain to them that the study is for academic purpose and finally the requested data were provided. The researcher anticipated the area to be covered may be big. To overcome this the researcher sampled the area. The language was another limitation as the researcher instruments were prepared in English but this challenge was overcome by translating the instruments in Kinyarwanda language in advance.

1.7. Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Content scope

The study particularly focused on the impact of RSSP assistance on social and community development in terms of employment creation, rural incomes enhancement, rural market creation, accessibility to social services, and the relationship between agricultural projects and community development in Kamonyi District.

1.7.2 Geographical scope

The study were carried out in Kamonyi district, Sector Nyamiyaga, southern province. The area was selected because RSSP is more developed here as compared to other districts
1.7.3 Time scope

The study covered a period of 5 years from 2013-2017, because the project started in 2013 and it is going on.

1.8. Organization of the Study

This study is organized in five chapters. Chapter one basically addressed the introduction part of the study. It included the background of the study, problem of the statement, the objectives of the study, the scope of the study, the justification of the study and the arrangement of the study. The chapter two is a review of the related literature. The chapter three addressed the methodology applied in the research. The chapter four is research findings and discussion where the researcher said about demographic characteristics of respondents and presented the findings in line with stated objectives. The chapter five is summary, conclusions and recommendations where the researcher presented the summary of findings in line with the objectives of the study, made conclusion in line with the research questions, made recommendations for improvement and finally the researcher proposed the suggestions for further study.
CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0. Introduction

The present chapter is mainly based on the study of the theoretical literature of agricultural project and community’s socio development. It also reviewed the relationships between agricultural projects and community’s socio-economic development of the population of Kamonyi district, putting a particular accent on Rural Sector Support Project phase II (RSSP).

2.1. Theoretical Literature

According to Goh, (Agricultural and Rural Development, Annual Report 2015), around three-quarters of the world’s poor live in rural areas and most of them depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. To achieve the goals of eradicating poverty by 2030 and generating widely-shared prosperity, the agricultural sectors in many developing countries must be transformed in less than 20 years.

According to Lipton (1998), the lack of credit is a major constraint in taking up productive activities also. This indicates that there is a need to steer rural credit into productive projects and into the hands of the rural poor. Ragner Nurks argues that the underdeveloped countries are plagued with the vicious circle of poverty due to low productivity, low income, and low saving capacity.

A report of World Bank precisises that agricultural growth is a prerequisite for rural development, hence poverty reduction. The agricultural sector is essential to increase an important number of employees and income generation of the people occupied in the agricultural sector, hence increasing the purchasing power of the people. The agricultural development has to be attained through the connected process: an increase in the total employment capacity and an increase in the efficiency of production i.e. the added value of production per unit of labor (World bank Report 2002).
2.1.1 Agricultural Projects overview

Seventy – five per cent (75%) of the world's poor live in rural areas, and most are involved in farming (World Bank, FAO & IFAD, 2009). In the 21st century, agriculture remains fundamental to economic growth, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability. According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (2009), three out of every four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas, and most of them depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. Benhin (2002) estimates that a one per cent increase in agricultural productivity could reduce the percentage of poor people living on less than 1 dollar a day by between 0.6 and 2 per cent and that no other economic activity generates the same benefit for the poor. Agriculture in developing countries is facing some challenges. The key challenge is how to develop in a sustainable way agricultural projects aiming at agricultural productivity growth to meet food security needs for the beneficiaries and also reduce poverty and malnutrition.

In Asia and the Pacific region, IFAD-funded farmers organization project (2009-2012) aimed to improve the livelihoods of rural poor producers, enabling small farmer organizations in Asia and the Pacific region and their networks to influence policies affecting their members. A positive impact on its beneficiaries about their socio-economic welfare was reported in five countries such as Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines and Laos, while implementation in China and Myanmar has been delayed because of internal processes and procedures and the project didn’t achieve its objectives within the countries (Crowley et al. 2011). In Africa, different agricultural projects were carried out to ensure the socio-economic development of the rural community.
Funded by the world bank, inter country coordination of national projects on food security through commercialization (2008-2012), has been developed in Senegal, mali, guinea Bissau, sierra leone, gambia, and Liberia to contribute significantly to the development of agriculture into a modern, competitive and commercially dynamic sector, while building on the achievement and lessons learned from paying a major role in the national programs for food security.

2.1.2. Agricultural projects in Rwanda

Agriculture is crucial for Rwanda’s growth and reduction of poverty, as the backbone of the economy, it accounts for 39 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). In addition, the agricultural sector provides 80 percent of employment, 63 percent of foreign exchange earnings, and 90 percent of the country’s food needs. The sector is challenged by land constraints due to population pressure, poor water management, small average land holdings, lack of public and private capacity, and limited commercialization constrained by poor access to output and financial markets. The Rwanda’s average annual income of $550 per capita reflects a rural poverty rate of 49 percent, a figure that soars to 76 percent for families whose main source of income is agriculture.

The government of Rwanda has received different funds and grants from different partners and donors such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the World Bank, the International Funds for Agricultural Development to improve the well fare of Rwandan. Those cited agencies and partners implement agricultural projects in Rwanda in order to contribute to socio-economic development, job creation, improve household incomes, improve food security, promote agriculture value addition, promote access to markets and
financial services and alleviate poverty and malnutrition in the rural community. Agriculture is faced with fundamental changes: human population growth, improved incomes and shifting dietary patterns is increasing the demand for food and other agricultural product.

2.1.3 Rwanda economic profile

Small and landlocked, Rwanda is hilly and fertile with a densely packed population of about 11.9 million people (NISR 2016). Rwanda is a poor rural country with about 90% of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture and some mineral and agro processing Mundi (2013). Tourisme, minerals, coffee and tea are rwanda’s main sources of foreign exchange (MINECOFIN, 2007). Rwanda has made substantial progress in stabilizing and rehabilitating its economy to pre-1994 levels. GDP has boundered with an average annual growth of 7%-8% since 2003 and inflation has been reduced to single digits (GoR, 2007).

Rwanda’s long-term development goals are defined in vision 2020 a strategy that seeks to transform the country from a low-income, agriculture-based economy to a knowledge-based, service-oriented economy with middle-income country status by 2020.

According to NISR (2012), the percentage of people living under poverty has dropped by almost 12% from 56.7 in 2006 to 44.9 in 2011. Rwanda’s economy is increasingly experiencing the predominance of the service sector as it gained importance relative to agriculture over the recent years. The country experienced an 8.2% real GDP growth in 2010-2011 and GDP per capita of US$540 (NISR, 2012).

Statistique in Rwanda indicate that Rwanda GDP computed as purchasing power parity estimates rose to $13.46 billion in 2011 from $11.73 billion in 2009. GDP per capita is estimated to have grown from $1,200 in 2009 to $1,300 in 2011? The GDP
composition by sector stood at 33% in agriculture, 13.9% in industry and 53.1% in services.

### 2.1.4 Economic challenges

Although Rwanda’s efforts to transform its economy are paying off, a number of macroeconomic challenges still exist. The first major challenge is the country’s landlocked location which constitutes a natural barrier to trade and has resulted in a trade deficit estimated at US$ 1 billion in 2011. However, the country is leveraging regional trade which amounts to one third of the total trade. In the East African region, Rwanda’s total trade recorded a significant expansion in both imports and exports, from US$ 567.51 million in 2010 to US$ 755.45 million in 2011 (NISR 2012).

Other challenges include: Taking the total land area of Rwanda and the total population today into consideration, Rwanda is the most densely populated country in all of Africa. A greater part of Rwanda's population is into agriculture.

However due to the overpopulation issue in Rwanda today, fertile lands for farming are very hard to come by and this also explains the rising tensions between the various factions who depend mostly on the land for survival (NISR 2012).

For the agricultural sector to make its full potential contribution to the economy, there is a need for the road network and meteorological services to be developed, for more land to be irrigated, for the education sector to undertake research and to provide training in agriculture and entrepreneurship, for greater support for business start-up and support for export drives.

Further improvements in agricultural production will have to come from inputs as all land suitable for cultivation has already been brought into production.

Currently there is little use of modern technology, and a low use of fertiliser, improved seeds and pesticides due to a combination of a shortage of supply, poor distribution networks, a lack of knowledge and skills.
Despite the abundance of natural resources in Rwanda, a major part of the population still lives below poverty line. Just like its neighboring countries, poverty is worse in the rural areas where the majority of the population lives (NISR 2012). Also, the country’s industry and manufacturing sector that is still undeveloped; the value addition of agricultural produce for local or export is still minimal; the proportion of non-farm employment is still very small; and levels of unemployment and underemployment are still high as well (MINECOFIN 2007).

2.1.5 Role of agriculture on poverty reduction

Agriculture is a very vital sector in any economy of the world, it is not only providing employment for a large portion of the populace but also ensure food security, which is undoubtedly one of the less recognized requisite for development. It is needless to point out, that if the agricultural sector of any nation is still stagnated at the subsistence level, that nation will be backward as is the case with most world countries. The role of agriculture in transforming both the social and economic development of any economy cannot be over emphasized. Agriculture is the light to every society and seen as the mainstay or back bone of societal development. It occupies a predominant occupation and has contributed much to the economic development of many countries.

Rahman (2013) outlined roles of agriculture in economic development in West Africa. Its role include: provision of food, employment, source of raw materials for industries, provision of market. Many people depend on it for their livelihood. However, the agricultural sector has suffered neglect for several decades. The several challenges and constrains facing agricultural sector includes poor access to credit, lack of standardized policy on agricultural sector, inadequate of distribution of fertilizer and seedlings, poor rural infrastructures. In addition to this, also the problem of youth unemployment as they abandon farming activities, decided to migrate in large numbers from rural areas to urban centers, with the attendant effect on food security.
According to simulations done by IFAD (2011), meeting the millennium development goal of halving the poverty (at 2$ per day) in Asia and Pacific region would require 28% increase in agricultural expenditure, 23% increase in fertilizer use and 24% increase in agricultural investment during (2007-2013), together with 56% increase in agricultural overseas development assistance.

More so, the importance of agriculture in poverty reduction derives from the facts that (a) the incidence of poverty is disproportionately high in developing countries, which still rely heavily on agriculture for employment and income generation, (b) the poorest households typically rely more on agriculture for farming or employment, and (c) because the poor have few assets and no skills other than manual labor to sell, they generally face many obstacles in connecting with non-agricultural economy for jobs, whereas agricultural growth can provide them jobs where they live (Bhajan & Abdullahi, 2011). In fact no society can be considered healthy if agriculture is neglected. It is an issue confronting tooth developed and developing economy. The capacity of what to produce determines the strength of the economy said Johnson and Mellor.
2.1.6. Distribution of Poverty and Extreme Poverty by District

![Distribution of Poverty and Extreme Poverty by District](image)

Source: NISR (August 2015)

2.1.7 The role of agricultural sector in the economy

The Rwandan economy is based mainly on agriculture. In fact the sector occupies approximately 91.1% of the active population especially women and contributes to 36% of the GDP besides contributing to about 70% of the country’s export revenue. This is generated majorly through exports of Coffee and Tea which are the country’s major export earning crops (MINECOFIN 2007).
Agriculture in Rwanda accounts for a third of Rwanda’s GDP; constitutes the main economic activity for the rural households (especially women) and remains their main source of income. Today, the agricultural population is estimated to be a little less than 80% of the total population. The sector meets 90% of the national food needs and generates more than 50% of the country’s export revenues (MINECOFIN 2007).

Land resource has been considered the most important factor of production, backbone of the economy and the basis of survival for the entire population generating about 90% of food required in the country. According to USAID the population growth of Rwanda is already threatening the position of Agriculture as backbone of economy and basis of survival. Currently, according to USAID the growth rate of Rwanda is estimated at 2.7% in an environment which is already over populated at approximately 435 inhabitants per square kilometre and Gross National Income per capita of $ 320. It is due to this scarcity of land and higher population growth, that Family planning has been at the top of national and regional agenda in all government forums.

Arable land in Rwanda is estimated at 1,380,000 ha, which is about 52% of the country’s surface area (DHS, 2007). On the side of livestock, the growth has been steady at around 7% annually this has enhanced increase in milk production from 58,000 tons to 257,000 tons between 2000 and 2008 (MINAGRI, 2009).

Agriculture is supposed to grow from 5.8% to 8.5% p.a by 2018, people living under primarily agriculture sector to reduce from 34% to 25% with focus on agro processing, exports to increase in average from 19.2% to 28% p.a and imports to be maintained at 17% average growth (Rwandan Agriculture Sector Situational Analysis 2009).
2.1.8 Rwanda Rural Sector Support Programme

i. General overview

The Rural Sector Support Program (RSSP) is within the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). Its objective is to ensure reduced poverty in rural areas through increased agricultural production and income. The project is funded by the World Bank through a three-phase adaptable program loan (APL) to be implemented in 15 years. The first phase of the project (RSSP1) launched on October 2001, and restructured in 2005. The phase 2 of the RSSP became effective in 2008. The phase 3 of RSSP is still being implemented.

ii. RSSP intervention

RSSP I has been launched in October 2001. It included marshland/hillside development and export agriculture component which focuses on building institutional and technical capacities for efficient cropping and post-harvest technologies, and the second component which deals implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of program activities and impact.

RSSP II aims to accelerate agricultural intensification and promote the emergence of a vibrant, commercially oriented rural economy by scaling up successful activities of phase 1, broadening the scope and range interventions to support small scale commercial enterprises, involving local communities in decision making processes that impact their livelihoods, and supporting government decentralization strategy by building capacity within the public institutions at the district level World Bank Project Appraisal document, Rwanda, Second Rural Sector Support.

RSSP III which is being implemented picks from the stimulus resulting from faster growth in agricultural production in phase 1 and phase 2 and uses it as a basis for...
promoting diversification of economic activities in rural areas as way of increasing and stabilizing rural incomes.

2.1.9. Types of agriculture

(i). Traditional agriculture

**Subsistence agriculture** is a self-sufficiency farming system in which the farmers focus on growing enough food to feed themselves and their entire families (Intensive agriculture 2014). The output is mostly for local requirements with little or no surplus trade. The typical subsistence farm has a range of crops and animals needed by the family to feed and clothe themselves during the year. Planting decisions are made principally with an eye toward what the family will need during the coming year, and secondarily toward market prices. Tony Waters writes: "Subsistence peasants are people who grow what they eat, build their own houses, and live without regularly making purchases in the marketplace." (Tony Waters, the persistence of subsistence agriculture).

(ii) . Modern agriculture

Intensive farming or intensive agriculture involves various types of agriculture with higher levels of input and output per cubic unit of agricultural land area. It is characterized by a low fallow ratio, higher use of inputs such as capital and labor, and higher crop yields per cubic unit land area. (Intensive agriculture 2014). This contrasts with traditional agriculture, in which the inputs per unit land are lower. The modern agriculture is characterized by innovations designed to increase yield. Techniques include planting multiple crops per year, reducing the frequency of fallow years, and improving cultivars. It also involves increased use of fertilizers, plant growth regulators, and pesticides and mechanized agriculture, controlled by increased and more detailed analysis of growing conditions, including weather, soil, water, weeds, and pests. They more often use sustainable intensive methods.
2.1.10. Factors influencing agriculture production

i. Land use consolidation

and use consolidation is one of the techniques to change practice. This is considered as a tool for promoting agricultural production (Guo et al, 2015) explained that land consolidation makes lands more capable for higher production of crops, it improves crop yields and is more likely to ensure food security.

Rwanda as a small country of 26, 388km with a population of 10,5 million (GoR, 2012), is continually seeking to a better utilize its lands in order to ensure productivity level, that will subsequently ensure food security (Nabahungu&Visser 2013).

In Rwanda Land Use Consolidation LUC was launched in 2007 and implemented in 2008.

This is characterized by collaboration in types of crops grown, sale of agricultural products, and/or distribution and marketing of agricultural products. In a bid to improve land productivity and land management, cabinet adopted the land use consolidation programme to speed up the development of the country towards vision 2020.

ii. National seed policy

The Rwandan agriculture is characterized by one of the lowest rate of the use of modern inputs in Africa and in the World. The rate of the use of improved seeds is 1.5%, whereas the use of mineral fertilizer reaches 8Kg/Ha/year compared to 150-180 kg/Ha/year prevalent in developed countries. (MINAGRI, 2007) This low use of inputs explains, in part, the low level of productivity of the Rwandan agriculture.

Seeds, in particular, are very important because they are the first deciding factors of production without which no other input or investment can have significant value. It is therefore highly needed to meet the seeds demand responding to different intensification schemes in various agro-bio-climatic regions of the country.
A sustainable increase in production and productivity depends to a large extent on the development of high yielding varieties and on the establishment of an efficient seed supply system enabling farmers to easily have access to those quality seeds.

iii. Fertilizers use policy

It is Rwanda’s vision to transform agriculture into a productive, high value and market oriented sector by the year 2020. Rwanda is characterized by low soil productivity due to nutrient depletion arising from over cultivation and soil erosion, it is imperative that increased and judicious use of fertilizers is adopted to achieve agricultural intensification. (MINAGRI 2014) It is in this regard that Rwanda government initiated a fertilizers use policy which contributed to increased agricultural productivity, economic returns and incomes through increased and sustainable access and use of fertilizers.

2.1.11. Indicators of living.

Clients use their loans to develop and expand their business, this leads to additional income for their families and the communities in which they live, (Jorge, 2009). Loan help poor people in Rwanda care for their children. Bank services enable them to build the foundations they need to bring themselves out of poverty.

(i) Job creation

When there are more jobs, some people who are able to fulfil the requirements of the jobs can take up the jobs. With more jobs created, it is likely that unemployment would fall. Jobs would give them an income, which increases their purchasing power, and hence allow consumption that increases the material standard of living. Moreover, with higher employment, the government can also have higher personal income taxes. Then the government budget increases and can be spent on infrastructure and education,
which increases the non-material standard of living within the economy, (World Bank, 2007).

(ii) **Education**

According to the National Institute of Statistics (2011), education as a dimension of people’s standards of living is captured by the rate of school enrolment in both primary and secondary schools and the illiteracy rate which is the percentage of the population without any form of schooling (Ncebere, 2001). According to Eurostat report, education as the basis of human civilization and major driver of economic growth, benefits society, and also has a major impact on the quality of life of individuals (Eurostat 2018). A lack of skills and competencies limits the access to good jobs and economic prosperity, increases the risk of social exclusion and poverty, and may hinder a full participation in civic and political affairs.

(iii). **Income**

Income means the maximum amount an individual can spend during a period without being any worse off. Income is the engine that drives an economy because only it create. Income based indicators are one set of tools used to assess the well-being of Ontario families (Desai, 2003).

(iv). **Housing**

Housing is a basic necessity of life. It is one of the most important indicators for measuring people’s standards of living. That housing fulfils physical need by providing security and shelter from weather and climate. It fulfils psychological needs by providing a sense of personal space and privacy. It fulfils social needs by providing a gathering area and communal space for the family which is the basic unit of the society, (Jorge, 2009).
(v). Medical services

The individual’s state of health and the expectation for a healthy life affect the individual’s sense of well being and productivity. According to Okello, health is a complete physical and mental wellbeing and not just the absence of disease or infirmity, (Okello 2007). Health status has been used as an indicator of development. Population maintain good health because they enjoy good nourishment.

Two indicators will be used in this study in capturing the health dimension of household living standard such as health care facility usage and the percentage of people without any medical insurance. Health care usage is defined as the number of people that consulted a physician or a health care worker compared with the number of persons who has experienced health problems in the last two weeks before the survey, (National Institute of Statistics, 2011).

2.1.12. Community socio-economic development

(i). Community development

The United Nations defines community development as "a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems" (community development UNTERM, 2014). Community wellbeing (economic, social, environmental and cultural) often evolves from this type of collective action being taken at a grassroots level. Community development seeks to improve quality of life. Effective community development results in mutual benefit and shared responsibility among community members. According to the (community development UNTERM, 2014) It is a broad term given to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of communities, typically aiming to build stronger and more resilient local communities.
(ii). **Socio-economic development**

Social development is about improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their full potential. The success of society is linked to the well-being of each and every citizen. (Economic and social inclusion corporation 2009).

Social development means investing in people. It requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey toward their dreams with confidence and dignity. It is about refusing to accept that people who live in poverty will always be poor. It is about helping people so they can move forward on their path to self-sufficiency. (Economic and social inclusion corporation 2009).

Social development has been described as a process of change from the traditional way of living of rural communities to progressive ways of living. As a method by which people can be assisted to develop themselves on their own capacities and resources. Social development is more concerned with the investment in human beings. A unit of investment in education, health, social welfare etc. social development aims at the total development of people. (Ricci Simon 2009)

Alan Deardorff précised that social development refers to the growth of the standard of living (economic level of an individual, a family or a nation) of a country's people from a low-income country to a high-income economy (Alan Deardorff, "Economic development.").

(iii). **Community socio-economic development**

Community Economic Development has been defined by the Community Futures Stuart Nechako as an inclusive and participatory process by which communities initiate and generate their own multiple bottom-line solutions to economic problems by Stabilizing local economies, Creating long-term employment, Contributing to the health of the natural environment, Building on local resources and capacities and Increasing
community control and ownership. From that point of view, it is clear that socio-economic development is about all activities involving both social and economic factors which result in the growth of the economy and societal progress and is measurable in both economic and social terms for example growths in the number of jobs created and increase in life expectancy (United States of agriculture 2014). It assist families in meeting some of their basic needs like paying the school fees for their children, gaining access to health care, and providing the nutritious food for their families.

2.2. Empirical Literature

It seems there is a general consensus that agriculture is less productive than the non-agriculture sector in terms of value creation. In other words, most countries that have larger non agriculture sector in relative terms are richer than those whose economies dominated by agriculture. However, the role of agriculture in achieving sustainable economic growth is still debatable. There is an argument that takes growth in agriculture as a precondition for industrialization. Among the earlier development economist the works of R. Nurkes (1953) and that of Rostow (1960) are worth mentioning. Nurkes made agriculture as a prerequisite for industrialization by saying that “everyone knows that the spectacular industrial revolution would not have been possible without the agricultural revolution that preceded it,” and similarly, Rostow argued that “revolutionary changes in agricultural productivity are an essential condition for successful take-off.”

According to Allahdadi (Allahdadi, 2011), agricultural sector need to have membership and the potential to develop economically. This means that the farmer must be able to access sufficient land and affordable credit and develop knowledge and techniques. The farmer needs to access market information and networks. Subsistence farming does not
normally provide scope for cooperative development and contributes little to poverty reduction.

A study was conducted by Anriquez and Lopez. The study consists of separating countries into groups. In an examination of middle income, non Sub-Saharan Africans countries low income, and Sub-Saharan Africans countries and controlling for the size of the agricultural sector, they identify four trends: firstly, as long as income inequality is not excessive, agricultural growth “is much more powerful in reducing poverty among the poorest of the poor”. Secondly, non agricultural sectors are more effective in reducing poverty among the “better of poor” at the $2-day level in resource countries. Thirdly, growth in the extractive sector decreases the non agricultural sector’s poverty reduction capabilities. Fourthly, the impact of agricultural growth on poverty decreases become richer and more unequal (Anriquez and Lopez 2007).

Kate and Mary recommend that there are different ways through which increases in agricultural productivity can improve the community’s socio-economic development including employment generation, rural non-farm multiplier effects and foods prices effects, income changes. However barriers to technology adoption, initial asset endowments, and constraints to market access may all inhibit the ability of the poorest to participate in the gains from agricultural productivity growth (Kate & Mary, 2011).

A analyze was on 12 country case studies to compare agricultural growth per worker across countries. The review shows that the countries with the highest agricultural growth per worker experienced the greatest rate of rural poverty reduction (Byerlee, Diao and Jackson, 2009). The data show that agricultural productivity growth has a consistent impact on community’s socio-economic development. They calculate that a 1% increase in productivity is associated with a decrease of 0.62% to 1.3% in the percent of the population below the US$1 per day poverty line. About the human
development index, raising yields by 1% is associated with a 0.12% increase in the HDI (Thirtle et al. 2001).

2.3. Critical Review and Research Gap identification

Kate and Mary recommend that there are different ways through which increases in agricultural productivity can improve the community’s socio-economic development including employment generation, rural non-farm multiplier effects and food prices effects, income changes (Kate and Mary 2011). But, this study did not detail how this increase in agricultural productivity so that the socio-economic status of the rural community can be improved. The agricultural sector needs to have membership and the potential to develop economically. This means that the farmer must be able to access sufficient land and affordable credit and develop knowledge and techniques said Allahdadi (Allahdadi, 2011). However, this study took place in urban area and they considered only males as respondents. This research involved both women and men to show clearly the effects agriculture projects on poverty reduction of the population especially from rural areas.

A study was conducted by Anriquez and Lopez. The study consists of separating countries into groups. In an examination of middle income, non Sub-Saharan Africans countries low income, and Sub-Saharan Africans countries and controlling for the size of the agricultural sector, they identify four trends: firstly, as long as income inequality is not excessive, agricultural growth “is much more powerful in reducing poverty among the poorest of the poor”. Secondly, non agricultural sectors are more effective in reducing poverty among the “better of poor” at the $2-day level in resource countries. Thirdly, growth in the extractive sector decreases the non agricultural sector’s poverty reduction capabilities. Fourthly, the impact of agricultural growth on poverty decreases become richer and more unequal (Anriquez and Lopez 2007). However, this study took
into consideration the factor of income inequality to determine the poverty reduction but it didn’t explain Cleary the effects of agricultural sector.

2.4 Theoretical framework

The study about the impact of agricultural projects and community development. It was be guided by the theory developed by Nesta (2011).

According to Nesta, a theory of change is like making a roadmap that outlines the steps by which you plan to achieve your goal. It helps you to define whether your work is contributing towards achieving the impact you expect, and if there is another way that you need to consider as well. The theory of change represents beliefs about what the target population needs and what strategies will enable them to meet those needs. It describes the change you want to make and the steps involved in making that change happen. The researcher expanded the theory of change by focusing on community participation.

The study was also guided by the theory developed by Maslow (1954). According to Maslow, people are motivated to achieve certain needs and that some needstake precedence over others. Our most basic needs is for physical survival, and this will be the first thing that motivates our behavior. Once that level is fulfilled the next level up is what motivates us, and so on. Maslow stated that individuals must satisfy lower level deficit needs before progressing on to meet higher level growth needs. The motivation to fulfill such needs will become stronger the longer the duration they are denied. For example, the longer a person goes without food, the more hungry they will become.
2.5. Conceptual framework

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher, 2018

The conceptual framework model shows how the community development can be achieved. The agricultural projects are conceptualized as the independent variable which affect positively the community development as the dependent variable.

The agricultural projects measurement include getting improved seeds, provision of trainings and provision of inputs while the community development variable is measured in terms of Increase of production, Improvement of well being, Technical skills and income. As an example, the provision of selected seeds to the beneficiaries of RSSP project could increase the welfare of the people in terms of good production, income, job creation, food security, etc.
Trough provision of modern agriculture trainings and transfer of modern agriculture techniques, RSSP helps farmers to move from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. Consequently, the production increased, beneficiaries improved their incomes with which they were able to meet some basic needs such as access to education, shelters, foods, health care and some employment.

Fertilizer supplies nutrients to the soil that are essential for growth. Agricultural inputs are a great determinant of yields in any type of agricultural production. Also, crops are always attacked by respective pests and diseases and therefore RSSP took a necessity to have standby agrochemicals in pesticides to address this. Increased use of fertilizer and improved seeds are partially credited with the large increases in agricultural productivity growth.

Intervening variables are NGOs, and Government policy. Therefore, the researcher develops the following model that guide him conducting the research basing on dependent variable and independent variable.

2.6 Summary

The chapter reviewed literature from previous studies on agricultural project and socio-economic development. The researcher explained the reason of his research. The researcher registered the different research done by others and based on the deep critical analysis made, the researcher identified the gap in the literature review.

Likewise, the chapter distinguished the theoretical literature and empirical literature by showing the impact of variables and demonstrated how the variables are supposed to be used for changing positively the socio-economic life of the population. Further, the topic focused on the impact of agricultural projects on community’s socio-economic development in Rwanda.
3.0. Introduction

This chapter deals with the methodological approaches that the researcher used in carrying out this research process. It covered the research design, sampling design, research instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis, ethical considerations and presentation of the study. The researcher used a case study design to get intensive knowledge and skills on the contribution of agricultural projects on community socio-economic development.

3.1 Research Design

A cross-sectional research design which is analytical and descriptive was used to study the impact of agricultural projects and community socio-economic development in Rwanda. The study used a descriptive design because it is flexible in both quantitative and qualitative data collection. This design enabled the study to be carried out at a particular time and the notion of combining both quantitative and qualitative data in a case study research offered the promise of getting closer to the whole of a case in a way that a single method study could not achieve. The researcher has analyzed the data quantitatively in terms of numerical information given by the respondents. The study also contained the figures, percentages, and coefficient of correlation.

3.2. Target population

The study were conducted in Kamonyi district and it was focused on RSSP project phase III. The targeted population in this study was the beneficiaries of RSSP Project phase III which was made up 2357 beneficiaries located in Kamonyi district.
3.3. Sample design

In this study, sampling were based on being beneficiary of this project. Project beneficiaries, female and male were randomly selected in order to avoid the researcher’s bias in the study.

3.3.1. Sample size

A simple random sampling technique were used. The sample size has been adjusted using the Slovene’s formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne}.$$ Where:

n is the sample size of the study

N was the total population of the research and e (0.1) is sampling error estimated at 1%

The sample size was calculated as follow:

$$n = \frac{2357}{1 + 2357 \times 0.1} = 96.$$ Therefore, the sample of the research was 96 beneficiaries of RSSP project phase III. Each individual in this research represented the single member among 2357 members.

3.3.2. Sampling technique

In this study, the researcher used simple random sampling technique to select the sample and to maintained a high level of precision. In this study, respondents were identified depending on their willingness and the availability to take a part in the exercise of the study.

3.4. Data collection methods

Data were collected from field visits to the beneficiaries of RSSP project in Kamonyi district by using Interview, questionnaires and key informants discussions were conducted to investigate the impact of the project on community socio-economic development.
3.4.1. Data collection instruments

The study applied a series of data collections strategies that include interview, questionnaire and key informants. Structured questionnaire, with closed and opened-ended questions appeared. Key informants interview were also used in getting information from beneficiaries. The face to face interview enabled the researcher to make observations and seek clarification, hence an interview guide was used to supplement the questionnaire responses. A covering letter explaining the purpose of the study was attached to the research instrument in which it was used to introduce the respondents, an introduction statement at the top of the questionnaire and gave the assurance of confindantiality.

3.4.2. Administration of data collection instruments

Individual interview guide

Exhaustively, interview with beneficiaries’ women and men was conducted. Respondents were interviewed according to their convenience because interviews require more time and concentration.

Key informants

They played a crucial role in the implementation of the project’s support to the population. They were purposively selected to gain more knowledge on the impact of the project on the socio-economic development of the population of Kamonyi district. The key informants included: project staff, and the local leaders. This was done to gain a broad understanding of the financial institutions to the project and its impact on the socio-economic development.

Questionnaire: self-administered questionnaires were designed and administrated to the different categories of purposively sampled respondents.
3.4.3. Validity and reliability

To ensure content validity, data collection instruments as the survey questionnaire were developed under the supervision of the supervisor who assessed what concept the instrument is trying to measure and to determine whether the instrument accurately represents concept under the study, link with the objectives of the study. The instruments were discussed with the colleagues and the supervisor and were pre-tested using a reasonable sample of respondents.

For the reliability of the instruments a pre-test exercise were conducted before the actual data collection process is done. For the reliability test, experts in the field were consulted about the content of instruments, ambiguity of the questions items and their relevancy. Adjustments were made as necessary. The questionnaires were made simple to understand, instructions Cleary given.

3.5. Data analysis procedures

Various methods of analyzing data were used on the raw data collected to make it meaningfull.

3.5.1. Descriptive statistics

Data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The SPSS helped to summarize the coded data and facilitate quick interpretation of the results. The descriptive statistics instruments included by use of frequency, and percentages. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze data and summarizing a data set.

3.5.2. Inferential statistics

The study adopted a correlation analysis, where correlations were used to test the relationship between the study variables namely agricultural projects and community development. The correlation analysis were done for Pearson correlation coefficient.
3.6. Ethical considerations

This research took into consideration a number of ethical considerations:

Permission was asked and obtained from relevant authorities in the districts before the researcher allowed to conduct interviews with groups from the respective localities. Secondly, throughout the research, the research sought consent from the respondents for the interviews and where they are not comfortable to be quoted or recorded in the research an agreement was not recorded or their personal information captured. The researcher assured the respondents that the information given was treated confidentially and for the academic purpose only.
CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the respondents descriptions, analyses the research findings based on the statement of the problem, research questions and the research objectives of this study. The researcher presented and interpreted the primary data collected from the field, and draws conclusions. The findings were discussed in comparison with other results from literature review. The information represented is grouped in the categories referring to the questionnaires and interview. The analyzed information is presented in the form of tables using numbers and percentages of the respondents.

4.1. Demographic Description of Respondent

The description of the respondents in this study is very important due to the fact that, any research, for being relevant, has to reflect on the description of the population that is dealt with. Those descriptions include Sex, age, level of education and experience being RSSP beneficiaries.

4.1.1. Sex of Respondents.

Respondents have been requested to mention their Sex in order to have a general picture of our respondent and know the portion of females versus males.
Table 4.1: Distribution of respondent by Sex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex Of Respondent</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data

As illustrated in table 4.1, the respondents were identified according to their Sex, and the results show that there are 31 females and 67 males representing 31.3% and 67.7% respectively.

4.1.2. The Age of Respondent

Also respondents have been interrogated about their age, and helped to know the real beneficiaries of RSSP regarding age ranges.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondent by age group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 40</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data

As illustrated in table 4.2, the age groups above 40 years has the high portion with 71.7% and represent 71.7% of total respondents. The least represented age groups are “20-30” years old with 1% of total respondents.
4.1.3. Marital Status of Respondent.
Marital status of respondents is a good variable to take into consideration while describing respondents. In this study, they have been interrogated about their marital status in order to know how many are married, single, widow, and divorced.

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by marital status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status of Respondents</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Results presented in table 4.3, describe marital status of respondents and show that a high proportion of respondents are married and represent 87.9% of total respondents followed by widow and single represented at 9.1% and 3.0% respectively of total respondents.

4.1.4. Education level of respondent

Respondents have also been interrogated about their education level as it plays an important role to the way they behave, and which level of education is more engaged in agriculture sector. In this study, the researcher considered only the formal education.
Table 4. 4: Distribution of Respondents by education Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level of Respondents</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Specify</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

As illustrated in table 4.4, the “primary education” took almost the largest portion with 89 respondents (89.9% of total respondents) while secondary and university education took 2 each level, one respondent (1% of total respondents) has other education like TVET and 5 respondent (5.1% of total respondents) are illiterate.

4.1.5. Number of people living in respondent household.

Respondents have also been interrogated about the number of people living in same household, and its helps to understand more who my respondent is.

Table 4. 5: Description of respondents by number of people living in his/ her household.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of People living in Respondent Household</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-3 Household Members</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 Household Members</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Household members and Above</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data
The results presented in table 4.5, describe our respondents by number of people living in respondent household and most respondents have 4 to 6 people in their household representing 56 (56.6% of total respondents). And respondent’s with 7 and above people in their households are represented at 29 (29.3% of total respondent) and respondents with 1 to 3 people in their households are 14 (14.1% of total respondents).

4.1.6. Experience by time in years working with RSSP as project beneficiaries.
Also, respondents have been interrogated about their experience working with RSSP with beneficiaries, this helped the researcher to understand more the respondents and how they know RSSP. The more experience the best quality of data.

Table 4.6: Description of respondents by time working with RSSP as project beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experience of Respondent Working with RSSP</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less Than 1 Year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 1-3 years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 3-5 Years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The table 4.6 describes respondents by experience working with RSSP as beneficiaries and it shows that 48 (48.5% of total respondent) most respondents are between 3 to 5 years working with RSSP, 40 (40.4% of total respondents) are above 5 years of experience working with RSSP. Least represented are respondents between 1 and 3 years; and less that 1 year working with RSSP represented at 6 (6.1% of total respondents) and 4 (4.0% of total respondent) respectively.
4.2. Presentation of Findings

This section describes the independent variable (Rural Sector Support Project), conceptualized as types of support and support findings. Using the following support provided by RSSP, respondents were asked questions to investigate the role of RSSP in enhancing community socio development in Kamonyi district, to examine the benefits of RSSP to beneficiaries in Kamonyi district and analyze the challenges faced by beneficiaries of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP).

4.2.1. Kind of assistance beneficiaries received from RSSP

Kind of assistance offered by RSSP to beneficiaries has also been a variable to consider, and that assistance is mainly training, financial resources, materials, improved seeds.

Table 4.7: Descriptive Statistics on kind of assistance beneficiaries received from RSSP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Assistance Respondent Get from Project</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial resources</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Seeds</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The table 4.7, shows how RSSP beneficiaries are being assisted in form of 4 different assistances say, training, financial resources, materials and improved seeds. The results indicates that 40 (40% of total respondents) received training as kind of assistance given. 10 (10% of total respondents) have received financial resources from RSSP project 26 (26.8% of total respondents) received materials, while 23.2% of the respondents received improved seeds. This suggests the contribution of RSSP to the socio-economic development of Rwanda.
The major activity implemented in the district, which is closely related to the objective of assistance of RSSP in enhancing community socio development, was training and capacity building of farmers in various area. Farmers were trained in organization and bookkeeping, in crop intensification, in cooperative governance, in small enterprise management, and in business planning.

4.2.2. Contribution of RSSP selected seed the increase of production

Also respondents have been interrogated about the contribution of selected seeds the increase of agriculture production.

Table 4. 8: The contribution of RSSP selected seed to the increase of production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Increase in Production since the use of Selected Seed</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

From table 4.8, the results indicate 94 (94.9% of total respondents) confirmed the contribution of RSSP selected seeds to the increase in production. Only 3 (3%) didn’t have the increase in production since they have been beneficiaries of RSSP and 2 (2%) didn’t show their views. Interview with stakeholders indicate that as a result of increased use of improved seeds RSSP supported farmers use their land and more productively than the average non beneficiary household. This suggests that all RSSP supports were highly appreciated.
4.2.3 The importance of training in crops intensification.

Respondents have been requested to show their views about the importance of training in crops intensification.

Table 4.9: Descriptive statistics on how respondent gain from training in crops intensification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Productivity of Training in Crops Intensification</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Productivity of farms increased</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity of farms remain the same</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity of farms declined</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Findings represented in table 4.9 show the respondent’s views on the increase in production due to training in crops intensification. 95 (96.0% of total respondents) have confirmed to increase in production due to crops intensification training, 3 (3%) have no change in production and 1 (1%) production declined. Technologies for what is known as modern agriculture, have enabled farmers who have access to sufficient land, water, and inputs to cultivate ever larger areas and produce more food. Farmers indicated that through crop intensification there is an improvement of productive inputs use, irrigation coverage and soil quality and agricultural productivity increased. Those respondents’ views highlighted the contribution of RSSP to socio-economic development of Rwanda.
4.2.4. Contribution of RSSP on poverty reduction in respondent’s household

Respondents were interrogated on whether RSSP activities improved their income and revenues. Table 4.10 summarizes respondents’ perceptions about how different RSSP activities affected their income.

**Table 4.10: Contribution of RSSP to the increase of employment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution of RSSP the increase of employment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members of my household were employed to provide training</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in the community were employed and my household benefit from the employment income they obtained</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All above listed</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The results presented in table 4.10 show the contribution of training provided by RSSB on respondent’s household by employing local members. The findings show that 40 (40.4% of all respondents) confirmed that people in community were employed and their household benefit from employment income obtained. 18 (18.2%) confirmed that members in their household were employed to provide training; and 40 (40.4%) confirmed that they benefited in two ways, their direct members were employed and local community members were employed and respondent benefited to their income.

4.2.5. Annual Income before RSSP.

In order to know better the contribution of RSSP on beneficiaries’ income, respondents have been asked their income before being supported by RSSP; it will help to compare with the current income to validate if there is the increase in income.
Table 4.11: Descriptive Statistics on annual income before RSSP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Income Before RSSP</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-20,000 RFW</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000-50,000 RWF</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000-80,000 RWF</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80,000 and above</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The results presented in table 4.11 show that 72 (72.7% of total respondents) of their annual income were below 50,000 Rwandan francs, 94.6% were below 80,000 Rwandan franc. The results are that they were not able to satisfy a lot of needs such as access to education for their children, they were not able to buy medical insurance, haven’t good shelter, and so on.

**4.2.6. Annual income while working with RSSP.**

As respondents have been interrogated about the annual income before working with RSSP, it has been necessary to look for their current annual income to be compared with income before.
Table 4.12: Descriptive Statistics of Current annual income with RSSP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Annual Income</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000000-100000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100000-200000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200000-300000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300000-400000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400000-500000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500000-600000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600000-700000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700000-800000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 800000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The results in table 4.12 show the increase in annual income of respondent after RSSP started supporting farmers. The results show that only 8.1% of total respondents have their annual income less than 100.000 Rwandan francs means that 91.9% are above 100.000 Rwandan francs while results in table 4.11 shows that 94.9% of all respondent their income were below 80.000 Rwandan francs. There are also 7.1% with annual revenue above 800.000 Rwandan francs. This was rather validated by farmers’ responses to the assets they acquired because of increased productivity and revenues. With that revenue, large farms were also able to construct new land, houses, pay medical insurance. This confirms the contribution the contribution of RSSP on Socio-economic development in Rwanda.
4.2.7. Contribution of RSSP to help beneficiaries toward health insurance.

Respondents were also interrogated regarding the impact of the project based incomes on their household’s ability to access health service and health insurance.

The table 4.13 shows how RSSP has played a huge role to help their beneficiaries toward health insurance, and 92 (92.9% of total respondents) have health insurance for their household members. Once the production increased, farmers get income and can now pay for health insurance. This suggests the contributions of the project to socio-economic development of Rwanda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSSP help toward Health Insurance</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

4.2.8. Contribution of RSSP to their beneficiaries to build their house.

Respondents have also been interrogated about the contribution/support of RSSP to build respondents’ house because toward social economic development, people must have adequate shelters.
Table 4.13: Descriptive statistics to RSSP support toward respondent house

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSSP support to Build House</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: primary data

From table 4.14, the results show at 96 (97.0% of total respondents) confirmed that RSSP has supported them to build house. Indeed, one of the basic needs for all humunbeing is to have a shelter. The lead farmers interviewed indicate that they are more optimistic and feel that although the full impact of the project is yet to be realized, this is a positive project that should be expanded to non beneficiary farmers in the district. Interviewed beneficiaries had a general impression that life had improved as reflected in the ability to renovate houses, own household durables and livestocks. This confirms the contribution of RSSP toward Socio-economic development of Rwanda.

4.2.9. The role played by RSSP toward financial services.

Today economy is dominated by financial services; working with banks is a way to the financial stability and financial security that is why respondents have been asked if they work with banks.

Table 4.14: Descriptive statistics on support of RSSP to open bank account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank account</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: primary data
Table 4.15, results indicate the total respondents who managed to show RSSP support to access financial institutions have reported at 99% are supported to access financial services. Kamonyi farmers do not have a safe place to store their money, opportunity is dedicated to providing savings products that meet farmers’ unique needs. With income only coming in twice a year, farmers who use saving account are better able to pay for household expenses throughout the year without to selling their crops early at a below market price. Likewise, farmers have access to loan. This suggests that RSSP has greatly contributed to socio-economic development of Rwanda.

4.2.10. Contribution of RSSP to education, technical and financial support.

Respondent were interrogated about the impact of the project on their ability to access education services for their families’ members.

Table 4. 15: RSSP’s activities to expand the education opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSSP to education and financial support</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The result in table 4.16 shows that at 98 (99% of total respondents) have confirms that RSSP has supported them to education of their children, and have received technical and financial support. Beneficiaries confirmed that the increased income due to the project enabled their families to access secondary education. This statistics should be interpreted carefully since the introduction of the 12 years free basic education by the Government may have also contributed to the perception of respondents.

4.2.11. Contribution of RSSP to the increase in beneficiaries’ savings.

Also our respondents have been asked about their saving, Better future depends on today savings,
Table 4.16: The Contribution of RSSP to the Increase in beneficiaries’ savings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSSP to Increase Saving</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Table 4.17 highlighted the contribution of RSSP to the increase in savings, at 82.8% and 13.1% respondents strongly agreed and agree respectively that RSSP has contributed the increase in their savings. The same as other dependent variables under this study, the contribution of RSSP to the increase in savings confirms the huge role played RSSP toward socio-economic development.

4.2.12. Contribution of RSSP toward a good nutrition which prevents diseases.

Respondents also have been interrogated about the contribution of RSSP toward a good nutrition which prevents disease.

Table 4.17: Contribution of RSSP toward a good nutrition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSSP to improved nutrition</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Results from table 4.18 indicate that 63 respondents (63.6%) and 33 respondents (33.3%) strongly agree and agree respectively that RSSP has contributed to good
nutrition which presents disease in their households. Respondents had general impression that life had improved since RSSP started working in Kamonyi district. This is reflected in the ability to have better types of foods. Before RSSP support, some areas had previously experienced famine and respondents confirm that they would not experience such famine again. The improvement in nutrition status is a pillar to the socio-economic development of a country.

4.2.13. Contribution of RSSP to the increase in purchasing power.

Purchasing power increases with the consumption, the respondents have been requested to show their change in purchasing power in order to ensure the change in wellbeing.

Table 4.18: Contribution of RSSP to the increase of purchasing power

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSSP has contributed to the increase in purchasing power.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The findings in table 4.19 summarize respondent views on contribution of RSSP to jobs creation which lead to the increase in beneficiaries purchasing power and allow home consumption. Due to the high production, beneficiaries get a higher real income which allow them a higher purchasing of goods on the market. And among all respondents 73.7% strongly agree and 22.2% agree that RSSP has contributed to the socio-economic development.
4.2.14. Challenges faced by beneficiaries of RSSP

The study was interested in establishing views of respondents on challenges, the results highlighted dominant challenges say; high poverty, low production, no irrigation techniques, no irrigation equipment, low agriculture skills, no infrastructure, no water in dry season, erosion, crops disease, no market for low available production, no selected seed, mixed crops and disaster especially flood. Currently, some challenges existing before RSSP are still challenge but RSSP has proposed solutions.

4.2.15. Solutions to Agriculture challenge

The respondent have shown the solutions to the existing agriculture challenge, and those includes trees plantation to fight against erosion, drainage, use of pesticide, irrigation, sharing available water especially in dry season, cooperative, bank loans, and community work “imiganda”.

4.2.16. Suggestions of respondents to RSSP toward productive agriculture.

After listing challenges before RSSP, challenges with RSSP research have asked respondent their proposed solutions toward productive agriculture. Those suggestions were dominated by more training, field visits, new infrastructures especially dams, creating cooperatives and selected seed.

4.3. Summary of data analysis

According to the table4.1 describing respondent by Sex shows that they were dominated by males on the portion of 67.7% while females were represented at 31.3% of total respondents. Respondent were also described based on their age groups, and most represented groups were “40-50” and “50-60” have 31.3% each and 62.6% of total respondents, suggesting there were mostly married people in working age. According to marital status, respondents were dominated by married with the portion of 87.9% and widow and single represented at 9.1% and 3.0% respectively for total respondent. According to education level As illustrated in table 4.4, the “primary
education” took almost the largest portion represented at 89.9%, 5.1% were illiterate while 1 “university” category were found among the respondents suggesting that ordinary people with primary education were almost the majority as is a farming cooperative. The results summarized in table 4.5, describe respondents by number of people living in respondent household and most respondents have 4 to 6 people in their household representing 56.6% of total respondents. And respondent’s with 7 and above people in their households were represented at 29 (29.3% of total respondent) and respondents with 1 to 3 people in their households are 14 (14.1% of total respondents).

According to the experience as the table 4.6, beneficiaries have been working with RSSP for more than 3 years are took the largest portion with 89.9% suggesting that the majority of respondents were familiar with RSSP support and have enjoyed them for a relatively long period. According to results in table 4.7, RSSP beneficiaries are being supported in form of training, financial resources, materials and improved seeds. At 42.4%, beneficiaries received all kind of assistances as listed, 23.2% received 3 kinds of assistances and 19.2% received training.

According to the contribution of RSSP to the farmers in Kamonyi district, it was revealed that 94.9% of total respondent confirmed that selected seeds helped to increase their seeds. 95 (96.0% of total respondents) have confirmed the increase in production due to crops intensification training, 3 (3%) have no change in production and 1 (1%) production declined.

According table 4.10, findings show that 40 (40.4% of all respondents) confirmed that people in community were employed and their household benefit from employment income obtained. 18 (18.2%) confirmed that members in their household were employed to provide training; and 40 (40.4%) confirmed that they benefited in two ways, their direct members were employed and local community members were employed and respondent benefited to their income.
The results presented in table 4.11 shows that 72.7% of respondents annual income were below 50,000 Rwandan francs, 94.6% were below 80,000 Rwandan franc before RSSP while table 4.12 show the increase in annual income of respondent after RSSP started supporting farmers, only 8.1% of total respondents have their annual income less that 100,000 Rwandan francs means that 91.9% are above 100,000 Rwandan. There are also 7.1% with annual revenue above 800,000 Rwandan francs. This confirms the contribution the contribution of RSSP on Socio-economic development in Rwanda.

Regarding benefits of RSSP to beneficiaries, respondents revealed the increase in health insurance up to 92.9% of respondents, 97% have been supported to build their house, 99% have been helped to access financial services, 99% have confirmed that RSSP has supported them to educate their children, received technical and financial support. 63.6% strongly agree and 33.3% agree that RSSP have contributed to good nutrition.
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

In this chapter, the findings from chapter four are summarized in terms of the study objectives. Definitive conclusions and relevant recommendations are made regarding the achievement of the objectives. The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of RSSP phase III on community development in Kamonyi District.

5.1. Summary of Findings

The study was conducted to establish the contribution of Rural Sector Support Project in community development in Kamonyi District. The study findings are summarized in terms of the following objectives: a) To investigate the assistance of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) in enhancing community socio development in Kamonyi District, b) To examine the benefits of RSSP to beneficiaries in Kamonyi District, c) To analyze the challenges faced by beneficiaries of RSSP in Kamonyi District.

5.1.1. Assistance of RSSP in enhancing community socio development in kamonyi District

The first objective was to assess the role of RSSP in enhancing community socio development in Kamonyi District. Data analysis and responses from the respondents revealed that RSSP play a big role in enhancing community socio development trough training, financial resources, materials, and improved seeds. Responses from respondents indicated that 42.4% of total respondents received all kind of assistance given. 23.2% of total respondents have received 3kinds among 19.2% of total respondents received training assistance only. In this study, it was demonstrated that agriculture trainings were most helpful in increasing production and consequently increase community development. This means that for community to be developed, agriculture trainings have to be regularly made and a supported strongly.
5.1.2. The benefits of RSSP to beneficiaries in Kamonyi District

The second objective was to analyze the benefits of RSSP to beneficiaries of Kamonyi District. Referring to the study questions, results indicated an important improvement of the wellbeing of the community. Data analysis and responses from the respondents showed that 94.9% of total respondents confirmed the contribution of RSSP selected seeds to the increase in production.

96.0% of total respondents have confirmed that training in crops intensification increase their production. Those respondents’ views highlighted the contribution of RSSP to community socio-economic development of Kamonyi District.

72.7% of total respondents confirmed that their annual income were below 50,000 Rwandan francs, 94.6% were below 80,000 Rwandan francs before RSSP support. After RSSP started supporting farmers, the results showed the increase in annual income of respondent. The results show that 91.9% are above 100,000 Rwandan francs. There are also 7.1% with annual revenue above 800,000 Rwandan francs. This confirms the contribution of RSSP on community Socio-economic development in Kamonyi District.

RSSP has played a important role to help their beneficiaries toward health insurance. 92.9% of total respondents have health insurance for their household members. This implies the contributions of the project to community socio-economic development in Kamonyi District.

For a sustainable social economic development, people must have adequate shelters. The results show that 97.0% of total respondents confirmed that RSSP has supported them to build house. This confirms the contribution of RSSP toward community Socio-economic development in Kamonyi District.
Results indicate that 99% of the total respondents confirmed that with the support of RSSP, now they have access to financial services. This suggests that RSSP has greatly contributed to socio-economic development of Rwanda.

Respondent were interrogated about the impact of the project on their ability to access education services for their families’ members. The result showed that 99% of total respondents confirmed that RSSP has supported them to education of their children, and have received technical and financial support.

82.8% and 13.1% respondents strongly agreed and agree respectively that RSSP has contributed the increase in their savings. This confirmed the huge role played by RSSP toward socio-economic development.

Respondents also have been interrogated about the contribution of RSSP toward a good nutrition which prevents disease. Results indicated that 63.6% and 33.3% of respondents strongly agree and agree respectively that RSSP has contributed to good nutrition which presents disease in their households. And the improvement in nutrition status is a pillar to the socio-economic development of a country.

The respondents have been requested to show their change in purchasing power in order to ensure the change in wellbeing. The findings summarized that among all respondent 73.7% strongly agree and 22.2% agree that RSSP has contributed to the increase of their purchasing power.

5.1.3. Challenges faced by beneficiaries of RSSP in Kamonyi District.

The study was interested in establishing views of respondents on agriculture challenges that they often faced when practicing agriculture. The mainly challenges highlighted are: low agriculture skills, lack of infrastructure, lack of water in dry season, crops disease and disaster especially flood.
5.2. Conclusions
Rural Sector support project positively affects the community development of farmers in Kamonyi District. The project supported 2357 beneficiaries to improve their levels of productivity and increase value addition to their commodities. Through provision of modern agriculture trainings and transfer of modern agriculture techniques, RSSP helps farmers to move from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. Consequently, the production increased, beneficiaries improved their incomes with which they were able to meet some basic needs such as access to education, shelters, foods, health care and some employment.

In regard to various ways through which RSSP III supports farmers in Kamonyi District, this is done through the provision of agriculture trainings, provision of agriculture materials, and some financial resources. In regard to change in community development levels among farmers in Kamonyi District, the findings show that farmers living below the poverty line are reduced.

5.3. Recommendations
The recommendations include some of the suggestions highlighted by respondents and those offered by the researcher. Therefore, the researcher recommended:

5.3.1. Recommendations to the government

a) The government of Rwanda through Rwanda cooperative agency and vision 2020 Umurenge Programme should implement Rural Sector Support Projects at cell level not only at sector level.

b) The government of Rwanda should explore the most promising opportunities to increase benefits and reduce health and environmental risks of pesticide use.
5.3.2. **Recommendations to RSSP**

a) Kamonyi District should increase the number of beneficiaries in District so that the impact of RSSP activities is imitated among more farmers;

b) Strengthen the entrepreneurial skills of commercial farmers and agribusiness managers in Rwanda for better decision making. Training is needed in contract negotiations, conflict resolution, price setting, business and financial management, and marketing. Training programmes are also needed on more technical skills. With these skills, they can seek employment opportunities in other areas. They can also develop other income generating activities in the area.

5.3.3. **Recommendations to the local authorities**

a) The local authority should share the experience of intensified agriculture that has contributed to the improvement of socioeconomic standards in the District where this research was conducted.

b) The local authorities should be involved in maintaining the achievements through permanent mobilization of the community.

c) To establish a platform to promote dialogue and collaboration among all relevant sectors to favour extension or communication activities.

5.4. **Suggestion for further study**

Building a critical investigation about Rural Sector Support Project and community development is too large and difficult. For that reason, one cannot exhaust it broadly under a single study; therefore, further researchers can be carried out on topics like: Comparative study of Rural Sector Support Project and community development at provincial level.

58
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APPENDICES
APPENDICE 1: DATA COLLECTION LETTER FROM MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY RWANDA
APPENDICE 2 : APPROVABLE LETTER FROM RSSP (Acceptance Letter)
APPENDICE 3: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

I am Beatrice Bayisabe, and I am doing research proposal as apart and partial fulfillment for the award of a master’s degree social and development studies of Mount Kenya University in the Republic of Rwanda. The topic of research is agricultural project and community socio-economic development in Rwanda. A case study of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP). You have been selected to participate in this study due to the importance of your information in the study. The information you provide will only be used for the purpose of this study and will be treated with most utmost confidentiality. Please feel free and answer all the questions truthfully.

Questions addressed to the project beneficiaries

Section 1: General information

1. Demographic information

1. Gender: (tick one option only)
   - Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. Age:

3. Marital status
   - Single
   - Married
   - Widow

4. Education level: (Tick one option only)
   - Illiterate [ ] Primary [ ] Secondary [ ] Other specify [ ]

5. Number of people in your family [ ]

Section II. Survey questionnaire

6. Experience working with (RSSP): (Tick one option only)
   - Less 1 year [ ] Between 1-3 years [ ] Between 3-5 years [ ]
7. What kind of assistance are you getting from this project? (tick one or more options)
   - Trainings [ ]
   - Financial resources [ ]
   - Materials [ ]
   - Improved seeds [ ]
   - Others (be specific) …………………………………………………

8. Has your production been increased since since you use selected seeds?
   - Yes [ ]
   - No [ ]

9. Which types of training did you attend?
   - Governance, organization and book keeping [ ]
   - Crop intensification [ ]
   - Small enterprise management [ ]
   - Business planning [ ]

10. How did you gain from the training in crop intensification?
    - Productivity of farms increased [ ]
    - Productivity remain the same [ ]
    - Productivity declined [ ]

   Explain your answer…………………………………………………………………

11. What impact did the training and support on business planning have?
    - The business plan has been funded [ ]
    - Productivity revenue has increased [ ]

12. How was your annual income before Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) ?
    - 0-20.000 RFW
    - 20.000-50.000 RWF
    - 50.000-80.000 RWF
    - 80.000 and above

13. How has the training contributed to increase income in your household?
    - Members of my household were employed to provide training [ ]
    - People in the community were employed and my household benefit from the employment income they obtained [ ]
14. How has the training contributed to employment?

Only local companies were employed to provide training [ ]
Both local companies and those from other districts were employed to offer training to beneficiaries [ ]

15. How Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) assisted you to increase your production?

One option only

- Access to credit [ ]
- Offering farm extension services [ ]
- Provision of inputs [ ]
- Others specify ……………………………………………

16. Has the project helped to ensure your family in medical insurance scheme? (one option only)

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]

17. Did Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) helped you to build house (one option only)

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]

18. Have you ever got a bank account? (one option only)

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]

19. Did (RSSP)’s activities expand the education opportunities for your children and provide them technical and financial support? (one option only)

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]

20. Which type of agriculture do you use?

- Modern agriculture [ ]
- Subsistential agriculture [ ]

21. What challenges did you face in agriculture before Rural Sector Support Project?

22. How these challenges were addressed before Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) developed?
23. What challenges do you face in agriculture during Rural Sector Support Project?

24. How these challenges are addressed?

25. Based on the challenges encountered during implementation of RSSP what suggestion do you make in view of improving the implementation and performance of RSSP?
   a) .................................................................
   b) .................................................................
   c) .................................................................S
   d) .................................................................

Tick one option only in each row

1    SA  Strongly Agree
2    A   Agree
3    D   Disagree
4    SD  Strongly Disagree

26. Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) helps you to purchase?  SA  A  D  SD

To build a house?

27. Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) permits to have a good nutrition which prevents diseases?

28. Financial support from Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) helped them to have access to educational and health care?

29. Through Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) have you increased savings?

30. Agricultural trainings that you receive are they fundamental for increase of production?

31. After attending training on how to manage and govern small enterprises the managers are more accountable and more efficient than before.
32. Is the use of fertilizers contributed to increase productivity?

33. Is the use of fertilizers contributed to increase your purchasing power?
QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATED IN KINYARWANDA

1. Igitsina
   Umugabo [ ] umugore [ ]

2. imyaka :
3. iranga mimerere

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<th>Ingaragu</th>
<th>Urubatse</th>
<th>Umupfakazi</th>
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4. Amashule wize (shira akamenyetsi imbere y igisubizo kimwe)
   Sinagiye mw’ishule [ ]
   Amashule abanza [ ]
   Amashule yisumbuye [ ]
   ayandi ……………………………………………………………………………

5. Umubare w abantu bari mu muryango wawe [ ]

6. Igihe mumaze mukorana na RSSP: (shira akamenyetsi imbere y igisubizo kimwe)
   Musi y umwaka umwe [ ]
   Hagati y umwaka 1-3 [ ]
   Hagati y umwaka 3-5 [ ]

7. N ubuhe bufasha mwaronse muri RRSP? (shira akamenyetsi imbere y igisubizo kimwe)
   amahugurwa [ ] ibikoresho [ ]
   amafanga [ ]
   imbuto nyongerereza musaruro [ ]
   ibindi……………………………………………………

8. Umusaruro wayu wariyongereye nyuma yo kubona imbuto nyongerereza `musaruro?
   yego [ ] oya [ ]

9. N’ ubube bwo bo lw’amahugurwa mwaronkejwe na RSSP
   uburongozi bwiza, ukwitunganya mu bikorwa byacu, gukoresha agatabu ka banki [ ]
   ubuhinzi [ ]
   gutunganya Imishinga mitomito [ ]
   gutunganya ibikorwa bijanye n’ubucuruzi [ ]

10. Ni iki amahugurwa ajanye n ivy ubuhinzi abafasha?
    Umusaruro uriyongera [ ]
    Umusaruro ntiwiyongera ugama aho warusanzwe [ ]
    Umusaruro uratuba [ ]

Sobanura igisubizo cawe……………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………

11. Amahugurwa ndetse n ubufasha mu bijanye n ubucuruzi RSSP ibafasha byabunguye iki?
    Imishinga yacu n ubucuruzi byateye inkunga [ ]
    Inyungu ivuye mu musaruro yarazamutse [ ]

12. Amahugurwa yafashije gute kugabanyi ubukene mu rugo rwawe?
    Abo mu muryango wanje babonye akazi mu gutanga amahugurwa? [ ]
    Abaturage muri rusange babonye akazi ndetse n imiryango yacu twashobo ye kunguka [ ]
13. Amahugurwa yafashije gute mu kubona akazi?
   Imishinga ikorera mu karere iwa cu niyo yatanga amahugurwa kuba nyamurunganyo
   Imishinga ikorera mu karere kacu hamwe n indi yo mutundi turere niyo yatanga amahugurwa ku banyamurunganyo
   [ ]
14. Ni ayahe mafanga avuye mu musaruro mwabona ku mwaka mbere ko muronka ubufasha bwa (RSSP)?
   0-20,000F
   20,000-50,000 F
   50,000-80,000 F
   80,000 kuzamuka
15. Ubu ngubu mubona umusaruro ungana gute mu mafanga ku mwaka?
   .........................................................
16. Ni gute RSSP yabashije kuzamura umusaruro wanyu?
   Mwabonye inguzanyo yo muri banki?
   Ubumenyi mu by ubuhinzi
   ifumbire
   ibindi .........................................................
17. Ese uyo mushinga ubafasha kubona ubwishingizi bw ubuzima ku miryango yanyu?
   Yego [ ] Oya [ ]
18. Ese umusaruro uvuye muvyo RSSPyabafashije wabafashije kubaka inzu?
   Yego [ ] Oya [ ]
19. Ufite ikonti muri banki?
   Yego [ ] Oya [ ]
20. Umusaruro uvuye mu bikorwa bya RSSP wabafashije kwigisha abana banyu cyangwa mwabonye amafanga yo gufasha abana banyu mu bundi buryo?
   Yego [ ] Oya [ ]
21. Mukora ubuhinzi bumeze gute?
   ubuhinzi bwa kijyambere [ ] ubuhinzi busanzwe [ ]
22. N’ibihe bibazo mwahura nabyo mbere yuko mubona ubufasha bwa RSSP?
   i. ........................................................................................................
   ii. .........................................................................................................
   iii. ........................................................................................................
   iv. ........................................................................................................
23. Ibyo bibazo mwabikemura gute mbere yuko mubona ubufasha bwa RSSP?
   i. ........................................................................................................
   ii. .........................................................................................................
   iii. ........................................................................................................
   ....
   iv. ........................................................................................................
24. Ubu ngubu ibibazo muhura nabyo mu bijanye n ubuhinzi n ibihe?
i. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …

ii. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
    ………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …

iii. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
    25. Ibyo bibazo mu bikemura gute?
    i. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
    .
    ii. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
       …
    iii. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
       …
    iv. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
       …

59. Mushingiye ku bibazo muhura nabyo n igiki wahanura RSSP kugirango ikore neza namwe mubone kubona umusaruro mwiza?
   i. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ii. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
   iii. ………………………………………………………………………………………………
   iv. ………………………………………………………………………………………………

Shira ikimenyetso mbere y’igisubizo kimwe

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<td>SD</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Ese umusaruro uvuye muvyo RSSP ibafasha urabafasha guhaha? Kubaka inzu?</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Ese umusaruro uvuye muvyo RSSP ibafasha urabafasha kubona ibiryo ngirakamaro bibarinda indwara?</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Uburyo bw amafranga RSSP ibaha burabafasha gushira abana banyu mu mashule cyangwa kubavuza?</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Uburyo bw amafranga mwabonye kubera RSSP burabafasha kuzigama?</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Amahugurwa muronka ubona hari ico afasha mu kuzamura umusaruro?</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Amahugurwa abarongozi banyu baronse ku bijanye no gutunganya imishinga mitoyi yatumye abo barongozi bakora neza gusumba mbere?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Gukoresha ifumbire byatumye umusaruro wiyongera?</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Kuva mubonye ubufasha bwa RSSP, mwabonye akazi noneho mubona uburyo bwo guhaha?</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Umusaruro mwaronse kubera ubufasha bwa RSSP warabafashije kuzigama kurusha mbere?</td>
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APPENDIX 4. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

I am Beatrice BAYISABE, and I am doing research proposal as apart and partial fulfillment for the award of a master’s degree social and development studies of Mount Kenya University in the Republic of Rwanda. The topic of research is agricultural project and community socio-economic development in Rwanda. A case study of Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP). You have been selected to participate in this study due to the importance of your information in the study. The information you provide will only be used for the purpose of this study and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Interview guide with the District Project Coordination

1. What is the total number of beneficiaries of RSSP project in your District?
2. What kind of support do you provide to beneficiaries in your District?
3. What type of seeds do you provided to beneficiaries in your District?
4. Which types of training provided to beneficiaries in your District?
5. How have beneficiaries in your District gained from training in crop intensification?
6. How does RSSP Contributed to poverty reduction in district?
7. How have the RSSP trainings contributed to employment in your District?
8. Based to your own experience, how do you assess the impact of Rural Sector Support Project in Kamonyi district?

9. Based on the challenges encountered during implementation of RSSP what suggestion do you make in view of improving the implementation and performance of RSSP? List them below
   e) ..................................................................................
   f) ..................................................................................
   g) ..................................................................................
   h) ..................................................................................

Thank you for your cooperation