NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PROJECTS AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RWANDA
A CASE OF WORLD VISION FUNDED PROJECTS IN KAHI ADP

AIMABLE SERUGO
MBA 0283/12

Research project submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of a
Degree in Master of Business Administration (Project Management
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DECLARATION

This research study is my original work and has not been presented to any other institution.

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Students Name: ______Aimable SERUGO (MBA 0283/12) ______

Sign ____________________ Date ______

Declaration by the supervisor(s)

This research has been submitted with our approval as The Mt. Kenya University Supervisor(s).

Name: WANJOHI MAINA

Sign ____________________ Date _____________

For and on behalf of Mt. Kenya university
DEDICATION

To almighty God,

To my family who helped me during my study,

To my supervisor and

To world vision KAHI ADP staffs,

May God bless you all.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The success of this research would hardly be achieved without the help and guidance from individuals and institutions. It is not however, easy to mention everyone’s name but first of all, I express my heartfelt thanks to God for being my everything in such time and mercy to me all the time. I am greatly indebted to my family especially my parents RUHANGA R. Jerome and NYIRAMAHORO Marie who supported and encouraged me in everything possible. Immeasurable thanks go to my supervisor Solomon maina for his guidance, advice, encouragement and for his patience during the time of research, may God bless you. My sincere thanks are addressed to the administrative staffs of the department of Business Administration to all Lecturers of Mount Kenya University/Kigali Campus especially those who are in Department of Business administration for their knowledge package they provided to us. I cordially thank Mount Kenya University for the value accorded to academic research and for all what is being done in order to provide for us quality education.

To you all I say God bless you handsomely.

Aimable SERUGO.
ABSTRACT

Nongovernmental organizations may play the main role in socio-economic development of the community; most of them have the common purpose of existence which is the promotion of social welfare, development, charity, etc. Rwanda as developing country has many NGOs that operating for the interest of the community especially for those who are most vulnerable. Even though NGOs seeks for development of the community, they might not achieve their objectives due to different reasons such as poor management, lack of participation of beneficiaries, encountering challenges during lifecycle of the project, etc. World Vision Rwanda is one of the biggest organization that operating in 15 district in the country and which has the mission of working with poor and oppressed people in order to help them to achieve the sustainable development. This research was intended to assess the contribution of world vision Rwanda to the socio-economic development in Gatsibo district through Kahi ADP 2008-2012. it also intended to determine the activities carried out by KAHI ADP livelihood, education and health projects to improve the socio-economic development of the community. In order to reach the relevant result, different data collection methods were used whereby primary data were mainly based on information collected through observation, questionnaires and interviews. And also secondary data were collected from available literature including published documents. The result of this research will be used by different organizations, students, scholars and researchers as a source of secondary data, in addition to that the findings will also be used by world vision to evaluate their work since 2008 until 2012 and undertake new strategies to effective improvement on the poor Rwandan’s life.
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP: Area Development Program
AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CBOs: Community Based organizations
DDP: District Development Plan
DIP: Detailed Implementation Plan
EDPRS: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GoR: Government of Rwanda
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
GNP: Gross National Product
HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MDGs: Millennium Development Goal
MINALOC: Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN: Ministry of Finance, economic and Planning
OVC: Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA: People Living With HIV & AIDS
PRA: Participatory rural appraisal
PTA: Parents and Teachers Association
NGOs: Non Governmental Organizations
US: United State
UK: United Kingdom
UN: United Nations
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
WV: World Vision
WVR: World Vision Rwanda
DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

**Contribution:** is an action or a service that helps to cause or increase or improve the socio-economic development

**Nongovernmental organization:** is an institution that works to improve the socio-economic development of the community

**World vision:** is a Christian-Child Focused-Community Based Organization aiming at promoting the socio-economic development of the community.

**Development:** is the act of improving quality of life and making sure everyone has the preference in what that life looks like.

**Socio-economic development:** is a process that seeks to identify the social-economic needs within a community, and seek to create strategies that will address those needs.
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction
This chapter covered the background of the study, the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitation of the study as well as the scope of this study.

1.1. Background of the study.
International non-governmental organizations have a history dating back to at least in 1839. It has been estimated that by 1914 there were 1083 Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs). International NGOs were important in the anti-slavery movement and the movement for women’s suffrage, and reached a peak at the time of disarmament conference. However, the “phrase non-governmental organization” only came into popular use with the establishment of United Nations organizations in 1945 with provision of a consultative role for organizations which were neither governments nor member states. (Etienne, 2011)

World vision among other NGOs seeks to supplement government programs so that together they raise social and economic standards of the population in which they operate. Dr Bob Pearce, the founder of World Vision (W.V), became legally incorporated on the 22 September 1950 in Portland, Oregon. The use of the name world vision international was adopted in 1968 to indicate the world wide scope and its varied ministries. World vision currently operates in over 100 countries in Middle East, Eastern Europe, Africa and Latin America. Offices that raise funds include Australia; Malaysia; Singapore; Japan Canada; Finland; Switzerland; The UK and US. (Rukundo, 2010)
World vision programme began working in Rwanda after 1994 genocide that lead to the
death of an estimated million of Tutsi and the displacement of another 2 million of
Rwandese to neighboring countries. The main objective by then was to provide
emergency relief and assistance to the displaced population and reunite children with their
family. World Vision Rwanda (WVR) is a Christian-Child Focused-Community Based
Organization aiming at working with the poor and oppressed to promote human
transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the kingdom of God.
WVR works alongside with communities, organizations, agencies and the church at the
glass root level seeking to ensure safety, physical & emotional health, and good nutrition
for children especially those who are most vulnerable, (Etienne , 2007).

World vision Rwanda carries out its transformational development work through Area
Development Programs (ADPs) which are geographically focused, integrated programs
with long-term programmatic interventions that work closely with communities to
identify and resolve developmental issues. Currently, WVR has 30 Area Development
Programs throughout the country, focusing on early childhood education, shelter
construction for widows and orphaned and vulnerable children, improving livelihoods,
community harmony, reducing the incidence of diseases, and child protection.

KAHI Area Development Programme is located in Gatsibo District in the Eastern
Province of Rwanda. Kahi ADP boarders with Nyagatare District in the North,
Rwimbogo sector in the East, Rugarama and Remera sectors in the south and Kageyo,
Gatsibo and Ngarama sectors in west. The economic and social dynamic situation is that
the decentralization policy of GoR has created a quick development environment that
supports WV mission, Vision and the ADP overall goal of improving the standard of
living of children and the community. About 99.9% of the population in Kahi Area development program depends mainly on subsistence agriculture and rearing of domestic animals especially cows, goats and sheep. Bananas are mostly grown and are considered as the major crop and staple food along with beans, groundnuts, sorghum, cassava, potatoes and maize in the area. During dry seasons the area experiences remarkable food shortages and prices of food commodities become exorbitant (Etienne, 2007).

World vision structures are in a such way that they are decentralized where there is National Office, Zonal offices and Area Development Programs (ADPs). ADPs operate at District level and currently World Vision Rwanda (WVR) has 29 ADPs throughout the country including Kahi ADP located in Gatsibo district. In this context the research was intended to identify whether or not world vision is contributing to improve the community welfare in Gatsibo district specifically the community who lives in Kahi ADP where living standards of some people are critically evaluated. In 2000, WVR switched from relief and rehabilitation programs to a more transformational development approach started by WVI all over the world commonly referred to as Area Development Program (ADP). The ADPs aims to impact anywhere between 20,000 to 100,000 people over a period of 10 to 15 years by carrying out specific activities in the area trough different projects such as water and sanitation; livelihood; education; health, etc. Particularly, Kahi ADP as one of them operates in 11 cells located in 2 sectors of Gatsibo district which are Kabarore and Gitoki sectors and in a small part of Karangazi sector located in Nyagatare district. It serves a large portion of population equivalent to 40,770. (Rukundo, 2010).
Despite the fact that World vision Rwanda has intervened in different sectors of socio-economic development of local community, their role was not yet fully documented. This study was intended to fill the gap. It analysed the contribution of world vision Rwanda in socio-economic development of Gatsibo District especially in Kahi ADP.

1.2. Problem. Statement

Foreign aid and NGOs have many common aspects. First, both are designed to improve the welfare of people in developing countries. No matter what the real purposes of these two are, it is true that they are designed with the purpose of helping people in need. Second, both are transferred from developed countries to developing countries. The activities of international NGOs mainly target developing countries with the funding raised from people, foundation or governments in developed countries. Foreign aid is directly or sometimes indirectly transferred from the governments of developed countries to the ones of developing countries. Third, both are very recent phenomena in world politics. “We have only observed foreign aid and NGOs for the last several decades. Only after 1945, transfer of aid was developed between independent countries” (Smith, 2004). The number of NGOs dramatically increased after World War II (Adam, 2005) Compared to the long history of state existence, foreign aid policy and the existence of NGOs are very important aspects of world politics. Foreign aid has been at the center of debates in the field of international development.

Apart from the effectiveness of foreign aid, it is clear that foreign aid is an important factor that influences economic development of developing countries. No one can ignore the importance of NGOs any more in terms of their impact, resources, expertise and
knowledge. With enormous resources, NGOs are implementing their projects, which can change people’s lives in developing countries as well as in developed countries.

The destruction of the economic basis of Rwanda that took place during the genocide against Tutsi and war period (1990-1994) left Rwandan economy in shambles and fundamentally flawed with poor masses, poor export base, no diversity and no proper policies. Determined to raise the economy and try to address so many challenges resulting from the here above mentioned tragedies the country went through, the government of Rwanda initiated the socio-economic stabilization and recovery programs intended to rebuild the social tissue that were torn by the war and genocide, and revive the economic activity (Kwizera, 2010)

Even though, the implementation of such sound programs has so far led to tremendous economic turnaround, Rwanda received much help of international community, NGOs included.

From those several NGOs, World Vision, a non-governmental organization launched its activities in Rwanda in 1994 to help poor Rwandans survivors of genocide against Tutsi, civil strife and other conflicts with tools and resources to move from crisis and poverty into stability and self sufficiency thereby promoting viable civil societies.

Even though World vision Rwanda has intervened in different sectors of socio-economic development of local community, their role was not yet fully documented. This study was intended to fill the gap whereby it analyzed the contribution of world vision Rwanda to the socio-economic development of Gatsibo district especially for the population who live in Kahi ADP.
1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study aimed to achieve different objectives namely, general and specific objectives.

1.3.1 General objective

This study aimed to determine the contribution of world vision Rwanda in socio-economic development in Gatsibo district.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

Specific objectives in this study were:

i) To determine the activities carried out by KAHI ADP livelihood project to improve the socio-economic development of the community

ii) To determine the activities carried out by KAHI ADP education project to improve the socio-economic development of the community

iii) To determine the activities carried out by KAHI ADP health project to improve the socio-economic development of the community

iv) To identify the challenges faced by world vision Rwanda in improving the socio-economic development of the community in KAHI ADP

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions were to determine:

i) How has KAHI ADP contributed on socio-economic development of Gatsibo district through its livelihood project?

ii) How has KAHI ADP contributed on socio-economic development of Gatsibo district through its education project?

iii) How has KAHI ADP contributed on socio-economic development of Gatsibo district through its health project?
iv) What are the challenges faced by world vision in improving the socio-economic development of the population in Kahi ADP?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research found out additional ways world vision and other stakeholders can use to come up various problems they are facing in socio-economic development process. It will be also useful for other people who, in the future will be interested in carrying out a research on similar field.

This research helped us to know the measures of world vision for achieving to the wellbeing of local communities in Kahi area development programme. It will serve as our pre-requisite academic work for award of master’s degree in project management. The research was undertaken to meet academic requirements to conduct a research at the end of post graduate study and as one of the requirements for the award of master’s degree along with its benefits. Moreover, the findings will be used by different organizations, students, scholars and researchers as a source of secondary data by the time they would be interested by the topic related to ours.

The findings will also call attention of decision makers, organizations working in the field related to socio-economic development. The findings will be used by NGOs to identify the positive contribution of their works in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery of Rwandan. Finally, the findings will also be used by world vision to evaluate their work since 2008 until 2012 and undertake new strategies to effective improvement on the poor Rwandan’s life.
1.6. Limitation of the study

The limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the application or interpretation of the results of your study. In this study we acknowledged some limitations during our research period.

**Cultural constraints:** The cultural constraints were met while conducting our research, because some people in the area where research took place used to do not tell all truth especially when you ask them about what have been done to them to improve their living conditions by different institutions especially NGOs, they expect that when they say that their live were improved they will not benefit again any helps from those NGOs, others fear to say the reality of what happened to them because they think at the time they may say wrong things and when it is known by their supporters, they will cancel their support, therefore to balance those two dilemma and increase the validity of data, the researcher put much effort in increasing the sample size, he also used the stratified random sampling.

**Lack of the interviewer:** due to the time in which the research was conducted whereby all farmers are preoccupied in planting their crops, therefore we found them not ready to offer their time for interview and that’s why we planned to be flexible and ask the selected sample to tell us the time they feel comfortable for interview so that to increase the chance of gathering the quality information.

1.7 Scope of the study

According to Kothari (2004), research on human activities or behaviors cannot allow for a complete description of all aspects of behaviors or activity. Like other many scientific researches, this study was limited in the space, in the time and in the domain.
The study covers the past 5 years of world vision performance in development of local community; this study focuses on studying the contribution of world vision Rwanda to the socio-economic development of Gatsibo district, a case study of Kahi ADP, 2008-2012.

1.8 Organization of the study

The study is presented in five main sections. The first section introduces the subject, giving the background of the study, the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitation of the study, the scope of the study as well as the organization of this study.

The conceptual literature, the empirical review and their summary review as well as the conceptual model of this study are presented in the section two.

The third section describes the design of the study, target population of the study, the sample design whereby details on sample size and sampling techniques are described. It also describes the data collection methods used in present study; it describes how data were analyzed and how ethical values were considered along the research process. The forth section presents the findings related to the objectives of the study and the last section summarizes and discusses the findings and provides the conclusion and recommendations for further studies.
CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

The literature review for the study were conducted to inform the researcher about different concept of economic development, social developments, challenges of both economic and social developments, indeed the literature revealed a large contention regarding the subject of socio-economic development of the community.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

This part contains the theories from different authors while explaining the definition of key concepts. Different authors have given various definitions according to their area of focus and domains. Here, we kept only some of those that are relative to our topic of research.

2.1.1 Development

According to Smith, (2004), development describes the growth of human being throughout the lifespan, from conception to death. The scientific study of human development seeks to understand and explain how and why people change throughout life. This includes all aspects of human growth, including physical, emotional, intellectual, social, and perceptual and personality development. Development is a broad term which should not be limited to mean economic development, economic welfare or material well-being. Development in general includes improvements in economic, social and political aspects of the whole society like security, culture, social activities and political institutions.

In this study, development was generally conceived as a wide concept involving economic, social to improve people welfare.
According to Robert, (2003), development has traditionally been thought as the capacity of the national economy, whose economic conditions have been more or less static for a long period of time to generate and sustain an annual increase in its Gross National Products at the rates of perhaps 5 to 7 percent or more. Economic development has in the past seen typically in terms of planned alteration of the production and employment structure so that agriculture share in the economy declines whereas that of the manufacturing and services industries increase. Development strategies therefore, have usually focused on urban industrialization, often at the expense of agriculture and rural development. Finally these principal economic measures of development were often supplemented by casual reference and general acceptance of no-economic social indicators, gain in literacy, schooling, health conditions and services, provision of housing, etc. In the recent past years, the development was nearly seen as an economic phenomenon in which rapid gains in overall and per capital GDP growth would either trickle down to the masses in the form of jobs and other economic opportunities or create the necessary conditions for the wider distribution of economic and social benefits of growth. Development is the growth of the national income per capita (Adam, 2005).

2.1.2 Indicators of development

The word “development” has become the main concern worldwide and many scholars and researchers have been involved in this field to identify its indicators. According to Schultz (1988), the measurement of development efforts in developing countries has generally focused on the growth of GNP per head and related concepts. The per capita GNP is a useful summary measure of the level development in the sense that it is correlated with most of the processes occurring with development and as such it may
capture the net effect of these processes as observed in cross country experience. Increasingly, development economists have become aware that growth of output or income by themselves are not adequate indicators of development, and that the reduction of poverty and the satisfaction of basic human needs are goals that should show up in a measure of development.

There has been growing interest in designing better measures of development, including modifications of GNP, social indicators and associated systems of social accounts and composite indices of development. The various indicators of development are summarized here below: Population growth rate, literacy level, life expectancy women fertility rate, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, gender equality in tertiary education, gender equality in decision-making positions, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, level of Poverty, average GDP growth rate, (Schultz, 1988).

2.1.3 Actors of Development

Development is related to positive social, economical and political factors for the well being of individuals, households and community as whole. It normally concerns developing all means that can allow the human being achieving a certain level of welfare. This is not an easy task and that is why it involves many actors, such as the local population, government, NGOs and donors, (Kuznets, 1966).

In this study we lay emphasized on NGOs particularly world vision Rwanda that apart from the government play an important role and take responsibilities in advocating change through advocacy work and in filling the gaps left by the government in the process of seeking the welfare of the citizens.
2.1.4 Socio-economic development

According to Kuznets, (1966) the social development is a process which results in the transformation of social structures in a manner which improves the capacity of the society to fulfill its aspirations. Society develops consciousness and social consciousness develops the organization. Development is a process not a program. Not all social change constitutes development. It consists of four well-marked stages: survival, growth, development and evolution. The quantitative expansion of existing activities generates growth or horizontal expansion. Development implies a qualitative change in the way the society carries out its activities, such as through more progressive attitudes and behavior by the population, the adoption of more effective social organizations or more advanced technology which may have been developed elsewhere.

The term evolution refers to the original formulation and adoption of qualitative and structural advances in the form new positive social attitudes, values, behaviors or organizations. While the term is usually applied to changes that are beneficial to the society, it may result in negative side effects or consequences that undermine the existing ways of lives that are considered positively, (Kuznets, 1966).

Economic development can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Economic development typically involves improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy and poverty rates. GDP does not take into account other aspects such as leisure time, Environmental quality, freedom or social justice. Alternative measures of economic well being have been proposed essentially, a country’s economic development is related to its human development which encompasses, among other things, health and education. These factors are closely related
to economic growth so that development and growth goes together. Economic development refers to an increase in per capita income associated with an improvement in the indicators of the quality of life, (Schultz, 1988).

The socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and level of employment. Changes in less tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm and extent of participation in civil society. In socio-economic development, we have to look at the housing, medical insurance, schooling, feeding, saving and investment (Kuznets, 1966).

2.1.5 Role of NGOs in socio-economic development

According to Popkin, (1978) NGOs are private voluntary groups or individuals not operating for profit or other commercial purposes but which organize themselves nationally or internationally for the promotion of social welfare and development.

According to Smith (2004), NGOs are largely instituted organizations which receive no financial support from the government, but they receive support from other sources for example countries of origin of their resources are from within the NGOs, and therefore they have to work under certain guidelines and work for the general interest.

According to Robert (2003), NGOs are legally instituted organizations, which receive non-financial or logistic support from the governments. They are non-profit and non-political voluntary bodies with a wide measure of dependence and freedom in their formulation of policies, actions and programs. From the above definition, NGOs are said to have
received no financial and logistical support from the governments, while in the industrialized countries, it is now a common practice for governments to channel some of their aid through NGOs. Therefore, putting together essential elements of the above definitions, one can consider NGOs as organizations which are not established as a result of an agreement between governments but rather they can be research organizations, professional associations, youth organizations, religious institutions or any other kind of organization which may be non-profit, relief, development, national or international agencies.

In a document from MINALOC called working procedures local and international NGOs, December 1994, NGOs are private voluntary grouping individuals or association not operating for other commercial purposes but which have organized themselves nationally or internationally for the promotion of social welfare, development, charity or research through mobilization of resources, (Kwizera, 2010).

Strength of NGOs, particularly those operating at the field level, is their ability to form close linkage to local communities and engage community ownership and participation in development efforts. NGOs can often respond quickly to new circumstances and can experiment with innovative approaches. NGOs can identify emerging issues, and through their consultative and participatory approaches can identify and express beneficiary views that otherwise might not be heard. The NGOs are often successful intermediaries between actors in development area, building bridges between people and communities on one side and governments, development institutions and donors on the other side. In an advocacy role, NGOs frequently represent issues and views important in the dynamics of
the development process. At the same time, limited technical capacities and relatively small resource bases may characterize some NGOs. NGOs acquired a reputation of interesting themselves to poorest who, by nature of things, are found out of reach of actions conducted by private enterprises or public sector,( Rukundo, 2010).

The principal objective of NGOs is to allow these disfavored groups to receive a large part of development advantages, which supposes what could be, according to them, that development. First of all it is not a problem of financial properties but a problem of immediate reinforcement of the population’s capacities so that this one promotes a development if possible “equal” and “valid”. Secondly, by definition, the development is a process and therefore one must face it in a given socio-culture context. Finally, the development deals with people and institutions, which facilitate their exchanges. NGOs put more importance to the fact of developing local capacities than concrete results. A project must not necessary deliver financial profits to be retained. For NGOs, the development that does not take into account the values of the society could not be the one. Interventions with social characteristics, human empowerment most of the time constitute the necessities. On the other hand, the mobilization and participation of the population can lead to savings whereas the project is deficient in strict accounting terms. Development is the process of mutual Endeavour, which calls for participation of all segments of the society. But due to the limited capability of the national government in most of the third world countries, it has become increasingly difficult to respond effectively to the growing and diversified needs of the vast majority of population at the grassroots. This has necessitated the emergence of institutions that play the role of catalyst between the government and the community but still may remain independent
from direct government intervention. This institution in the present day is being universally termed the non-governmental organizations or the NGOs (Robert, 2003).

The explosive emergence of NGOs as a cohesive alternative force in addressing the needs of the great mass of population in promoting a more responsive and sustained approach to development experiences in the third world countries have repeatedly shown the limitations of government efforts to promote effective rural development at rural level. This trend is becoming clear with the worldwide fiscal crisis, the need for increased human resource development within governmental agencies and the need to improve the economic, health nutritional status and overall wellbeing of the poor. Thus the rise of NGOs both indigenous and foreign as strong institutional alternative reflects the growing recognition that the central government and the private sector lack sufficient capacity.

They are not motivated by profit but they have a desire bring about improvement in the general human condition and in that regards they find themselves working on the side of poor and marginalize people. (Kwizera, 2010).

According to the Ashton, (2006) NGOs are propelled by commitment to:

Supplement the government efforts towards sustainable socio-economic development;

Improving the living standards of people;

Transmit views of the people to the authority;

Provide service to the community;

Justice and human dignity and have gained their credibility and legitimacy as a result of their closeness to the people.
2.1.6. Major obstacles to Development

The vicious circle of poverty: A vicious circle of poverty refers to self-reinforcing situations whereby certain factors exist that tend to perpetuate an undesirable phenomenon. In developing countries the vicious circle of poverty can be viewed from the demand side and the supply side. The demand side implies that low levels of income lead to low levels of demand which in turn lead to low rates of investment and a corresponding deficiency of capital, low productivity and low income. From a supply side perspective low productivity implies low real income which in turn implies low savings and low level of investment that contributes to deficiency of capital. The deficiency of capital contributes to a low level of productivity and low income.

This can be shown in the following figure:

**Figure 1: The vicious circle of poverty**

![Diagram showing the vicious circle of poverty](image)

Lack of Capital → Low Savings → Low Productivity → Low Income → Lack of Capital

Source: (Robert 2003).
In the mentioned figure, a lack of capital contributes to a low level of productivity which in turn leads to a low income and a low capacity to save. Low savings result in low investment or capital formation which perpetuates the lack of capital.

Human Resource Constraints: It constitutes a fundamental obstacle to economic development in developing countries. In many developing countries; individuals lack key skills and knowledge required for economic development. Lack of adequate skilled human resources lead to a low labour productivity, factor immobility and limited occupational specialization. Undeveloped human resources imply that there is a low level of knowledge about alternative production techniques, natural resources, existing market conditions and opportunities.

Socio-cultural constraints: Socio-cultural constraints constitute a formidable obstacle to development in many developing countries. Economic development is profoundly influenced by social attitudes. For example, attitudes may be influenced by ethnic distinctions and regional loyalties which may inhibit geographical mobility.

Foreign exchange constraints may also hinder economic development in developing countries. Developing countries have experienced relatively limited gains from trade compared to developed countries. Corruption and resources mismanagement: this factor has considerably hampered economic development because, for example public funds meant for development projects have sometimes been diverted to private use. Donor funds aimed at economic development have often been mismanaged and consequently their impact in areas such as poverty alleviation has often been limited. Inappropriate policies have sometimes been applied in developing countries. For example many developing countries initially pursued the inappropriate strategy of import substitution
which generally proved to be ineffective. Even in cases where the appropriate policies have been pursued, there has been frequently been a lack of implementation of such policies. Many developing countries have therefore drawn up elaborate policy documents which have never been implemented or only partially implemented, (Robert, 2003).

2.1.7 Socio-economic development in Rwanda

Rwanda is a poor country with about 90% of the population engaged in (mainly subsistence) agriculture and some mineral and agro-processing (Kwizera, 2010). A significant percentage of its populations still live below the official poverty line. Despite Rwanda’s fertile ecosystem, food production often does not keep pace with demand, requiring food imports. Tourism, minerals, coffee and tea are Rwanda’s main sources of foreign exchange. Minerals export declined 40% in 2009-2010 due to the global economic downturn. The genocide of 1994 decimated Rwanda’s fragile economic base, severely impoverished the population particularly women and temporarily stalled the country’s ability to attract private and external investment. However, Rwanda has made substantial progress in stabilizing and rehabilitating its economy to pre 1994-levels. GDP has rebounded with an average annual growth of 7-8% since 2003 and inflation has been reduced to single digits. In order to expedite its developmental progress, the government of Rwanda has adopted a global “vision 2020” elaborated with respect to the MDGs for the year 2015 and with a focus on 7% annual economic growth in order to reduce poverty. It also focuses on private sector development and the modernization of the agricultural sector, (Etienne, 2011).

The government of Rwanda together with its partners, donors, civil society organization and the private sector are all committed to make significant headways towards the
objectives contained in the national vision, most specifically the VUP which is implemented to the sector level. The vision 2020 Umurenge program is one of the three leading programs of economic development and poverty reduction strategy whose goal is to eradicate poverty by the year 2020 (EDPRS: 2008-2012). A temporary objective of the program is to reduce extreme poverty from 36.9% (2006) to 20% in 2012. It is built on past experience that shows that “isolated interventions promoted by the ministries, donors or NGOs, are not sufficient to detach people out of poverty in a sustainable and profitable manner” (Rukundo, 2010).

Following the ambitions set in Rwanda vision 2020, the leadership decided to follow an innovative and comprehensive approach to make a difference by targeting all three indicators namely: Increasing average real GDP growth, decreasing average population growth or improving efficiency in poverty reduction with clear targets over the medium term corresponding to the EDPRS period. The VUP aims to eradicate extreme poverty by 2020. This aim will eventually be achieved through acceleration in poverty reduction along the following key objectives, (Kwizera, 2010).

Releasing the productive capacities of people and offering solutions adapted to their needs;

Improving community livelihood assets (e.g. eco-systems rehabilitation) and ensuring their sustainable usage; increasing the targeting of social protection to the most vulnerable. Therefore, the VUP seeks to increase the efficiency in poverty reduction” by ensuring that economic growth rapidly translates into poverty reduction. This efficiency is measured by the elasticity of poverty reduction with respect to real per capita consumption growth. Improving such efficiency will require improvements in the
“efficiency of service delivery”, an important component of the decentralization implementation program (DIP). Rwanda joined the East African community and is aligning its budget, trade and immigration policies with its regional partners. The government has embraced an expansionary fiscal policy to reduce poverty by improving education, infrastructure, foreign and domestic investment and pursuing market-oriented reforms. The Rwandan government is seeking to become regional leader in information and communication technology (Etienne, 2011).

2.2 Empirical Literature

2.2.1 Education and socio-economic development.

Recent studies have shown that like health, education is both an end and a means. It is one of the basic human rights and a developmental goal in its own right. But, education also contributes to the realization of other important developmental goal, (Kuznets, 1966). According to Adam, (2005), there is a big link between education and socio-economic development, as he said, there are functions and tasks generally ascribed to education include the following:

Promotion of economic growth and development. Investment in the physical capital stock is not sufficient for economic development; investment in human capital is also required;

Modernization of attitudes and mentalities in society;

Contributing to important developmental goals such as increased life expectancy, improved health and reduced fertility. Education of mothers, in particular, makes important contributions to better health of children and reduction in fertility;
Education also contributes to political socialization, promotion of a sense of civic responsibility, contributing to national integration and national political consciousness in developing countries;

It helps in reducing social and gender inequality and increasing social mobility;

Contributing to personal growth, development and emancipation;

Professional skills: Education teaches specific professional skills required for professional practices (for mechanics, plumbers, nurses or doctors);

The three Rs, Workers who has mastered the three Rs – Reading, Writing and Arithmetic are more productive than those who have not. Literate employees are able to read instructions, keep records, and make calculations, and so on.

Another study conducted by Aktouf (1992) said that education play the main role in changing of attitudes and people’s perceptions of the alternatives open to them. They will start looking for professions or geographic regions, where the earnings are higher.

According to Nelson, (1966), education and literacy contribute to the development of commercial and financial activities. These activities require people who can work as book keepers and clerks, who can write letters, file papers, or can manipulate numbers.

Education is the motor to openness to innovation. It needs well educated employees to understand and apply the continuous flow of new productive techniques. A more educated population is likely to be more innovative, which speeds the adoption of new technology, (Nelson, 1966).
2.2.2 Livelihood and socio-economic development

The recent study conducted by (Ashton, 2006) in India, shows how livelihood projects can play the main role in socio-economic development, the result shows that a well managed livelihood project can help to reach the following:

More income: Although income measures of poverty have been much criticized, people certainly continue to seek a simple increase in net returns to the activities they undertake and overall increases in the amount of money coming into the household (or their own pocket). Increased income also relates to the idea of the economic sustainability of livelihoods;

Increased well-being: In addition to income and things that money can buy, people value non-material goods. Their sense of well-being is affected by numerous factors, possibly including: their self-esteem, sense of control and inclusion, physical security of household members, their health status, access to services, political enfranchisement, maintenance of their cultural heritage, etc;

Reduced vulnerability: Poor people are often forced to live very precariously, with no cushion against the adverse effects of the Vulnerability Context; their livelihoods are to all intents and purposes unsustainable. For such people, reducing their vulnerability to the downside and increasing the overall social sustainability of their livelihoods may well take precedence over seeking to maximize the upside;

Improved food security: Food insecurity is a core dimension of vulnerability. It appears as a Separate category in the framework in order to emphasize its fundamental importance, and because this helps to locate the activities of those governments and donors that focus on food security.
2.2.3 Health and socio-economic development

There is a considerable literature on the relationship between investments in health care and socio-economic development (Baldwin, 1974).

A research conducted by Popkin (1978), shows that health is an important aspect of human capital. Investments and improvements in health are seen as having major positive impacts on growth and development. He tried to show the relationship between health and socio-economic development as it is distinguished below:

Reduction of labour input: Illness results in a decrease of the number of hours a person is capable of working per year. Absence from work owing to illness is included under this heading;

Reduction of labour intensity: Illness and malnutrition often lead to loss or body weight, body length and a decrease in human energy and productivity. Undernourished and unhealthy people become listless, lethargic and impairment of mental functions, creativity and learning potential. All this implies direct negative effects on labour productivity and labour income;

A choice of less productive activities, requiring less energy and effort: Illness and malnutrition may force people to choose less productive work and lower incomes;

High infant and child mortality also leads to replacement fertility: This involves a decrease in productive potential of women during pregnancy and the period of breastfeeding;

Low life expectancy is also not conductive to future- oriented attitudes. Increases in life expectancy make for higher rates of collective saving and investment.
2.3 Critical Review and research gap identification

Based on different books and journals reviewed, it was shown that there is a link between nongovernmental organizations and socio-economic development of the community, however all nongovernmental organizations don’t have the same mission and they don’t have even the same purpose and preoccupation. This research focused on analyzing the contribution of nongovernmental organization in socio-economic development of the community whereby we take a case study of World vision Rwanda in one of its operational area called Kahi ADP in Gatsibo district. As the above description reviewed, Kahi ADP has different projects that have the same purpose which is developing the community socially and economically, but there is no a private research that have been conducted to evaluate the contribution of Kahi ADP in socio-economic development of the community during their 5 years of operations, that is the reason why the researcher has chosen to conduct this research to see if really world vision Rwanda has contributed to the socio-economic development of the community in the above said ADP.
2.4. Conceptual framework

In this section, we outlined the relationship between variables which are Independent and dependent variables.

**Figure 2: Dependent and Independent Variables.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent variables</th>
<th>Dependent variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nongovernmental Services</td>
<td>Socio-economic Development Of the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood project</td>
<td>- Training of CBOs in new improved agriculture techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education project</td>
<td>- Training of PTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health project</td>
<td>- Paying medical insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Support Schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Intervening variables**

| Governmental policies, International economic crises, political issues |

**Source:** Researcher 2014

For any phenomenon, the independent variable is the cause while the dependent variable is the outcome. Our above case the independent variables were the three projects which
are Education, livelihood and health projects that might cause the change of dependent variable which is socio-economic development of the community.

Along this research we found out how livelihood, health and education projects in Kahi area development programme influence the socio-economic development of Gatsibo district.

2.5 Summary

This chapter was consisted to reviewing the literature related to the area of study, that is to say the works done by previous scholars and researchers on the topic related to ours. In this context we reviewed the following issues:

Role of NGOs in socio-economic development and their most common priorities, indicators of development, actors of development, major obstacles to economic development, development process in Rwanda, the influence of health, education and livelihood projects on socio-economic development.

The socio-economic development of the community is not a simple achievement, it requires the active participation of different stakeholders including NGOs, and that’s why our research focused on analyzing the contribution of World vision Rwanda through Kahi ADP as one of NGOs that intervene in sustainable development of the community in worldwide especially the most vulnerable.
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction
Methodology refer to a set of methods and techniques that are used when studying a particular subject or doing a particular kind of work. It usually includes descriptions of the research design, the sample design, data gathering procedures and measuring instruments (techniques).

According to Kothari, (2004), a research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. This helped the researcher to study the various steps that are generally adopted in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods/techniques but also the methodology.

3.1 Research Design
The research design for this study was descriptive survey design. This design was suitable for the study as Kothari (2004), noted that the design must be rigid, must make enough provision for protection against bias and must maximize reliability. Descriptive research design was used to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually and accurately. This is because the aim of the study was to obtain complete and accurate information on the contribution of nongovernmental organizations on socio-economic development of the community. The study utilized both qualitative and quantitative approaches hence mixed research approaches were used so that to minimize bias.
3.2 Target population.

The target population in this study was equal to the number of households that lived in Kahi ADP, it means that direct and indirect beneficiaries, local leaders and ADP staff. However, since it is not possible to reach all the members of stake holders, a sample was selected from different levels. It is very important in the research to determine the target population in order to identify the participants of the study and understand to whom the findings may be generalized. This study focused on the contribution of World vision Rwanda on socio-economic development of Gatsibo district, a case of Kahi ADP. The number of households that lives in the area of operation of Kahi ADP constituted the target population of our study. It serves a large portion of household equivalent to 5140 and this one constituted the size of our population.
3.3 Sample Design

3.3.1 Sample size

The table 3.1 describes the target population and the sample size of the research.

Table 3.1: Population and sample size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population category</th>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Direct beneficiaries (families who have registered children in ADP programme)</td>
<td>3060 households</td>
<td>45 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Indirect beneficiaries (families who don’t have registered children in ADP programme)</td>
<td>2053 households</td>
<td>39 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Local leaders</td>
<td>15 people</td>
<td>6 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ADP staff</td>
<td>12 people</td>
<td>4 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5140</td>
<td>94 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


As it is indicated in table 3.1, the sample size is 94 people. The mentioned number of interviewees to each strata was considered based on the population size for each strata.

3.3.2 Sampling Technique

A sample size is a phase of research that is crucial because of its major impact on time and money that must go into data collection and if the sample is selected properly, the information collected about the sample can represent the entire population, (Aktouf, 1992). We chosen the sample size based on the population size of each population category.
A determination of our sample size was done by using Alain Bouchard’s formula. According to Alain (1990), says that “whenever a population of origin of reference is less than one million of individuals, we correspond this to a sample of 96 individuals and this gives us an error of 10%”. And this was used as a guideline in our study to get the exact number of individuals to be asked.

As the universe of our survey was known, it was 5,140 households that comprise ADP staff and beneficiaries of world vision activities; the size of our sample was calculated as follows:

\[ nc = \text{corrected sample} \]

\[ NC = \frac{n \times N}{n+N} \]

\[ nc = 5,140 \times 96/5,140+96 = 94 \text{ people} \]

In this study a sample comprised 94 respondents, means that 84 people represented 84 households from direct and indirect beneficiaries and 10 people whereby 6 of them will represent the local leaders and 4 will represent the ADP staff. In this study, a stratified random sampling was conducted so that to gather quality data.

According to Aktouf (1992), stratified random sampling is convenient where the population under study is composed of subgroups and is of heterogeneous characteristics. This procedure ensured that each subgroup was represented in the sample.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

The study used a mix of methods in order to maximize the chances of collecting quality data and to ensure triangulation. This enabled to collect information from a diverse range of individuals and settings using a variety of methods.
According to Maxwell (2005), the triangulation strategy mitigates the risk of systematic biases and enables a better assessment and understanding of the explanations.

3.4.1 Data collection Instruments

This study utilized both questionnaires and interviews as its principal data collection instruments. It also employed the secondary data from the available literature including published documents, and internet resources.

3.4.2 Administration of Data collection Instruments

The administration of data collection instruments was done as follow:

Primary data

The primary data of this research was mainly based on information collected through observation, questionnaires and interviews.

Questionnaires

In this study the researcher developed open-ended questions as well as close ended questions. By doing so, the researcher got information on the contribution of world vision Rwanda on socio-economic development of the community through its ADP called Kahi. Designed questions were asked to local leaders who used to work with this programme at their respective area.

Interviews

A checklist of open-ended questions was structured to get the further information to attain our objectives. Interviews were conducted with key informants who have information on Kahi ADP activities. These include Kahi ADP staff, direct and indirect beneficiaries.
Secondary data
Secondary data were collected to analyze the contribution of NGOs on socio economic development of the community especially World vision Rwanda. They were collected from available literature including published documents, and internet resources.

3.4.3 Reliability and Validity
The validity and reliability of research instruments was carried out as follows:-

Validity of Research Instrument
Validity of an instrument is the success of a scale in measuring what it sets out to measure so that differences in individual scores can be taken as representing true differences on the characteristics under study (Alain, 1990). Content validity was used to validate the content evolved in the questionnaire. After assessing the relevance of the content and corrections made, it was incorporated in the final questionnaire.

Reliability of Research Instruments
Reliability refers to the consistency that an instrument demonstrates when applied repeatedly under similar conditions (Kothari, 2004). To check on reliability of the instrument, the questionnaires were pre-tested through a pilot study to ascertain their effectiveness in soliciting the information intended. Pilot study was carried out in order to determine the questionnaire’s internal consistency and to detect any difficulties that the respondents would like face when responding to the items. Pilot study was carried out in RUGARAMA cell since it is neighboring the KAHI ADP.

3.5 Data analysis Procedure
Data analysis is the process of categorizing, manipulating and summarizing raw data to obtain results than can be understood and used in decision making (Kothari, 2004).
The data was analyzed by using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The qualitative data were analyzed by using observation, content analysis and also by referring to the documentation while quantitative data were presented in form of tables and interpreted by using percentage. The purpose was to explain the meanings of the data to make inferences and formulate conclusions and recommendations.

3.6 Ethical consideration

The ethical values were considered in this study. The nature and the rationale of this study were explained to the respondents by the researcher. The researcher also respected the individual’s rights and safeguarded their personal integrity. The participants were not expected to write their names on the questionnaire; the participants were assured that the information given would be treated confidentially and for the purpose intended only.
CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the findings were presented, analyzed and interpreted according to the objectives of the study. The data presented in this chapter was collected in various ways including questionnaires, interview, field observation and secondary data analysis. After analysis of data, the percentage was calculated and interpreted.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

It is useful to study the socio-demographic characteristics of the people surveyed. They refer to age of respondents, their marital status, educational level and occupation.

4.1.1 Respondents’ identification by their age

As this study deals with the promotion of the socio-economic development of the community within kahi ADP through its activities, the respondent’s age identification is very crucial as young people usually work harder than old ones.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents according to their age:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 and above</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014
The table 4.1 shows that 48% of the respondent which is the highest portion are aged between 36 and 45. This is followed by 21% which is representing the age group of 46 and above. The third proportion falls between the age group of 26 and 35 years old. The lowest proportion is 14 respondents out of 94 i.e. 15% lies at the age group between 19 and 25 years old.

The information above shows that most of world vision/kahi ADP beneficiaries are aged more than 36 years old that constitute 69% of the respondents.

This is the age group where respondents are facing more of family responsibilities.

4.1.2 Respondents Identification by their level of education

This involves the understanding of the education level of respondents and how it is associated with their standard of living.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents according to their education level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational level</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have not been at school</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary education</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University education</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014.

As it shown in the table 4.2, 45 respondents representing the biggest group (48%) of respondents are purely illiterate (in other word this particular category is made of people who cannot read, write and count) and 26% of respondents have completed primary school, this group is made of poor people who experienced social and financial problems
that prevented them to continue their studies. The following category is made of 15 respondents who have completed secondary school representing 16% of all respondents. Only 10% of the respondents have gone to university or institutions of higher learning. This explained by the recruitment policy of world vision’s beneficiaries which targets only vulnerable and helpless people to join and benefit from its program activities. Because the researcher found that the big number of them has not been at school at all and has need of reading and writing skills.

4.1.3 Respondent’s identification by their marital status.

The idea here is to look at the respondents’ marital status in order to ascertain whether the weight of family responsibilities lies on their own shoulders or they have support from their partners.

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents according to their marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014

The table 4.3 shows that 55% of respondents equivalent to 52 respondents out of 94 are married, it is followed by 24% equivalent to 23 out of 94 respondents for widowed respondents. 11% or 10 out 94 respondents who separated and finally 10% representing 9
out of 94 respondents. The information from the above table tells us that there are few single beneficiaries of world vision.

4.2 Presentation of the Findings

In this part, we analyzed the kind activities performed by world vision in kahi ADP. These activities refer to trainings and support offered by world vision to its members in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of the community.

4.2.1 Data analysis of the first objectives

The first objective of this study was to determine the activities carried out by kahi ADP livelihood project to improve the socio-economic development of the community during the period from 2008-2012. This research went deep to analyze the contribution of the above said project as it is described in the following findings.

4.2.1.1 Acquisition of shelter

A good looking house is one of the signs of socio-economic development. It was important to determine what kind of shelter the respondents had before and after world vision’s intervention in order to analyze its contribution.

According to Popkin, (1978), several illnesses result from poor housing facilities including acute respiratory infections from indoor air pollution (pollution from burning wood, animal dung and other bio-fuels). Therefore improving the housing conditions by either purchasing a new house, repair or extension is of interest for this study.
✓ Status of shelter

The status of the shelter was necessary to know in order to determine who among the respondents own a house or not before and after the world vision’s intervention. The ownership of a house determine that a person has a more secure situation than the one who pays a rent every month or who lives in a borrowed one. The house is an asset which can also improve on collateral security to help in applying for loans from financial institutions.

Table 4.4: Status of the shelter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter status</th>
<th>Before World Vision</th>
<th>After World Vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self owned house</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented house</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrowed house</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data, 2014

The table 4.4 shows that the percentage of respondents who managed to get their own houses raised from 34% to 61% after world vision’s intervention, moreover a reduction of
renting from 43% to 20% after world vision intervention. The proportion of respondents living in borrowed houses has also reduced from 23% to 18%. Since home is a personal asset that usually appreciates in value time, home improvement not only enhances living conditions but is also an investment.

It was noted that some of our respondents often use their homes as productive assets in generating income. Some use the home as a place to produce goods, store inventory and conduct business. Households are more likely to invest in their homes when they know they will not be evicted.

➢ Construction materials and number

It was important to base some of questions on this indicator because the quality of a house and its value is mostly evaluated according to the material in which it is built. The number of rooms per house also gives a value at the same time quality to it. This quality is mostly estimated due to its ventilation.
Table 4.5: Construction material of the respondents’ houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction materials</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud bricks</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement bricks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data, 2014.

In the table 4.5, statistics shows that when world vision started operating in kahi ADP, a change in construction materials occurred slightly. Houses constructed from trees reduced from 70% to 25%, mud bricks increased from 28% to 67% while houses constructed in cement bricks increased from 2% to 4%.

This improvement in construction especially regarding space configuration could have significant effects on ventilation (use of doors and windows). As a consequence this provides better air quality and health.

Table 4.6: Number of rooms per house

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of rooms</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 and above</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data, 2014
From table 4.6, there is a significant improvement in space as indicated by the number of rooms per house. After joining world vision, we notice 18% reduction of houses having between 1 and 2 rooms; increase of 14% of houses with 3 up to 5 rooms and 4% increase of houses having 5 rooms and above. As told by some of our respondents, spacious house is important because it offers space for their work.

Household asset extension may bolster respondent’s resource base through adding income earners to the household unit or by facilitating engagement in income generating activities.

- **Means of lighting in houses**

This indicator was necessary to be looked into because it is also a part of the sign of welfare. Being in a rural area can also be a hindrance to world vision’s beneficiaries. Indeed, they may not have modern ways of lighting not because they are not capable but because the electricity infrastructures have not been installed everywhere in the area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lighting material</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Primary data, 2014**

The table 4.7 lists the household assets spontaneously mentioned by respondents as major benefits associated with engaging in income generating activities. According to the
statistics, there is a tremendous reduction in the use of paraffin from 55% to 27% after world vision intervention and candles from 35% to 32% after world vision came into their assistance. Those using electricity increased from 10% to 41% after joining world vision.

4. 2.1.2 Raise in Income earned by the respondents

At this level we assess the role of world vision in improving the income of its beneficiaries. Indeed, able people are the most precious wealth the country possesses. Given the crucial role they play in the country’s developmental process, it is important to increase opportunities for them.

4.2.1.3 Investment and purchase of properties.

The level of investment is also considered as a good indicator of a person in terms of economic development. In case of our study, the beneficiaries of world vision invested their income in various projects such as buying a plot, animal rearing, buying a bicycle or a motorcycle as showed in the table here below

**Table 4.8: Investment done by respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment orientation</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small domestic animals</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big domestic animals</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor cycle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014

The table 4.8 shows that people reinvest their money in different assets including animal rearing from 19% to 27% for big animals like cows, bicycle from 11% to 12%, and motorcycle from 2 to 3% and land from 23% to 27%. As it is shown in the table the small
domestic animals decreased from 45% to 31% after world vision’s intervention and respondents told us that it is due to the income generated that allowed them to concentrate on investing in other important things such as plot and big domestic animals.

2.2.1.4 Saving capacity

The saving capacity of individuals whether in business or not is a sign of good financial situation of that person.

Saving is mostly done after satisfying the basic needs in a household but also it must be a good practice taught to business people.

Table 4.9: Monthly income in the respondent’s homes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount per month in RWF</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000-40,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,001-60,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,001-80,000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80,0001-100,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 100,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data, 2014

The table 4.9 shows an increase of income earnings from 21% to 40% for the range of 40,001-60,000, and an increase from 9% to 18% for the range of 60,001-80,000, it shows also an increase of 5% to 12% for the range 80,0001-100,000 and an increase from 1% to 2% from the range of those earn more than 100,000. Respondents who used to earn between 20,000-40,000 reduced from 64% to 28%. In addition to their economic and income generating activities, most of our respondents have assumed multi-faceted roles in
their families and communities. Some suggested that as breadwinners of their families, this income makes a big difference.

**Table 4.10: Saving capacity before and after world vision intervention.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saving capacity</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No capacity</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little capacity</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average capacity</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014

The table 4.10 shows that a big number of respondents (63 out of 94 respondents i.e. 67%) had no capacity to save their income before world vision came but after world vision intervention the number decreased to 12%. The respondents who had a little capacity of saving were 22% but it increased to 48% after world vision intervention. And finally the respondents who had the average capacity of saving were 11% before but the percentage also increased to 40% after world vision intervention. What is to appreciate is the good habit of saving the little they earn which is a good thing to appreciate from our respondents.

**2.2.1.5. Changes on Nutrition**

The people’s entry into micro business impacts on the nutritional enhancement of the family. Once someone’s engaged in business activities, he is in position to afford a
variety of food types for his/her family. Therefore, nutritional status is a good indicator for current and future health and is known to be sensitive to socio-economic variable.

As a person become actively involved in business activities, it puts him/her in a stronger position to ensure access to food. At this level, it is necessary to analyze the quality of food or diet. As noted earlier, improvement in income leads to affordability of varieties of food.

**Table 4.11: Quality of meals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality of meals</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced diet</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbalanced diet</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014

According to table 4.11, statistics shows that the percentage of those who do have balanced diet increased from 36% to 77% after joining world vision. This is the good news for the families of these respondents since it means improving their well being. One of the respondent said “I could not afford to buy and eat meat, eggs, fish or milk, but now, it is our food whenever we want to eat it, even chicken”.

As many studies have shown, children who eat healthier tend to be healthier which has a positive effect on their performance.
4.2.2 Objective two

The second objective of this study was to determine the activities carried out by kahi ADP education project to improve the socio-economic development of the community, the findings on this objective were as follow:-

- **Ability of respondents to pay school fees**

We cannot talk about school fees without mentioning school materials at the same time. This is why the two indicators are analyzed together. As mentioned above, one of the education policies in Rwanda is free education. However, it has been noticed that in many schools, school fees is covered by the government but there is still a small amount that is requested from parents to finance certain activities or to support the low amount of the money provided by the government. On top of that, school material is not provided anywhere in the country. The parent must pay in order to have his children perform well.

**Table 4.12: Ability of respondents to pay school fees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ability level</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After World vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With difficulties</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014.
The table 4.12 shows that 73% of world vision beneficiaries used to pay their children’s school fees with difficulties before joining world vision, but with intervention of the latter, all have managed to pay their children’s school fees and school materials using the income from their crops and products and those who were not able to afford school expenses such as school fees and scholastic materials. Kahi ADP through its education project used to pay for them.

4.2.3 Objective three

The objective three was to determine the activities carried out by kahi ADP health project to improve the socio-economic development of the community.

4.2.3.1 Accessibility to medical Insurance

Health insurance coverage is a critical factor in making health care accessible. The respondents with health coverage are more likely to obtain needed preventive, primary and specialty care services and have better access to many of the new advance in the people’s health.

In Rwanda there are different private sector and publicly funded health packages to enable various categories people to access health care. The Rwandan government set up “mutuelle de santé” as an affordable health care program especially for the poor. FARG is also a package meant to subsidize health care for the 1994 genocide survivors. But in this case we were interested to assess the respondent’s capacity to access mutual health insurance commonly known as “mutuelle de santé”.

49
Table 4.13: Capacity of respondents to access mutual health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Insurance</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With access to mutual health</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without access to mutual health</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014

Table 4.13 shows a percentage increase in the registration to mutual health insurance, from 44% to 82% while the percentage of the respondents who had no access to such an insurance scheme has dramatically fallen from 56% to 18% before and after world vision’s intervention respectively.

Health is directly related to the ability to work and the productivity levels and the income generated thereafter. Providing income generating opportunities to poor farmers particularly poor women, no doubt improves their health and that of their families.
4.2.3.2 Respondents’ ability to health treatment.

The table 4.14 gives details of respondent’s ability to health treatment

Table 4.14: Respondent’s ability to health treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ability to have health treatment</th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of respondents</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not capable</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capable</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data, 2014

Organizing poor people and improving their capacity to receive essential basic services like health and training is one of the key capacities offered by organizations such as world vision. By earning income from economic activities, the ability of low-income people to access health care has improved. The table 4.14 indicates that before joining world vision, 60% were not able to have health treatment while everybody can now afford health treatment after joining their association.

4.2.4 Objective Four

The forth objective of this study was to identify the challenges faced by world vision Rwanda in improving the socio-economic development of the community.
4.2.4.1 Challenges faced by world vision Rwanda

Even if world vision provided many factors of promoting the socio-economic development of kahi community, it faced to several challenges that are identified below.

The table 4.15 identifies the problems faced by world vision in implementation of their program.

**Table 4.15: problem faced by world vision**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems Faced</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor infrastructure</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient local leaders</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mindset of beneficiaries</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattered habitation</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>205</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary data, 2014

From the table 4.15, scattered habitation is highly ranked where 32% of respondents confirmed that scattered habitation is a constraint to world vision because it challenged them to distribute the clean water to the population. 30% of respondents assume that the mindset of beneficiaries constitute a big problem to world vision because they consider world vision as an organization that will give them each and every thing and that creates the culture of dependency. The 27% of respondents confirmed that the poor infrastructure is also a problem to world vision and finally 11% of respondent said that insufficient
participation of local leaders is one the big challenges faced by world vision because they are one of people that should be active to collaborate with different partners especially world vision so that to promote the socio-economic development of the community.

➢ Poor infrastructure

In kahi ADP there is some infrastructures like schools, health centers, roads and some villages have access to safe water and electricity, but they are still few comparing to the number of the population. The most challenge here is the lack of safe water in a big area within kahi ADP.

➢ Lack of participation of local leaders

The participation of local leaders and their involvement especially in implementation of some decision taken is one of the most challenges faced by world vision

➢ Mind set of beneficiaries

When people think of a nongovernmental organization, they think they can do anything for them freely without their effort and collaboration. But in this case, world vision tried to mobilize them to own the responsibility of their problems. From the beginning, the local population could not understand and this affected their participation in meetings, and passive collaboration in other activities.
➢ Scattered habitation

In kahi ADP there is a big problem of scattered habitation and this is because of most people in the area are occupied with farming and livestock as their core activities and that forced them to live in scatted manner and reaching out them is not easy.

Scattered population impacted negatively and slowed the world vision development plan as people were not informed and gathered on time. In their home visits program also where they follow up children and families it gets harder to reach out to them and this may take longer to visit them all and not on time as planned.

4.2.4.2 World vision’s response to challenges

Responding to these challenges, the world vision follows a development approach which aims to satisfy the practical needs of rural people by teaching them more about entrepreneurship, to remove social- cultural barriers and to advocate for an environment for business development and gender equality.
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The interest of this study was to determine the contribution of world vision Rwanda in socio-economic development of the community especially those who live in kahi ADP. The researcher’s analysis was especially based on the activities of world vision in the area and the changes that could be observed in terms of some important indicators of life. The scope of this study concentrated on the period between 2008 and 2012 due to availability of data. The research problem statement originates from the fact that the 1994 genocide destroyed the economic basis of Rwanda, left the economy devastated with a loss of more than a million innocent live but also with a great numbers of poor masses who had since then, to confront many problems and a huge burden of supporting their families.

The government of Rwanda in collaboration with various institutions tried to help in various ways in order to improve the people’s welfare. Among the assisting institutions there were international community and different NGOs, world vision included.

This chapter introduces the summary of findings, it draws conclusions related to the research questions and finally it gives recommendation.

5.1. Summary of Findings

The result presented in table 4.1 on the age of respondents indicates that 48% of the respondent which is the highest portion are aged between 36 and 45. This is followed by 21% which is representing the age group of 46 and above. The third proportion falls
between the age group of 26 and 35 years old. The lowest proportion is 14 respondents out of 94 i.e. 15% lies at the age group between 19 and 25 years old.

The information above shows that most of world vision/kahi ADP beneficiaries are aged more than 36 years old that constitute 69% of the respondents. This is the age group where respondents are facing more of family responsibilities.

The analysis provided in the table 4.2 on education background disclosed that 48% of respondents have not been at school and 26% of respondents have completed primary school, this group is made of poor people who experienced social and financial problems that prevented them to continue their studies. The following category is made of 15 respondents who have completed secondary school representing 16% of all respondents. Only 10% of the respondents have gone to university or institutions of higher learning. This explained by the recruitment policy of world vision’s beneficiaries which targets only vulnerable and helpless people to join and benefit from its program activities. Because we found that the big number of them has not been at school at all and has need of reading and writing skills.

The table 4.3 shows that 55% of respondents equivalent to 52 respondents out of 94 are married, it is followed by 24% equivalent to 23 out of 94 respondents for widowed respondents. 11% or 10 out 94 respondents who separated and finally 10% representing 9 out of 94 respondents. The information from the table 4.3 tell us that there are few single beneficiaries of world vision.
5.1.1 Assessment of the contribution of livelihood project in socio economic development

According to the findings, the table 4.4 shows that the percentage of respondents who managed to get their own houses raised from 34% to 61% after world vision’s intervention, moreover a reduction of renting from 43% to 20% after world vision intervention. The proportion of respondents living in borrowed houses has also reduced from 23% to 18%. Also the statistics indicated that when world vision started operating in kahi ADP, a change in construction materials occurred slightly. Houses constructed from trees reduced from 70% to 25%, mud bricks increased from 28% to 67% while houses constructed in cement bricks increased from 2% to 4%.

The findings also indicated that there was an improvement of the means of lighting whereby the use of paraffin as means of lighting reduced from 55% to 27% after world vision intervention and candles from 35% to 32% after world vision came into their assistance. Those using electricity increased from 10% to 41% after joining world vision. The statistics also indicated that people reinvest their money in different assets including animal rearing from 19% to 27% for big animals like cows, bicycle from 11% to 12%, and motorcycle from 2 to 3% and land from 23% to 27%. As it is shown in the table the small domestic animals decreased from 45% to 31% after world vision’s intervention.

The Monthly income in the respondent’s homes increased after world vision intervention as it was said by respondents, they indicated that there was an increase of income earnings from 21% to 40 % for the range of 40,001-60,000, and an increase from 9% to 18% for the range of 60,001-80, 0000, it shows also an increase of 5% to 12% for the range 80,0001-100,000 and an increase from 1% to 2% from the range of those earn more
than 100,000. Respondents who used to earn between 20,000-40,000 reduced from 64% to 28%. The findings also indicated that the capacity of saving increased after world vision. The respondents who had a little capacity of saving were 22% but it increased to 48% after world vision intervention. And finally the respondents who had the average capacity of saving were 11% before but the percentage also increased to 40% after world vision intervention. What is to appreciate is the good habit of saving the little they earn which is a good thing to appreciate from our respondents. The statistics from respondents showed that there was a change on nutrition of their families after world vision intervention. It shows that the percentage of those who do have balanced diet increased from 36% to 77% after joining world vision.

5.1.2 Assessment of the contribution of education project in socio economic development

According to findings, 73% of world vision beneficiaries used to pay their children’s school fees with difficulties before joining world vision, but with intervention of the latter, all have managed to pay their children’s school fees and school materials using the income from their crops and products

5.1.3 Assessment of the contribution of health project in socio economic development

The finding showed that there was an increase in the registration to mutual health insurance, from 44% to 82% while the percentage of the respondents who had no access to such an insurance scheme has dramatically fallen from 56% to 18% before and after world vision’s intervention respectively. Also the findings indicated that before joining world vision, 60% were not able to have health treatment while everybody can now afford health treatment after joining their association.
5.1.4 Challenges faced by world vision

The statistics showed that world vision/kahi ADP faced some challenges during the implementation of its project such as scattered habitation, the mindset of the community members, poor infrastructure and lack of participation of local leaders. Scattered habitation was highly ranked where 32% of respondents confirmed that scattered habitation is a constraint to world vision because it challenged them to distribute the clean water to the population. 30% of respondents assume that the mindset of beneficiaries constitute a big problem to world vision because they consider world vision as an organization that will give them each and every thing and that creates the culture of dependency. The 27% of respondents confirmed that the poor infrastructure is also a problem to world vision and finally 11% of respondent said that insufficient participation of local leaders is one the big challenges faced by world vision.

5.2 Conclusions

Following the findings the study concluded as follow:

The livelihood project in kahi ADP has contributed in improving the socio economic development of Gatsibo district whereby it helped the community to improve their shelter, it helped them to earn more income compared to the period before world vision intervention and it facilitated them to invest in income generating activities as well as improving their nutrition.

Kahi ADP through its education project has contributed on socio economic development of the community whereby it helped the world vision beneficiaries used to pay their children’s school fees with difficulties before joining world vision, but with intervention of the latter, all have managed to pay their children’s school fees and school materials
using the income from their crops and products others who were not able to afford school expenses such as school fees and scholastic materials, kahi ADP through its education project paid for them.

The finding also showed that education project helped world vision’s beneficiary to afford medical insurance therefore it has contributed on the socio economic development of the community.

World vision faced different challenges such as scattered habitation, poor participation of local leaders especially in implementation, poor infrastructures, and the mindset of the population.

5.3. Recommendations

After describing and analyzing the research finding, it would be better to make the following suggestions:

**To the community members**

- To participate and work hard to fight against their own problems especially the poverty and ignorance
- Be self-confident and use their potentials as well as talents to benefit from the available opportunities.

**To the world vision**

- To facilitate campaigns that tend to get skilled people involved in economic sustainability
- To enhance and multiply trainings that are tending to give the managerial skills to the community members
To the government local leaders

- Partner with NGOs by sensitizing the community members to be active especially on the issue related to the capacity building for socio economic sustainability.

- To sensitize the population to make efficient use of sustainable development facilities rendered to them.

5.4 Suggestions for further study

At the end of our analysis and interpretation of research findings, the researcher makes sure he achieved the objectives of the study, but did not go further in depth to search all over this research topic, as a result the researcher is eager to give orientation to whoever would like to carry out a study in this field on the following research topics:

- The role of NGOs in fighting ignorance and poverty among Rwandan people,

- The role of NGOs in promoting entrepreneurship in Rwanda

At last to close, we cannot bring this study to an end without reminding future researchers that this list is not exhaustive. The way is opened to everyone who would be interested to give his/ her contribution in order to promote the socio-economic development of Rwandans.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE RESPONDENTS
My name is Aimable Serugo, a student at Mount Kenya University in Faculty of Business Administration mastering in Project Management option. I am carrying out a research study entitled “The contribution of Nongovernmental organizations in socio-economic development of Gatsibo Community. A case study of World vision Rwanda/ Kahi ADP 2008-2012.

This letter is intended to seek your generosity and help in responding to the questions herein prepared so as to get overview on the contribution here above subjected. It is not an examination where answers can be marked right or wrong. You need not to close your name. Your sincerity is highly appreciated while the confidentiality of your information will be treated with much care as the study is properly academic.

God bless you all.

Thank you.

---

**General Question**

Identity:
Age:

Educational level:

Marital status

Married  Single  Widow/er  divorced

Interview Guide for Direct Beneficiaries.

What do you know about World vision?

What channels do you think world vision uses to provide support in raising the beneficiaries’ socio-economic development?

Educational and training

Health and welfare

Income generation

Social and moral support

Others

a. Have you ever received trainings from world vision?

Yes  No

b. If the answer is yes, please name them and who was providing them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Training provider</th>
<th>Training period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Modern Farming practices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vocational skills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basic Business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are the problems you managed to solve after working with World Vision?

Please tell us how many times your family eats per day before and after World Vision’s intervention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before World vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Once a day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice a day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrice a day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What quality of meals you take before and after World Vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before World vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unbalanced diet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Balanced diet

Please tell us about the diversity of meals per day you have before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same every day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes sometime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often changes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in health

Were you able to afford the cost of medical insurance before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before World vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes or no Comment………………………………………………………………………………

Changes in Children’s Education

What is your capacity of paying school fees for your children before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before World vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

68
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is your ability of paying school materials for your children before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Changes on shelter**

10 a) what is the status of the ownership/status of your house?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before World vision</th>
<th>After World vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self owned house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowed house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) If the answer is self owned house, has there been rehabilitation of the house?

Yes [ ]

No [ ]
c). If the answer is yes, please name the parts which have been rehabilitated.
………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………

11. What is the building material of your house before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. How many rooms does your house have before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. What do you use to light in the house before and after world visions’ intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. What household equipments do you use in the house before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron box</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Please name your achievements before and after world vision?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buying a plot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying a goat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying a cow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying bicycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying motor bike</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Changes in economic situation/ income**

1. What is your monthly income before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001-20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20001-30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30001-50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50001-75,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75001-100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What is your saving ability before and after world vision’s intervention?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before world vision</th>
<th>After world vision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Changes related to all aspect**

3. a) Do you think that all your achievements are from world vision?

   Yes □  No □
b) If the answer is no, please specify
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**Interview guide for Indirect Beneficiaries:**

What do you know about world vision?

Do you think that world vision is only there to work with direct beneficiaries?

Agree ☐ Disagree ☐

Is any assistance provided to you by world vision?

Do you know activities done by world vision to promote the socio-economic development of the community in your area?

**Interview Guide for ADP staff.**

4. In your plans related to improve socio-economic development of communities do you consider mostly the need of population?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how?...........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

How do you select your direct beneficiaries?

5. Which techniques do you use to monitor your activities?

6. As a world vision staff, to which extent do you think world vision is contributing to socio-economic development of the community?
23. a) As one of world vision staff, what challenges do you meet to deliver effective and efficient service towards socio-economic development of community in KAHI ADP? 
b) How do you try to manage them?

24) During these past 5 years what can you celebrate as a success related to the contribution of world vision in socio-economic development of the community in KAHI ADP?

**Questionnaire for Local leaders.**

What do you know about World vision?
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..............................................................................................................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................................................................................

As a leader in the community, what are the activities in which world vision intervene to promote the socio-economic development of the community?
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How do you view world vision activities to promote the socio-economic development of the community?
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..............................................................................................................................................................................................
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..............................................................................................................................................................................................

Is world vision a good partner?
..............................................................................................................................................................................................
If no, why?...........................................................................................................................................

If yes
How do you partner with World vision to promote social economic development of the community?
............................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................

As a leader do you really appreciate the contribution of world vision in socio-economic development of the community?
............................................................................................................................................................