

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF UBUDEHE PROGRAM TO POVERTY  
REDUCTION IN BUGESERA DISTRICT**

**RWANDA**

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A Thesis

Presented to the College of  
Higher Degrees and Research  
Kampala International University  
Kampala, Uganda

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for award of the  
Master of Project Planning and Management Degree

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By:

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September, 2012



### DECLARATION A

"This Thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".

LUSABE PRIMITIVE  
Name and Signature of Candidate 

23rd September 2012  
Date

### DECLARATION B

"I/We confirm that the work reported in this dissertation was carried out by the candidate under my/our supervision".

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### APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled "The contribution of Ubudehe program to the poverty reduction in Bugesera District -Rwanda " prepared and submitted by DUSABE PRIMITIVE in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Project Planning and Management has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of .

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### **DEDICATION**

With great love and affection, joy and honor, appreciation and thanks, consideration and remembrances, I dedicate deeply this work to my lovely husband INGABIRE UWAYO Lambert, and my beloved son: KWIZERA INGABIRE Herve.

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## ACRONYMS

**CDF:** Common Development Fund

**CHDR:** College of Higher Degrees and Research

**DDP:** District Development Program

**DPRPR:** Decentralization Program for Rural Poverty Reduction

**EC:** European Community

**EDPRS:** Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

**EU:** European Union

**FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**FGD:** Focus Group Discussion

**GoR:** Government of Rwanda

**HDF:** Human Development Facilitator

**HIMO:** Haute Intensity de Main d'oeuvre

**KIU:** Kampala International University

**MDGs:** Millennium Development Goals

**MINALOC:** Ministry of Local Government Rwanda

**MINECOFIN:** Ministry of Finance and Economic planning

**NGO:** Non Government Organization

**PHDP:** Participatory Human Development Perspective

**PPA:** Participatory Poverty Assessment

**PRSP:** Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

**RPF:** Rwanda Patriotic Front

**SPGSR:** School of Postgraduates Studies and Research

**SPSS:** Statistical Package for Social Scientists

**UNDAF:** United Nations Development Assistance Framework

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Program

**UNICEF:** United Nations for Children's

**US:** United State

**USAID:** United States Agency for International Development

## **ABSTRACT**

This study established the relationship between Ubudehe program and Poverty reduction I Bugesera District Eastern province of Rwanda. Specifically, the study sought to determine (i) profile of the respondents, (ii) Activities of Ubudehe program, (iii) level of poverty reduction, (iv) whether there was a significant relationship between Ubudehe program and poverty reduction. A descriptive correlation and descriptive comparative were used in that study, data were collected from 106 respondents using research devised questionnaire as the key data collection instruments. The study population comprised of 145 members of Ubudehe program in Bugesera District, A sample of 106 respondents was chosen using simple random sampling method. Questionnaires were used in collecting both primary and secondary data. The collected data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. It was in form of descriptive research design. The collected data were analyzed using Statistical package for social science software ( SPSS). Data were analyzed at univariate level using frequency counts, mean, and Pearson Linear Coefficient. The findings revealed that there was a satisfactory activities of Ubudehe program in Bugesera District, that the level of poverty reduction was also satisfactory in Bugesera District, that Ubudehe program was significantly correlated with poverty reduction in Bugesera District, rejected the null hypothesis. It recommends that Ubudehe program should be well articulated to reflect the monitoring and evaluation of Ubudehe program activities, and it should the role of local leaders to monitor community poverty reduction.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE**

#### **Background to the Study**

Rwanda is a small landlocked country, situated in Central Africa. It is often called The Land of a Thousand Hills (pays des Mille Collines) because of the innumerable rolling hills that cover the entire landscape. It borders Uganda in the North, Burundi in the South, Tanzania in the East, and Democratic Republic of Congo in the West. The country identifies itself as being both Central African and East African. It is a member of the East African Community and was admitted to the Commonwealth Club in November 2009.

While the alleviation (reduction of poverty) has become a major objective of development policy throughout the world, the debate continues as to the most effective way to achieve this objective. During the 1960s and early 1970s, the predominant development philosophy was that poverty should be attacked through sustained economic growth.

When it came clear that high economic growth did not automatically ensure the wide distribution of benefits attention turned to distributive consequences of different patterns of growth, in the 1970s and early 1980s, increasing emphasis was placed on the development of human capital as a key component of sustained economic growth and consequently there was greater call for investment in health, education and other sectors.

The oil crisis of the late 1970 and early 1980, increasing debt burden, and slowing of growth led policy makers to believe that broad structural reforms were needed to reduce financial imbalances and to stimulate growth.

Because many of the structural adjustment programs that were introduced required governments to dramatically reduce public expenditures, the new concern was that the poor and vulnerable groups would be subjected to excessive strain, namely the loss of employment, cuts in social services, and increase in prices of basic commodities during a period of economic and structural reform.

Thus they became more interested in targeting programs for specific vulnerable groups such as undernourished children, landless laborers, or female-headed households. The evolution of these different approaches to poverty alleviation were reflected in the 1990 World development report on poverty and a number of publications by the World Bank and other international organizations.

The 1995 world summit for social development in Copenhagen concluded that alleviating poverty is not just a matter of providing more services, political, economic, but institutional and cultural factors play a critical role. The event culminated in the signing of the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action putting people at the center of development.

Reducing poverty is about change, social, economic, and political change and change is about people, individuals, who together form the relationship, systems and processes that need to be altered.

It's about improving individual's ability to access and control resources of all sorts whether financial, physical, natural, human, or social. Implementing change is about people's ability to act to transform their lives, and that cannot be done for them.

### **Development in Rwanda**

After 1994, the government undertook a period of intense resettlement and reconstruction, lasting through 1997. In 1998, the Government of Rwanda (GOR) turned its attention to transiting from an emergency situation to a state in which it could undertake activities that would lead to normal development. A number of

commissions whose principal function is to promote reconciliation among the three ethnic groups comprising the Rwandan population were created. Those commissions included the National Reconciliation and Unity Commission, the National Human Rights Commission, and the Gacaca Community Justice Programme.

The government of Rwanda envisages a community that is organized, self motivated, hardworking, forward looking, and has the ability to exploit the local potential with innovation geared towards sustainable development. The mission of community development policy is to ensure effective and sustainable participation of the community in its own development, in order to achieve poverty reduction and

self reliance based on the sustainable exploitation of available resources” (Ministry of Local Government Community development policy, Revised Version, April 2008).

Following the several upheavals that characterized the history of Rwanda, coupled with the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, it is clearly evident that the RPF government found a state that was in poor shape where: the population was very poor, infrastructure destroyed, and inadequate qualified personnel and therefore had to lay clear strategies to spur community development.

As a result, the Government of Rwanda adopted a number of programmes based on Rwanda's cultural heritage to tackle key development issues by engaging the people and ensuring accountability in governance. Traditional systems that were employed and incorporated in community development included: Imihigo a performance contract containing development targets for the district during a given period; Ubudehe a culture of collective action of solidarity and mutual help which the Government has adopted as an appropriate approach to fight poverty at community level and which the researcher has put more emphasis; Umuganda, a community development action; and Gacaca a traditional community-based justice system, which has played a key role



in rendering justice in the aftermath of genocide and the social dislocation caused by its effects.

In general, development is guided by two major policy documents. The first one is Vision 2020, a framework for Rwanda's development, presenting the key priorities and providing Rwandans with a guiding tool for the future. The second one is Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) that seeks to address constraints towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the country's Vision 2020. It builds on achievements in human capital development and promotes three interdependent flagship development programmes: Sustainable Growth for Jobs and Exports; Vision 2020 Umurenge (VUP); and Governance. The VUP is an innovative pro-poor growth programme which aims at eradicating extreme poverty by 2020. Its central principle is the release of productive capacities of the poor and extremely poor in order to lift them out of extreme poverty in a cost-effective and sustainable manner (Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy, pp.44-45).

### **Public administration**

The country has a highly decentralized system divided into four (4) Intara (provinces) plus the city of Kigali. These provinces are made up of 30 Uturere (districts), 416 Imirenge (sectors), 2,148 Utugari (cells) and 14,744 Imidugudu (villages). The Akarere (district) is the basic political-administrative unit of the country. The Umudugudu is the smallest politico-administrative unit, hence closest to the people. It is at this grassroots level that problems, priorities and needs of the people can be identified and addressed. Specific to Bugesera District, it is made up of 72 Cells. It has an estimated population of 266,775 people. Bugesera district has fifteen sectors including: Gashora, Juru, Kamabuye, Marebe, Mayange, Musenyi, Mwogo, Ngeruka, Ntarama, Nyamata, Nyarugenge, Rilima, Ruhuha, Rweru and Shyamba. However, the researcher's focus has targeted key people from the national to the sector levels.

Economically, the district relies on agriculture and animal husbandry, agriculture is the main source of income. Coffee production in Bugesera by 2007 was estimated at 1,240 tonnes, slightly below the 5% of national production levels of 28,000 tonnes (National estimation), Bugesera has three stations for seed purification. The production is estimated at 140 tonnes approximately 1% of national estimates (2007) (Bugesera District Development Plan).

### **Ubudehe**

Prior to the 1994 genocide, the Rwanda government was very hierarchical, with power tightly controlled by the central government? This high level of centralization of authority was part of what made the rapid mobilization during the genocide possible. The new government has adopted a comprehensive decentralization policy to counteract this tendency. The decentralization policy is intended to activate collective action at community level by developing bottom-up budgeting and planning systems to articulate communities' needs (National Poverty Reduction Programme, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, The Government of Rwanda Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, June 2002: 13).

Under the new decentralization plan, district governments play a crucial role. They are given 10% of state revenue through the Common Development Fund (CDF) for development needs. In addition to this 10%, they are given an additional 3% of domestic revenue for recurrent costs. The CDF is intended to fund local-level development planning. Ubudehe is the key process for developing local-level capacity for collective action and participatory development planning. Ubudehe is targeted to the village/umudugudu, the lowest level in the Rwandan government structure. There are 14,744 imidugudu (villages) in Rwanda. Each village has 100-150 households. Targeting this level is part of a broader attempt to decentralize the hierarchical Rwandan governance system, and to increase community-level participation.

Under Ubudehe, villagers have been trained to make their own demands to attract CDF funds, based on their priorities and needs. Information collected at the village level through the Ubudehe methodology in turn informs district-level development planning (Ibid., pp. 4-6).

The programme was first piloted in the Butare province in early 2001. It was officially rolled out at the national level with support from the European Commission in 2004. As such, it has the potential to reach most of the poor Rwandan population.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Since its inception, Ubudehe program has not attracted attention of scholars to examine its performance, achievements, and challenges. This study therefore aims at examining its performance in fighting against poverty in Rwanda.

### **Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this study is to assess the contribution of ubudehe in poverty reduction in Rwanda.

### **Research objectives of the Study**

#### **General Objective**

To assess the contribution of Ubudehe in fighting against poverty reduction in Rwanda

#### **Specific Objectives**

1. To determine the profile of respondents in Bugesera District.
2. To examine the level of poverty in Bugesera District
3. To determine the activities of Ubudehe program in Bugesera District.
4. To examine if there is correlation between Ubudehe program and poverty reduction

### **Research questions**

- What is the profile of respondents in Bugesera district?
- What is the level of poverty in Bugesera District?
- What are the activities of Ubudehe program in Bugesera District?
- Is there correlation between Ubudehe program and poverty reduction in Bugesera District?

### **Null Hypothesis**

Is there correlation between Ubudehe program and poverty reduction in Bugesera District?

### **Scope of the Study**

#### **Geographical Scope**

The study was carried out in Bugesera District of Rwanda. This choice is based on the fact that Bugesera District had embraced the Ubudehe development model. The study hopes to bring out the contributions, failures, challenges and problems of this model.

Bugesera District, Eastern Province. It has an estimated population of 266,775 people.

Bugesera district has fifteen sector including; Gshora, Juru, Kamabuye, Mareba, Mayange, Musenyi, Mwogo, Ngeruka, Ntarama, Nyamata, Nyarugenge, Rilima, Ruhuha, Rweru, Shyara. However, the researchers' focus targeted key people from the national to the sector levels.

#### **Content Scope**

The researcher carried out an intensive study of a single group/community in Bugesera District and at national level, a case study design was adopted.

This study made analysis on how Ubudehe has led to poverty reduction since its inception is 2001 to date. Ubudehe has been chosen because it has been applauded since its inception in 2001 as effective in dealing with rural poverty. It determined different elements such as Ubudehe program elements, level of poverty reduction and relationship between Ubudehe program and Poverty reduction in Bugesera District.

### **Time Scope**

Ubudehe program started in 2001 as a pilot project in Butare District and was rolled out at national level in 2004. The researcher covered the period from 2008 to 2012 in Bugesera District. Nevertheless, references were made to the years before given the fact that this approach is not very old.

### **Significance of the Study**

In the first place, this research will be carried out for academic purposes as a requirement for completion of Master's Degree in Project Planning and Management.

This study will be significant to the researcher, other researchers and other interested readers. It will also give the researcher clear understanding of the challenges and consequences of not involving communities in planning and implementation of community projects.

For academic purposes, the result of this study will add to the current academic literature, and other potential scholars will benefit through research on related issues. In addition, it serves as a resource for further research.

The research findings will reveal the true meaning of Ubudehe program in Rwandan society.

The research results would provide insight into how to increase the level of community participation from rhetoric to action.

### **Operational Definitions of key Terms**

**Ubudehe** is defined as the traditional Rwandan practice and cultural value of working together to solve problems. It is a method of addressing rural poverty through community collective action creating empowerment. Ubudehe is a mechanism of which

the Government of Rwanda aimed at helping local people to create social capital, nurture citizenship and build a strong civil society. This process helps citizens to engage in local problem-solving using their own locally designed institutions, and voluntary associations.

### **Poverty**

For the sake of this research, poverty means unmet demands in the poverty reduction Strategy in Rwanda. It is also defined as shortage of basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water, all of which determine the quality of life. It may also include the lack of access to opportunities, such as education and employment, which aid the escape from poverty and/or allow one to enjoy the respect of fellow citizens.

### **Poor**

A person can be considered poor if he or she is unable to secure the goods and services to meet the basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. The concept of physiological deprivation is thus closely related to, but can extend beyond, low monetary income and consumption level.

### **Vulnerable**

The vulnerable are uncared for people, too weak to work for short or long period because of their physical disability or limited resources.

There are vulnerable people who just a short time need support to overcome the difficulties and promote themselves (young orphans, people affected by permanent sicknesses or unfavorable period of flood, drought, stormy heavy rain), others are the elderly, the disabled, or the terminally ill who need permanent aid to survive.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **Concepts, Ideas, Opinions from Authors/ Experts**

**Ubudehe** is defined as the traditional Rwandan practice and cultural value of working together to solve problems. It is a method of addressing rural poverty through community collective action creating empowerment. Ubudehe is a mechanism of which the Government of Rwanda aimed at helping local people to create social capital, nurture citizenship and build a strong civil society. This process helps citizens to engage in local problem-solving using their own locally designed institutions, and voluntary associations.

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#### **Poverty in Rwanda**

Researchers in Rwanda recognize that poverty in Rwanda is closely related to a series of interconnected issues and in particular the history of war and genocide, land, environmental degradation and low resources. On a broader perspective, poverty as a problem goes beyond the lack of basic needs like food, clothing and shelter, to include lack or denial of social needs as well (Bugingo, E. (2001), Poverty Alleviation and Elimination in Rwanda, OSSREA, 2nd National Seminar, Butare, Rwanda Ministry of Education).

When one enters in the rural communities in Rwanda, from face value, it is evident that people are very poor and this is also reflected in different documents. For example, It is stated that approximately 85% of the population lives on less than two dollars a day, and 36% live on less than one dollar a day, of the poor, 96% live in rural areas and life expectancy is 49 years (World Bank , World Development Indicators, 2003:23).

Furthermore, it is stated in the Rwanda poverty reduction strategic paper that as a result of the 1994 Rwandan genocide and war, approximately 34% of households are headed by women, and 21% by widows, education levels are also very low, with a 52% adult literacy rate, and low secondary school enrolment (National Poverty Reduction Programme, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, "The Government of Rwanda Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" June 2002: 13). This definitely indicates that poverty levels are high.

In addition to facing staggering poverty statistics, Rwanda is characterized by a population traumatized by a campaign of genocide in 1994, which included not only mass killings, but also systematic rape and massive dislocation took place. The population not only faces health problems caused by poverty, but also mental and physical ailments related to war trauma. Refugee and returnee movements, along with internal migration and a government-mandated resettlement programme, led to resettlement of a large percentage of the population in new communities. Many of the displaced did not have adequate shelter, and required re-housing. Thus the communities that Ubudehe targets are not only poor and illiterate or uneducated, they are also traumatized by war, and composed of people who have not necessarily lived together before, and have little reason to trust one another. (National Poverty Reduction Programme, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. "The Government of Rwanda Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper", June 2002: 13).



Reviewing the Rwanda's poverty reduction strategy paper clearly shows that poverty in Rwanda is deeply rooted in the upheavals that have characterized the country's history ever since ethnic ideologies were entrenched in the early 1950s.

Several agents are engaged in poverty reduction in Rwanda, including the government, non government organizations and the private sector. Nevertheless, the challenges are left to the researchers to discover whether the contributions of different actors in poverty reduction are taking a good stride or not.

### **Characteristics of poverty in Rwanda**

Roger Riddell states that to try understanding better the nature of poverty, the poor are sometimes classified into 3 groups: The chronically poor, the borderline, and the new poor.

The chronically poor are those whose income levels remain continually below a given poverty line, defined by minimum consumption standards, they suffer from a acute deprivation.

The border poor move in and out of poverty, often on a season basis, according to the availability of food and work.

A third group, who have been termed the new poor, are those who were previously above the poverty line but have since joined the rank of the poor as a result of economic recession or structural adjustment programs.

### **Interlocking causes of massive chronic poverty in Rwanda**

A 1999 World Bank study found that poor people describe poverty in a variety of ways: hunger; lack of shelter; being sick and not able to seek medical care; not being able to go to school; not knowing how to read; not being able to speak properly; not having a job; a fear of the future; living one day at a time; powerlessness; hopelessness; lack of a voice, and lack of representation and freedom. In many instances, poverty is

experienced as a lack of access to, and an exclusion from meaningful participation in the various systems that affect their daily lives.

### **Priorities at National Level for Poverty Reduction**

Increase economic growth by investing in infrastructure; promoting skills development and the Service Sector; mainstreaming Private Sector development and modernizing agriculture by introducing improved land administration, land use management practices and adopting techniques to reduce soil erosion and enhance soil fertility.

### **Ubudehe at Community/Village Level**

The research held Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with 80 respondents and several questions were asked including: the respondent's description of Ubudehe; why the government chose Ubudehe approach; the objectives of Ubudehe; how Ubudehe approach operates at the village level; the roles of the committees; how Ubudehe approach supports the decentralized system; how funds flow from the national level to the village level; the challenges faced by the Ubudehe approach; and, the targets for the period 2009 to 2012.

### **Related studies**

#### **According to World Bank Poverty Alleviation strategies**

The World Development report argued that poverty can only be effectively attacked through an integrated approach focusing on three main endeavors:

- Promoting sustained economic growth through strategies that provide opportunities for the poor and permit them to participate in growth. This activity consists of 3 board tasks: encouraging rural and urban employment, increasing the participation of the poor in the growth by increasing their access to land, credit, public infrastructure and services, and giving special attention to resources in poor areas, both to promote outmigration and to provide subsidized public investment to meet basic needs, maintain or increase yield.

- Delivering social safety nets and targeted programs for the poor and vulnerable.
- Delivering social services to the poor, investment in health, education, nutrition, and other basic social services directly improve the welfare of the poor and are also essential conditions for increased productivity and sustained economic growth.

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) continued the tradition of treating human beings as the real end of all activities when he observed: —so act as to treat humanity, whether in their own person or in that of any other, in every case as an end withal, never as means only. And when Adam Smith (1723-90), an apostle of enterprise and private initiative, showed his concern that economic development should enable a person to mix freely with others without being —ashamed to appear in public, he was expressing a concept of poverty that went beyond counting calories - a concept that integrated the poor into the mainstream of the community.

To Robert Chambers (1983:2), the poor struggle to find enough to eat; are defenseless against diseases and expect some of their children to die. That the poorer people are trapped in what they cannot often help themselves out, the initiative in enabling them better to help themselves lies with outsiders who have more power and resources and most of whom are neither rural nor poor. Chambers further says that, The rich have much in common; they are relatively well-off, literate, and most urban based. Their children go to good schools; they carry no parasites, expect long life, and eat more than they need

### **Struggling Against Poverty (or Poverty Reduction)**

This refers to any process which seeks to reduce the level of poverty in a community, or amongst a group of people or countries.

## **Human Development Perspective**

The Participatory Human Development perspective (PHDP) is defined as participatory experiential, non-violent and evolutionary approach with problem solving consciousness rising and empowerment (organizing) of the poor within a particular community or area.

## **Ubudehe as a community development policy**

The main guiding principles for the policy implementation are: grassroots community participation, exploitation of the local potential, promotion of commerce, continuous improvement, enhancing a culture of transparency and accountability and common benefit (Ministry of Local Government Community Development Policy, Revised Version, and April 2008).

The policy implementation is anchored on the fact that it is a process and relies on the cooperation and harmonization between formal and informal communities, the private sector, the civil society, international and national organizations, central and decentralized government institutions.

The Ubudehe process involves Government ensuring that every umudugudu/village has access to some funds to engage in collective action to solve one local problem of their choice. The process creates opportunities for the people at the umudugudu/village level to interact with one another, share views and create institutions of their own which assign duties, benefits, responsibility and authority. The role of the government in the process is that of an enabler (not a patron) providing an environment for the socio-cultural rights and obligations of citizens towards one another to be reinforced (Ministry of Local Government Community Development Policy, Revised Version, April 2008).

The process puts into operation the principles of citizens' participation through collective action and seeks to strengthen democratic processes and governance starting from the people's aspirations, abilities and traditions. The Ubudehe process facilitates a range of other community processes and services at the community level, including the

following: Abunzi or mediators who voluntarily work to improve self-governance by resolving disputes and conflicts, community policing involving collaboration between residents and police to prevent, monitor and report crime, health counselors two in each umudugudu/village man and woman to enhance healthcare awareness and provision of healthcare services, water committees to oversee the provision of sufficient clean drinking water for every household, education fund community contribution for the education of destitute children, Mituelle de Sante community contribution to health insurance scheme, extension services community support to good farming practices agriculture and livestock development, cooperatives joint capital for commercial activity, Micro-finance individual for joint access and accountability for credit, and HIMO government sponsored labour intensive public works to develop community infrastructure through monetization of rural area (Ministry of Local Government, Community Development Policy, Revised Version, April 2008).

### **The way forward for Ubudehe in the period of 2008-2012**

According to the respondents, Ubudehe has set right from the national level target and respondents identified the following; they said that Ubudehe approach intends to establish a profit making project at the village level that will fight against poverty at community level. "Gushinga ibigega by"Ubudehe bibyara inyungu mu Midugudu kugira ngo duhashye ubukene."

Communities/ local people will be challenged to identify profit making projects that have a multiplier effect so that waiting for foreign support may be eliminated in the process.

"Gushishikariza abaturage guhitamo imishinga ibyara inyungu vuba kandi ifite "effets multiplicateurs" kugira ngo ibyo gutegereza inkunga iva hanze tubyibagirwe." The target for Ubudehe approach now is fighting extreme poverty among families:"Kurwanya ubukene bukabije mu Miryango." Ubudehe approach to be made a pillar in the fight against poverty and in the promotion of development at the national level: "Kugira Ubudehe inkingi ikomeye yo kurwanya ubukene n'Iterambere mu gihugu.

## **Poverty Reduction and Development**

Poverty reduction became a topical theme in the 1990s (World Bank, 1990; UNDP, 1993; ODA, 1995). In development literature, poverty reduction mirrors two pronged approaches. That is, the income/monetary approach and the empowerment approach.

The former is legendary. It is in the latter that the focus of this study is framed. In defining the goal of poverty reduction as empowerment, this approach recognizes the complementary relationships between civil and political rights on the one hand and economic, social and cultural rights on the other (OHCHR, 2002:5).

Arguably, the empowerment approach is both the means and the end to participatory development strategies of poverty reduction because according to a UNDP report on overcoming human poverty (2000: 72-73), the foundation of poverty reduction is self organization of the poor at the community level, the best antidote to powerlessness, a central source of poverty. It is argued out that when organized; the poor can influence local government and help hold it accountable. They can form coalitions with other social forces and build broader organizations to influence regional and national policy making.

This point is in agreement with the objective of Ubudehe which looks at collective action to poverty reduction and holding the government accountable through established structures. The report further states that the ability of the poor to influence policy at national level, assume (rightly) that the poor are often the best initial resource to combat poverty and that the surest road to eventual poverty eradication is encouraging their own organization (UNDP, 2000). It is no coincidence, therefore, that poverty is likely to be most prevalent where people's organizations are weak or few.

Powerlessness goes hand in hand with other forms of deprivation, such as malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of a decent income.

In conformity with the above UNDP report, Amartya Sen (1999:3, 35), argues that the process of expanding freedoms is both the Ends and Means of Development. Therefore, empowerment of poor people is an end in itself and is also critical for development effectiveness.

### **Analysis based on the literature reviewed**

The basic principles of participatory human development processes should be followed so that the people may have a say in what impacts their lives as discussed in the section that follows.

Throughout the process, let the people decide. Rather than imposing solutions or manipulating decision-making, the role of the Human Development Facilitator (HDF) is to support people in making well-informed and intelligent decisions based on thorough investigation, discussion and reflection. Start where the people are, but do not end there.

The people may have beliefs and attitudes the HDF might find offensive. Sometimes a group will make a decision that does not create the best end result. However, HDFs should not aggressively attack the people's ideas and actions. They should encourage them to reflect on their experiences of life and collective action, raising their level of consciousness and understanding. People initially act on the basis of self-interest. People will seldom act on issues that do not directly affect them. Thus the HDF inspires people to see how participation in collective action will benefit them personally and collectively. Moreover, projects and mobilizations, especially early ones, are not carried out for abstract ideas and grand rhetoric (like liberation, dignity or social transformation). They exist simply to address the concrete shared problems of the community (like lack of clean water, poor irrigation or unemployment).

Start with simple, concrete issues and work toward the more complex, abstract and long-term ones. People often lack the collective experience and skills needed to solve

complicated problems at the beginning of the process. Often they lack confidence. The HDF must allow them the opportunity to experience the success of a few simple projects to gain the self-assurance to tackle complex ones.

Reflection on the status quo current situation can motivate people. When people take the time to analyze their situation carefully, they can begin to recognize the issues holding them back from realizing their full potential. Without a full acknowledgement of their problems, people will not act to solve them. Thus, reflection on their life can motivate people to change their circumstances.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **Study Design**

Research design provides the glue that holds the research project together. A design is used to structure the research, to show how all of the major parts of the research project, the samples or groups, measures, treatments or programs, and methods of assignment work together to try to address the central research questions. There are various research designs but the one adopted for the purpose of this study was a descriptive survey. In a descriptive survey, data collected at a point in time from a sample selected to describe some larger population. It was an imperative to state here that the study is an empirical study of the contribution of Ubudehe to the poverty reduction in Rwanda: an assessment of the roles of Ubudehe in poverty reduction in Rwanda.

#### **Study Population**

The population under the study comprised 145 populations from two sectors of Bugesera District. In this study some population was taken or chosen to provide the relevant information according to the high level of poverty and the one sector where the program was started first.

#### **Determination of sample size**

A sample size is defined as the subject or part of the entire population of the study from which we select a few objects (people) in the population for observation and then apply what was observed to the entire population of the study. The population of this study is a finite one. The simple random sampling method was used with a view of selecting respondents and here Slovene's formula was used to determine the sample size.

#### **Slovene's formula:**

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

Where

n = number of sample

N = total population

a = level of significance 0.05

$$n = 145/1+145(0.05*0.05) = 106$$

### **Sampling procedure**

The research used the Slovene's formula to determine sample size of 106 respondents. According to Slovene's formula, if a research has target population of 145, the recommended sample size is 106 respondents. A stratified random sampling was used to select representatives of the study because it helps to achieve the desired representation from various subgroups in the population.

### **Research instruments**

During data collection, the researcher used different techniques of collection data which included questionnaire and interview.

#### **Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is a set of questions designed to generate the data necessary for accomplishing the objectives of the research project. It is a formalized schedule for collecting information from respondents. The questions asked were comprised both open-ended and closed-ended questions to find out what respondents do, think and feel about the contribution of Ubudehe program to poverty reduction in Bugesera and what could be done to improve what is not going on well.

#### **Interview**

The interview was a face to face dialogue with the different population of Bugesera District who are members of Ubudehe. The technique of personal interviewing was undertaken in order to reach the objectives since it is the most versatile and productive method of communication. It enabled spontaneity.

## **Validity and Reliability**

For the instrument to be accepted as valid, the average index should be 0.07 or above. To ensure validity of questionnaires and interview guides, the researcher presented them to 10 academic experts including the supervisor. The validity of instruments approved at such a way content validity index (CVI) = number of judges declared item valid/ total number of items. i.e  $9/10 = 0.9$ .

In this case, 0.9 is superior than 0.7, the validity of instrument was confirmed.

With reference to the above techniques, after constructing the questionnaire and interview schedules, a pre-test conducted to ensure the clarity of questions, their effectiveness and the time required to complete the questionnaire, and to make sure that the questionnaire measured what it was intended to measure, the researcher assessed its content validity and reliability. To improve the validity of the data collection instruments (mainly the questionnaire) the number of relevant questions divided by the total number of the questions and the outcome was above optimal.

$$V = RQ/TQ = 23/27 = 0.85$$

Whereby, V = Validity

RQ = Relevant questions

TQ = Total number of questions

The above expression indicated that, the number of questions on the questionnaire was above the required 0.7 scores. Hence, the instrument was valid. (Amin, 2005).

The test-retest technique will be used to determine the reliability (accuracy) of the researcher devised instruments to then qualified respondents from Rwanda. These respondents will not be included in the actual study. In this test-retest technique, the questionnaire will be administered twice to the same subjects. If the test is reliable and the trait being measured is stable, the same answers were obtained

(Daniel, 2000).

## **Data gathering procedure**

Before data collection, a research first planned on how to collect data by writing a piece of work called a research proposal which guided her throughout her study. When the proposal was approved for data collection, the researcher went ahead and prepared

research instruments most suitable for study. This go ahead also enabled the researcher to proceed to Bugesera District with a Transmittal letter from the school of College of Higher Degrees and Research to collect as was proposed.

Research instrument were pre tested to prove fit for data collection and to ensure that the questions were simple and easy to understand. The instruments were administered to respondents who qualified to participate in the study.

After data collection, the research organized data by summarizing the raw data into manageable form. The research analyzed data by use of both qualitative and quantitative data analysis to ease organizing and categorizing data. The researcher also used correlation analysis to determine the relationship between variables and give the conclusion of the study. The researcher then completed data into a final thesis report.

### Data analysis

The data analysis was carried out based on the research instrument. From the response to the questionnaire, the researcher was able to quantify data using frequencies, percentages, tables, and mean were drawn for logical analysis. The researcher analyzed the data using SPSS computer package.

The following mean range was used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation

Mean Range	Responses Mode	Interpretation	Rank
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very satisfactory	4
2.51-3.25	Agree	Satisfactory	3
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Poor	2
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very poor	1

Further still, significant relationship between the two study variables (Ubudehe program and Poverty reduction) will be determine by the Pearson’s Linear correlation coefficient at 0.05 of the level of significance.

When the level of significance (sig.value) is  $\geq 0.05$  the hypothesis is accepted.

When the level of significance (sig.value) is  $\leq 0.05$  the hypothesis is rejected.

### **Ethical consideration**

The researcher was received official permit from Secretary Executive of Bugesera to conduct this study on this District.

Quantitative survey respondents and qualitative survey informants provided detailed explanation on the overall objective of the study ahead of time. Interview is administered on the free will of interviewed. Respondents were informed that they can decline if they don't want to be interviewed. Information provided by interviewees was not transferred to a third party or was not be used for any other purpose.

Throughout the research design and gaining access, the researcher made an effort to avoid harm to respondents. Individuals had voluntary right of participation, a right to privacy and a right to withdraw partially or completely from the process. Before distributing questionnaires, the research has to get consent from respondents. This was done by calling respondents before taking questionnaires to them. The researcher was informed the participants the purpose of the study, characteristics of participation, the requirements of taking part, the time it was taken, and how data was collected.

### **Limitations to the study**

The limitation to the study was the lack of information which was confidential and sometimes some documents were not updated. Other barrier to this study was the language. Because some of respondents cannot express themselves in English. It has been necessary for the researcher to translate the questionnaire into Kinyarwanda.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter presents interpretations and analyses of the research findings. It follows the major themes and objectives of the study. After a description of each of the findings, an interpretation is given in the context of the study objective. Graphs and tables are used to illustrate and summarize the findings.

#### Respondents Profile

Table below describes the different categories of respondents that the researcher used.

**Table 1. Response by gender**

#### GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	46	43.4	43.4	43.4
	Female	60	56.6	56.6	100.0
	Total	106	100.0	100.0	

**Source:** Primary data, May, 2012

After identifying the different categories of the respondents, the table describes gender, that is whether male or female. It is of paramount importance to know the gender of the respondents so that in designing questions the researcher may not offend anybody on the basis of the responses. More, using different genders is paramount because it produces balanced responses.

Many of the respondents were female as indicated by 56.6% compared to 43.4% for males. The reason for the few males was guinea during Focus Group Discussion meetings when men never turned up and instead sent their wives.

**Table 2. Respondent by age**

**AGE**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-24	6	5.7	5.7	5.7
25-30	37	34.9	34.9	40.6
31-35	53	50.0	50.0	90.6
36-40	6	5.7	5.7	96.2
41and above	4	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	106	100.0	100.0	

**Source:** Primary data, May, 2012

As shown in the table above , the number of respondents were between the age of 18-24 and this constituted 5.7% followed by those between 25-30 age group constituting 34.9% of the respondents, the 31-35 was the 50%, the age group between 36-40 was the 5.7% and those found the age group 41 was 3.8%. It is clear that the majority of respondents were mature enough to understand the functioning of the system of local administration and its merits.

**Table 3. Respondent by academic level**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	64	60.4	60.4	60.4
	Secondary	36	34.0	34.0	94.3
	University	6	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	106	100.0	100.0	

**Source:** Primary data, May, 2012

The level of education was considered in data analysis. This was so because education has direct and indirect linkage with any policy implementation. Here it is better to know the level of education of the selected respondents and to cross- examine the knowledge and capabilities to appreciate the viability of the system of ubudehe program of local administration from the point of view of qualified human resource for the benefit of the people. It can be observed from table above, 5.7% have university education. 34% of the respondents have secondary and 60.4% have primary education.

The above table indicates that all targeted respondents were positive because they turned out with the necessary responses whether through questionnaires, FGDs or interviews as required. This made the research a success and the intended objectives were achieved. The researcher used scheduled interviews, questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions.



**Table 4. Respondents by Marital status**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Single	26	24.5	24.5	24.5
Married	40	37.7	37.7	62.3
Widower	34	32.1	32.1	94.3
Divorced	6	5.7	5.7	100.0
Total	106	100.0	100.0	

**SOURCE:** Research field

The table above shows that 24.5% respondents were single and 40% of respondents were married, the respondents of 34% constituted widower and 6% of respondents constituted divorced. In this table the percentage of married and widower is too high because in general ladies were very interested to respond the questions and to come in discussion group focus, but the single and divorced in general were gentlemen who sometimes not interested to complete and to come in Focus group discussion.

**Table 5. The activities of Ubudehe program in Bugesera District.**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretations</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Construction of school	3.40	Very satisfactory	1
Construction of health centers	2.99	Satisfactory	2
Construction of markets	3.06	Very satisfactory	3
Construction of houses	3.49	Very satisfactory	4
Water sanitation	3.31	Very satisfactory	5
Electricity	1.83	Poor	6
Training	2.18	Poor	7
Handcraft	2.91	Satisfactory	8
Offering cows	3.30	Very satisfactory	9
Offering seeds of crops	3.25	Satisfactory	10
Offering fertilizers to grow crops	3.19	Satisfactory	11
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	

**Source: Primary data, July, 2012.**

The table above shows that the respondents are very satisfactory of infrastructures according to data collected: a) construction of schools ( mean 3.40), b) construction of health centers(mean 2.99), c) construction of markets(mean 3.06), d) construction of houses(mean 3.49), e) water sanitation(mean 3.31), f) electricity (mean 1.83).

The development of infrastructure play the big role to empower people. By reference to those findings, we can realize that there is a need for people to relate to the

development of infrastructure particularly the roads. Infrastructure programmes should be designed to maximize poor women's and men's access to the benefits roads, telecommunications, energy and water. Infrastructure initiatives that help people to carry out everyday chores more efficiently, such as the supply of piped water, free up time for educational opportunities, productive work, and participation in community life and decision making. Improving rural roads, transportation facilities and services increases rural people mobility and can increase their productivity and income by easing access to markets, reducing post harvest loss of perishable goods. Improvements to rural water and irrigation systems and transportation of infrastructure reduce the amount of time people spend on arduous tasks such as fetching water and tending family crops. These investments will bring returns in the form of increased people's engagement in market based activities and greater productivity.

This table shows that the respondents are very satisfactory and satisfactory for some activities of Ubudehe like: offering cows( mean 3.30), offering seeds of crops ( mean 3.25), offering fertilizers to grow crops(mean 3.19). that strategy to offer cows (one cow per one family) it helps to gain milk, fertilizers,...etc. In that case the people cannot suffer from malnutrition and hunger. And in case of offering seeds of crops and fertilizers, the program needs the sufficient of livestock in quality and quantity.

**Table 6. The level of poverty reduction in Bugesera District?**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Interpretations</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Absolute poverty	1.86	Poor	1
Very poor	2.07	Poor	2
Poor	2.56	Satisfactory	3
Resourceful poor	3.50	Very satisfactory	4
Food rich	3.21	Satisfactory	5
Rich	1.85	Poor	6
<b>Average mean</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	

**Source: Primary data, July, 2012**

As indicated in table above, the people of Bugesera District strongly disagree that the number of absolute poor was very low (mean 1.86) and Disagree that the number of very is also low. Because the government has initiatives to provide equitable, and quality health care services for the poor and the population at large. It is organized on a household basis, whereby membership entails making an annual payment between 3000Rwf and 7000Rwf, the government itself pays for the poorer that are not able to pay that amount themselves. The government provides free education in state run schools for nine years basic education and recently twelve years basic education, that strategy has reduced the number of absolute poor and very poor.

The research shows how the number of poor, Resourceful poor and food rich was increased or satisfactory: Poor (mean 2.56), Resourceful poor (mean 3.50) and Food rich ( mean 3.21).

Ubudehe has succeeded in reducing poverty. One of the milestones is the fact that Ubudehe has transformed the nature of Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPAs), moving away from traditional approaches to ones where citizens are truly in control. Rwanda is the only country to have achieved 100% nationwide coverage where all 14,744 villages were actively involved and participated in developing their own social maps and visual representations and data of the state and extent of poverty and exclusion that various social groups face in Rwanda.

The second major achievement is the fact that citizens did not only capture and state their preferences and characteristics of poverty, but had the opportunity to come together in collective action to do something about priority problems they had stated. In 2006-2007/2008, across 14,744 villages, citizens came together to solve the problems they had highlighted (from restocking livestock lost during genocide, to provision of public goods such as primary health care or water in collaboration with government).

### **Significant Relationship between Ubudehe program and Poverty reduction**

The fourth objective in this study was to analyze if there was a significant relationship between Ubudehe program and Poverty reduction in Bugesera District, for which it was hypothesized that two variables are rejected related.

**Table 7. Significant Relationship between Ubudehe program and Poverty reduction**

Variables correlated	r- value	Sig. value	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Ubudehe program Vs Poverty reduction	0.196	0.044	Positive and significant	Rejected

**Source: Primary data**

Table indicated that correlation between Ubudehe program and Poverty reduction was positive significant( $r = 0.196$ ), Sig = 0.044) which led to the rejected of the null hypothesis.

Aspects of this paradigm include a process (PHDP) sometimes referred to as community organizing. PHDP encourages collective action by community members toward equitable redistribution of valued resources through political/decision-making power, economic and purchasing power, information and more. This is accomplished in order to establish just, human and meaningful social relationships (Labayen and Delfin).

Rationale Participatory Human Development Process is formulated in response to a specific situation in the world: specific to Rwanda, Ubudehe as a participatory approach, there is massive chronic poverty at community level yet chronic poverty is not naturally caused; instead it is caused by oppressive and exploitative social structures and relationships.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Research findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations**

This chapter discusses the research findings and draws conclusions and recommendations from the study. The conclusions are made based on the research findings and recommendations.

#### **Summary of findings**

##### **Profile of the respondents**

The study revealed that the majority of our respondents had the age 31- 35 years old corresponded to 50% and 37.7% of them were married, then according to gender the respondents of 43.4% were Male and 56.6% were Female.

In terms of qualification of the respondents, 60.4% had achieved primary level, 34% had achieved secondary level, and 5.7% had achieved University level.

##### **Activities of Ubudehe program**

As the table shows the respondents are very satisfactory of infrastructures according to data collected: a) construction of schools (mean 3.40), b) construction of health centers (mean 2.99), c) construction of markets(mean 3.06), d) construction of houses(mean 3.49), e) water sanitation(mean 3.31), f) electricity (mean 1.83).

The development of infrastructure plays the big role to empower people. By reference to those findings, we can realize that there is a need for people to relate to the development of infrastructure particularly the roads. Infrastructure programmes should be designed to maximize poor women's and men's access to the benefits roads, telecommunications, energy and water. Infrastructure initiatives that help people to carry out everyday chores more efficiently, such as the supply of piped water, free up time for educational opportunities, productive work, and participation in community life and decision making. Improving rural roads, transportation facilities and services

increases rural people mobility and can increase their productivity and income by easing access to markets, reducing post harvest loss of perishable goods. Improvements to rural water and irrigation systems and transportation of infrastructure reduce the amount of time people spend on arduous tasks such as fetching water and tending family crops. These investments will bring returns in the form of increased people's engagement in market based activities and greater productivity.

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### **Level of Poverty reduction**

As indicated in table above, the people of Bugesera District strongly disagree that the number of absolute poor was very low (mean 1.86) and Disagree that the number of very poor is also low. Because the government has initiatives to provide equitable, and quality health care services for the poor and the population at large. It is organized on a household basis, whereby membership entails making an annual payment between 3000Rwf and 7000Rwf, the government itself pays for the poorer that are not able to pay that amount themselves. The government provides free education in state run schools for nine years basic education and recently twelve years basic education, that strategy has reduced the number of absolute poor and very poor.

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The second major achievement is the fact that citizens did not only capture and state their preferences and characteristics of poverty, but had the opportunity to come together in collective action to do something about priority problems they had stated. In 2006-2007/2008, across 14,744 villages, citizens came together to solve the problems they had highlighted (from restocking livestock lost during genocide, to provision of public goods such as primary health care or water in collaboration with government).

### **Relationship between Ubudehe program and poverty reduction**

The findings indicated that there is a relationship between Ubudehe program and poverty reduction.

As the table indicated that correlation between Ubudehe program and Poverty reduction was positive significant( $r = 0.196$ ), Sig = 0.044) which led to the .....of the null hypothesis.

Aspects of this paradigm include a process (PHDP) sometimes referred to as community organizing. PHDP encourages collective action by community members toward equitable redistribution of valued resources through political/decision-making power, economic and purchasing power, information and more. This is accomplished in order to establish just, human and meaningful social relationships (Labayen and Delfin).

Rationale Participatory Human Development Process is formulated in response to a specific situation in the world: specific to Rwanda, Ubudehe as a participatory approach, there is massive chronic poverty at community level yet chronic poverty is not naturally caused; instead it is caused by oppressive and exploitative social structures and relationships.

### **Conclusion**

From the findings, therefore, for the struggle against poverty to succeed, there is need to re-awaken the role of participation in poverty reduction by recognizing the contributions of human beings as agents of development. Communities have equally been denied rights to determine (through influence and control) the direction and form of development initiatives and resources that affect their well-being and the decision has been left to the development agencies. The failure to recognize the people as the ultimate reason of development is a big mistake because it is disempowering to those whom development is meant for. After many decades of development, development actors are rediscovering the obvious that people are both the means and the end of economic development. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. Therefore the RPF government is trying to involve the beneficiaries through a decentralized system of administration using the process of Ubudehe as a means to poverty reduction.

There is a very strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction; Dollar and Kraay (2002), found out that a one percent increase in per capita income is associated with a one percent increase in the incomes of the poor. The relationship is robust and has not changed over time. Although a number of policy variables, as measured by economic openness, the rule of law, and fiscal discipline, appear to boost economic growth, they do not have a discernible independent effect on the incomes of the poor.

The World Bank classifies its antipoverty activities into three groups: Fostering opportunity—through well-functioning and internationally open markets, and investments in infrastructure and education;

Facilitating empowerment, which amounts to including people in the decision making process. This requires government accountability, strong media, local organizational capacity and mechanisms for participation in making decisions; addressing income security, which tackles the problem of vulnerability. This calls for insurance programmes, disaster relief procedures, and a solid public health infrastructure.

Any good poverty reduction plan begins with an analysis that identifies the nature and evolution of poverty, a profile of poor people, and the factors that contribute to poverty.

Building on an accurate understanding of poverty, the strategy for poverty reduction has to prioritize the poverty reduction goals and take into account complementarities and compatibilities of various policy tools. Then specific implementation modules, including resource allocation and monitoring mechanisms, need to be designed.

## **Recommendations**

### **Recommendations for project implementation**

Basing on the conclusion above, recommendations were drawn accordingly as follows:

1. It should be the role of local leaders to monitor Community poverty reduction projects and give a hand where necessary to support community participation. This will encourage communities to do the same and will enhance relationship and communication among people in the same locality.
2. Support organizations should sign an agreement with the communities in matters related to funds management because this helps the communities to be accountable and work in transparency.

3. At the village level, Ubudehe monitors should make close follow-up on the effectiveness of the committee on project management.
4. At all levels of administration, there should be a deliberate support to community participation to guard against the risks that may arise out of conflicts.
5. Most projects should be implemented in collaboration with communities. Project activities should integrate daily activities communities are engaged in.
6. Non-Governmental organizations should take time through an organized process and offer awareness seminars to communities on the values of participatory human development perspective.
7. At all levels in the project cycle, indicators of meaningful community participation should be developed.

### **Recommendations for Future Research**

This study was limited in scope due to a number of factors as indicated in chapter one. Future research may go beyond the selected district. The research has revealed low perceptions on community participation; Future research may focus on the extent of such perception and the strategies for dealing with them.

The research was also limited and did not go into details of how participatory human development perspective is useful and how it empowers people.

The study therefore recommends that further research is necessary in areas of community participation as well as human development paradigm.

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## **APPENDIX II- CLEARANCE FROM THE ETHICAL COMMITTEE**

### **Candidate's Data**

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Reg.# \_\_\_\_\_

Course \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Study \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Ethical Review Checklist**

**The study reviewed considered the following:**

- ☐ Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- ☐ Psychological Safety
- ☐ Emotional Security
- ☐ Privacy
- ☐ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- ☐ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- ☐ Permission to Conduct the Study
- ☐ Informed Consent
- ☐ Citations/Authors Recognized

### **Results of Ethical Review**

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- ☐ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

### **Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)**

Chairperson \_\_\_\_\_

Members \_\_\_\_\_



### **APPENDIX III**

#### **INFORMED CONSENT**

You are invited to participate in a research study about the contribution of the Ubudehe program in poverty reduction in Bugesera District.

This study is being conducted by DUSABE Primitive, a student at Kampala International University pursuing Master of Project Planning and Management.

The study and its procedure have been approved appropriate authorities. For you, these procedures include just responding to questions. You are free to ask any question about the study at any time if you need more clarification

Participating in this study may not benefit you directly, but it will help us learn more about the activities of Ubudehe program and level of poverty reduction in Bugesera District. You may find answering some of the questions upsetting, but we expect that this would not be different from the kinds of things you discuss with family or friends. You may skip any questions you don't want to answer and you may end the interview at any time.

The information you will share with us if you participate in this study will be kept completely confidential to the full extent of the law. Your information will be assigned a code number that is unique to this study. No one will be able to see your interview or even know whether you participated in this study. When the study is completed and the data has been analyzed, the list linking participant's names to study numbers will be destroyed. Study findings will be presented only in summary form and your name will not be used in any report.

## APPENDIX IV- RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

### Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

I am a graduate student of Kampala International University carrying out research on "Contribution of Ubudehe program to the poverty reduction in Bugesera District Eastern Province of Rwanda" as a partial fulfillment for the requirement of an award of a Master Degree in Project Planning and Management (MPP). Please extend your assistance to this study by answering the following questions according to your personal observation and feelings. The information you give will be treated confidentially and used solely for the purpose of this study.

Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Thank you,

Primitive DUSABE

### Section A:

Kindly tick (✓) on the appropriate for you

#### 1. Respondent's Gender

a) Male ☐

b) Female ☐

#### 2. Respondent's age

a) 18 - 25 ☐

b) 25 - 45 ☐

c) 46-99

### 3. Respondent's educational level attained

a) Primary

b) Secondary

c) University

d) Uneducated

### 4. Marital status

a) Single

b) Married

c) Divorced

d) Widow (er)

**Section B:**

Direction: Please respond to the questions following with your choice. Kindly use the written guide as:

SD: you disagree with 1

D: you disagree with 2

A: you agree with 3

SA: you agree with 4

Respond code: SD = 1, D = 2, A = 3, SA = 4

**Q1. What are activities of Ubudehe program in Bugesera District?**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>
	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
<b>Building infrastructure</b>				
. Construction of school				
. Construction of health centers				
. Construction of market				
. Construction houses				
. Water sanitation				
. Electricity				
<b>Basic education</b>				
. trainings				
<b>Basic skills like:</b>				
. handicraft				
offering cows				
.offering seeds of crops				
.offering fertilizers to grow crops				

- . Professional skills in Project Planning
- . Professional skills in Monitoring and Evaluation
- . Professional skills in decision making

### **III. EDUCATION BACKGROUND**

**2010-2012** Kampala International University

Master's Degrees

**2006-2010** Independent Institute of Lay Adventists of Kigali

Bachelor of Rural Development

### **SECONDARY LEVEL**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>OPTION</b>
1998-2001	Groupe scolaire Ste Bernadette de Save	
2001-2004	Groupe scolaire St Aloys Rwamagana	A2 in Human Sciences

### **IV. EXPERIENCES, COMPUTER SKILLS and TRAINING**

- 2008, Evaluation de l'impact de sur Eau a travers les mutuelles de santé
- Surveys on men and women's health in Millenium Villages Project.
- Business skills development workshop for graduates and undergraduates
- Consulting skills: the path to launching professional consulting
- Package in Word, Excel, Power point and Internet

## V.LANGUAGES

Languages	Spoken	Written
English	Good	Good
French	Good	Good
Kinyarwanda	Very Good	Very Good

