

**WOMEN PARTICIPATION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN SELECTED
SECTORS OF KAYONZA DISTRICT, RWANDA**

A Thesis

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for the Degree Master of Business Administration
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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"

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13. 12. 2013

Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in the thesis is carried out by the Candidate under my supervision."

Name and Signature of the Supervisor

Dr. Othello Irene Kuvira 

Date

DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my wife and relatives who tirelessly and willingly denied themselves a comfortable life for the sake of my education.

May Gog bless them abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks go to Dr Otindo for her tireless supervision, guidance and encouragement that has resulted in the production of this research work.

In general I convey my appreciation to all the rest of my lecturers of KIU and administration for influencing my success.

My humble gratitude goes to my family and relatives who have tirelessly supported me morally and financially throughout my educational journey.

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to establish the extent to which women participation has impacted on poverty alleviation in selected sectors of Kayonza district in Rwanda. Specifically, the study wanted to determine the level of women participation and the level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza district. The study employed a descriptive correlation design and data was collected from 200 respondents using self-administered questionnaire as the key data collection instrument. Data was analyzed using frequencies count and summary statistics, and Pearson Linear Correlation coefficient. The findings revealed that there was satisfactory level of women participation with a mean of 2.75 and a poor level of poverty reduction with mean 2.44. Finally, the findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between women participation and poverty alleviation in selected sectors of Kayonza district.

From the above findings, the appropriate conclusions and recommendations including the areas for further research were made. Recommendations from the study particularly urge the leaders of Kayonza district and the government of Rwanda in general to develop or strengthen the mechanisms facilitating women's full and equal involvement in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas that affect their life chances, choices and opportunities throughout their life cycle; Engage women and women's groups in local governance processes and mechanisms through building new alliances and partnerships, especially with men, trade unions, alternative trade groups and facilitate this process by providing necessary resources, assistance and information; Ensure women's efficient engagement in social and economic decision making through organizing economic literacy training, providing access to mass media and new information and communication technologies ; Undertake affirmative action's to ensure equal participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels and areas.; Identify and implement measures to increase the participation of women in the conceptualization, design, implementation and evaluation of poverty eradication programmes and policies and strengthen national capacities of governments, in particular those promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, to address effectively women's empowerment and poverty eradication concerns in policy analysis and dialogue at local, national and global levels.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACA	:	Amani Communities Association
CEDAW	:	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
C.S.W	:	Commission on the Status of Women
EDPRS	:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EIPP	:	European Institute of Public Participation
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MIGEPROF	:	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINEDUC	:	Ministry of Education
NAP	:	National Action Plan
NFWI	:	National Federation of Women's Institutes
NGOs	:	Non Governmental Organizations
PLCC	:	Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UNDAW	:	United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without a more equitable distribution of resources and the eradication of poverty. Empowering women means giving the opportunity to thousands of women to get out of the poverty trap. Women not only constitute the vast majority of the world's poor but they are at a higher risk of poverty compared to men. Poverty does not only refer to material resources such as money, food, or housing but also to social resources such as access to education, healthcare, or meaningful relations with other people (**UNDAW, 2009**).

Women's participation in the development process has been recognized not only as an issue of human rights and social justice, but also as a crucial contribution to solving the pressing needs of important and often-excluded segments of society. Solutions to women's basic and strategic needs are part of the development process and effective, sustainable solutions require participation by the women likely to be affected by those solutions. Furthermore, evidence shows that women's participation in social development initiatives, in policymaking and in development decisions generates benefits that affect not only women and their communities, but also society as a whole.

Today, more than ever, women are becoming active participants and full protagonists of the development process. However, many obstacles and

barriers continue to complicate women's participation. In many parts of the world, large numbers of women remain isolated, unorganized, and poor and constrained by socio cultural and legal structures that restrict their access to, and involvement in, the development process. The obstacles and barriers that limit women's opportunity to participate in different aspects of community life and social development are markedly diverse. Public policy initiatives to overcome barriers to women participating equally in economic, social and political activity vary greatly among countries and over time.

1.1.2 Historical Perspective

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action declares that "women's rights are human rights". It is structured along 12 critical areas of concern and calls for the advancement and empowerment of women in all spheres. Among other things it addresses issues relating to violence against women, women and conflict, and women's access to power and decision making. It examines the impact of armed conflict on women, as well as the roles (both positive and negative) which women play in situations of conflict. It advocates a cooperative approach to peace and security which emphasizes the importance of empowering women both politically and economically; including in terms of their adequate representation decision making structures for conflict prevention, resolution and peace-building. (Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995)

In this line, countries are highly committed on the empowerment of women towards the development of their economy .This is the example of

Ireland , Portugal, Greece, Israel, Cyprus, Finland, Romania, United Kingdom, Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, Mozambique, and Rwanda.

In Ireland, women considered at risk of poverty are specifically targeted within the social welfare providing them with access to a number of payments including child benefit and pension entitlement for time spent caring for children or other family members. In addition, the Department of Social and Family Affairs operates a number of initiatives with the aim of assisting individuals to become economically independent. Among these initiatives are a Back to Education Allowance to facilitate retraining and education of lone parents and the long-term unemployed.

In Portugal, the Commission for Equality in Labor and Employment developed and implemented the Revalue Work to Promote Gender Equality Initiative between 2005 and 2008 in partnership with other entities. The project's aim was to develop and test a job evaluation method free from gender bias, centered on the value of work, which could be applied to various activity sectors. The Portuguese Government further enacted a new Labor Code in 2009 to reinforce the rule of equal pay for equal work or work of equal. **(MEG 7 (2010))**

Many countries consider women's entrepreneurship development to be an important channel to women's economic empowerment and a pillar on the road to sustainable development. Through setting up their own businesses, women can transform their opportunity to gain economic independence, overcome poverty, and improve their well-being. Through this process women can also become drivers of change and take a long-

term perspective accounting for the consequences of their actions for their children in order to secure better future.

In Greece, the "Reinforcement of Female Entrepreneurship" Programme was implemented by the Hellenic Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Handicraft S.A. The programme supports women in creating modern and viable enterprises particularly in the sectors of manufacturing, e-trade, services, and tourism with special focus on local and regional development. Funding is provided for up to 50 per cent of the integrated entrepreneurial plans (including expenses for purchasing the manufacturing equipment, research and consulting services, training and marketing services, etc) submitted by the woman applicant to the programme. **(Good Practices in the Promotion of Female Entrepreneurship: Examples from Europe and other OECD Countries." (2006).**

In Cyprus, a Grant Scheme to Strengthen Women's Entrepreneurship was implemented by the Industrial Development Service of the Ministry of Commerce within the framework of the country's Strategic Development Plan 2007-2013. The aim of the scheme is to provide support for women who wish to set up their own business through financial aid as well as training seminars. Particular emphasis is placed on the development of new technologies, the use of innovative methods of production and promotion of products and services, and the development of entrepreneurship in the area of environment. The scheme which runs from 2008-2013 has a total budget of 5 million Euros. Successful candidates are provided with grants covering 50 per cent of their

approved budget up to a maximum of 70.000 Euros for equipment, space configuration, promotion, training and working capital expenses. **(National Response of Cyprus to the UNECE Beijing +15 Regional Review; Annual Activity Report 2008 of the European Network to Promote Women's Entrepreneurship.)**

In Finland, the Women's Enterprise Agency provides individual advice, information, training, mentoring and networking events for women who are starting or have recently started their own business. Both the advisers and trainers are themselves entrepreneurs. The Agency is part of the Jobs & Society Group and is financed by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. The mentoring models are customized to different groups of new or potential entrepreneurs, such as start-up entrepreneurs, students and immigrant women. (Annual Activity Report 2008 of the European Network to Promote Women's Entrepreneurship.) .

In Romania, the Romanian National Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and Cooperatives has promoted an entrepreneurial culture among women managers through a national multi-annual programme (2006-2008) which includes awareness raising activities (Women Entrepreneur Days), workshops and seminars, training courses, and the preparation and dissemination of relevant guidebooks and training materials. **(The European Network to Promote Women's Entrepreneurship Activity Reports 2006, 2007.)**

Uganda is a signatory to most International Human Rights and Women's rights conventions including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (**CEDAW**).

In Uganda there is a Ministry of Gender with a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and National Plan for the Empowerment of Women, among other interventions. The Government of Uganda has taken various measures to protect and promote women's rights. Affirmative Action is provided for in the constitution to rectify historical imbalances that did not favor women's effective participation in decision-making processes, even in the home. At parliamentary level, there is a provision for one woman Member of Parliament from each district, while the Local Government Act (1997) provides for women councilors to be at least one third of the total number of councilors at all levels from village to the district.

In order to implement provisions of the gender sensitive constitution, a National Gender Policy was developed in 1997 and reviewed in 2007. This policy seeks to mainstream gender concerns in development processes. However there is still a disconnect where sectoral policies are concerned. Most sectors, including the health sector, have no strategy to translate the national gender policy into sector plans to make them gender responsive. Subsequently, service delivery remains largely gender blind as challenges still remain at implementation level, across all sectors.

In addition to political participation, deliberate efforts have been made to increase the number of women occupying high profile decision-making positions in the public sector including, the Judiciary, the civil service and the security sectors. Despite this encouraging trend, women continue to suffer inequalities compared to their male counterparts, even at such high levels. The social construction of gender roles negatively affects women's

participation in decision making processes in the public sphere. Levels of poverty and their gendered nature also act as obstacles to women's enjoyment of their rights, while the under-funding of the social sector negatively impacts on initiatives for promoting and protecting women's rights and improving women's livelihoods. Women's civil society organizations (CSOs) continue to lobby and advocate for gender budgeting and in some sectors like education, government has been receptive.

The National Action Plan (NAP) for implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the regional Goma Declaration establishes the overall implementation framework of these instruments and assigns responsibility to government, civil society and donors in the promotion of peace, prosperity and development for women. In addition, Uganda's National Action Plan for Women (2007), and the National Development Plan (2010- 2015) carry provisions covering women's rights and mechanisms for ensuring women's participation in development and peace. Uganda is committed to the MDGs including MDG 3 which commits governments to 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.

Women's empowerment and issues of women protection and security must not be optional in government programmes and plans, including the NAP on 1325 and 1820. There must be deliberate efforts to address women, peace and security issues across the sectors. **(Uganda UNSCR 1325 Monitoring Report September 2010)**

In Burundi Women are the most affected by poverty, which limits the access to resources, their under-representation in employment and lack of income. However, the country signed and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in April 1997 and its additional protocol in November 2001.

In Kenya, empowerment has been a gradual process for women since independence. Due to the socialization of women in Kenya's patriarchal society, most women believe it is the role of men to provide for the family and, as a result, most women are economically dependent on their spouses or parents. For the young Kenyan woman, achieving economic empowerment is a constant struggle. However, women who are economically empowered make an impact in their communities politically as well as socially. For example, rural businesswomen are known all over the village because they bring supplies to people. Such businesswomen are therefore very interested in the community's decision-making process as they are concerned about how such decisions will affect their businesses, either directly or indirectly. In addition, political empowerment for the young woman currently means that she can vote in the general elections that take place every five years and any subsequent referendum. Empowerment for the young Kenyan woman means that she is economically independent and fully aware of her rights and the resources at her disposal to enable her to voice her concerns about her community and government, thereby rendering her politically empowered. The Kenyan government, in a bid to enhance women's participation in government, has instigated several projects to economically empower women. The Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Development

introduced the women's enterprise fund in 2006. The principal objective of the fund is economic empowerment of women. Loans made by the fund reach the target beneficiaries through partner financial intermediaries or directly through the Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme (**Clariss Gatwiri Kariuki, 2010**).

In Mozambique the percentage of seats held by women in the Parliament has increased since 1997. It was 28% in 2003, 38.2% in 2008 and is 39.2% in 2010. The national goal of this indicator by 2015 is to reach half of the seats for women.

The government of Mozambique having seen that the majority of people living in rural areas are women , who are the mainstay of the rural economy ,embarked on number of initiatives aimed at ensuring the empowerment of women ,particularly the rural women through the adoption of policies, strategies and plans in key areas such as health, education , agriculture, environment, energy, and approved key legislation that contribute to the enhancement of the welfare of Mozambican women and men in general. In the plans of Mozambique, particular attention is placed in the empowerment of rural women, through training programs for the implementation of literacy programs and training in areas such as small business management, promotion of women's rights, promulgation of gender sensitive legislation, as well as the promotion of use of appropriated technologies for good agricultural practices in order to increase production and productivity.

Among the activities implemented for the empowerment of rural women , stand out the empowerment of women in the use of improved agricultural

techniques, technologies and practices, creation of women associations, the community management of natural resources , the analysis of gender, participation decision making in small business management, management of the small processing industries, facilitation of access to credit and others.

As part of the actions taken by the government for the empowerment of rural women, is the process of implementing the employment strategy and Training (2006), which aims to promote the rights to decent work and involves the creation of new jobs and the adoption of a social and economic systems that ensures employment and job security, while making it adaptable to fast changing circumstances in a highly competitive market.

The promotion of equal rights in access to land and property is one of the main objectives of the country including its control, ensuring the safety of its use and possession by women and other vulnerable groups.

The government also put in place the strategy of gender, environment and climate change, which aims to ensure equal access control of natural resources, technology adaptation and mitigation of climate change, to ensure sustainable use of natural resources in fighting poverty. As a result of governmental action for empowering rural women, Mozambican Forum of Rural Women was created with the main objective to advocate for issues that concern the rural women (**56th Session of CSW, 2012**).

In Rwanda, women constitute approximately 54% of the total population and 60% of the labor force. Since the genocide, Rwanda's Government of National Unity has declared its intention to pursue equitable development

policies that empower all segments of the population. In respect of this, the Government has undertaken concrete measures to remove traditional and legal obstacles to women's full participation and freedom of choice in Rwanda. Given the scale of the challenge, however, the Government's policies and intentions will require considerable support and monitoring to ensure sustained progress toward gender equality (**Rwanda Vision2020**).

As signatory to the Beijing Declaration and other international conventions that uphold gender equity, Rwanda has committed itself to eliminating gender-based discrimination. Indeed, the legal basis for gender equity in Rwanda can be found in Article 16 of the 1991 Constitution. However, the gap between this statement of political intent and the actual experiences of women has remained large. For most women and girls, their choices and opportunities have continued to fall below the minimum standards set by the global conventions. (**Common Country Assessment, 1999-2000**).

The Republic of Rwanda is part and parcel of international community and as such is committed to respecting ratified gender related international and regional instruments so as to reduce gender inequality and ensure effective women's empowerment. In this regard, the Government of Rwanda has made significant efforts to ensure the respect of human rights under different legal instruments. First of all, in its article 11, the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 4th June 2003 as amended to date stipulates that "all Rwandans are born free and equal in rights and duties.

Discrimination of whatever kind based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, tribe, clan, color, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination is prohibited and punishable by law.

In addition, gender equality is considered as a cross-cutting issue in Vision 2020, and midterm Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (**EDPRS**) as well as District Development Plans (**DDPs**).

1.1.3 Conceptual perspective

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Women participation: Women participation refers to the involvement of women in different activities leading to the welfare of the community in general and the family in particular. Some of the activities that highlight the abilities of women can be observed in decision making, peace building, conflict resolution and development related works.

Poverty alleviation

Poverty alleviation refers to improving the living conditions of people who are already poor

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The role of women in decision making in Kayonza district is low; with patriarchal values reinforced through tradition, religion and other socio-political institutions. Women's participation in the work force has been limited; with a general lack of access to credit all together contributing to an intergenerational cycle of poverty and deprivation.

Due to lack of coordination initiatives to developing women's capacity, limited access to obstetric services especially for rural women, the existence of knowledge gap between women and men and low level of women's participation in public institutions of higher learning; women generally have less experience with financial institutions compared to men.

On one hand the lack of capacity building in business management, skills development, ICT and limited access to collateral to facilitate access to credits on the other hand are among other pinning factors hampering the effective participation of rural women in Kayonza District.

Further, the low levels of literacy for women in Kayonza minimize their self confidence; hence the failure to competing with their male counterparts. Moreover, reproductive work impacts on women's time and availability to get involved in decision making positions. In addition, limitations based on scarcity of programs and projects including awareness rising and capacity building programs hinder the realization of active participation of women at different levels of decision making in Kayonza District. Again, in Kayonza, women who run for political posts face societal opposition, from both male and female citizens. So, most opt to drop out of the political race.

In order to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, women and men must participate fully and equally not only in the formulation and implementation of the related macro and micro economic and social policies and strategies but also in the sharing of the accrued benefits. These ensure that specific needs and concerns for all members

of the society are addressed and that the people most affected by poverty are involved and own the production initiatives and outcomes.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General objective

This study correlated women participation with poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To determine the level of women participation in Kayonza District, Rwanda
2. To determine the level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda
3. To determine the relationship between the level of women participation and poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda.

1.4 Research Questions

This research concerns with the following questions.

1. What is the level of women participation District, Rwanda?
2. What is the level of poverty alleviation, District, Rwanda?
3. Is there a significant relationship between the level of women participation and poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda?

1.5 Hypothesis

1. There is no significant relationship between the level of women participation and poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda

1.6 Scope

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in Kayonza district, which is one of seven districts of Eastern province, Rwanda. This district was chosen because there were no other studies conducted on the participation of women in poverty alleviation in this district. So, It was interested in working with the people of this region so as to know the contribution of women in the eradication of poverty that ravages the sectors of Rwinkwavu, Murama, Kabare, Murundi and Ndego.

1.6.2 The content scope

The study examined the relationship between women participation (IV) and poverty alleviation (DV) in Kayonza District.

1.6.3 The time scope

This study covered the period from 2008 to 2012 the period when the government of Rwanda started Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) in all parts of the country.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are useful to all departments in connection with economic development such as financial institutions, Women associations, NGOs assisting women and Kayonza district.

Kayonza District will access information to the challenges and opportunities facing women, in order to strengthen ladies' participation in the social, economic and civic development of the district.

The study will facilitate academicians and other researchers by providing them with data for further research on women.

It will assist nongovernmental organizations that operate in the Kayonza District mostly those patterning to women empowerment and gender equality promotion ; this is through availing information on the gaps in the programmes aiming at empowering women and integrate women' capabilities in the activities regarding economic development.

1.8Theoretical Review

This study on women participation and poverty alleviation will be guided by the theories of community participation proposed by Arnstein (1969), citizen empowerment theory of Burns et al (1994) and theories of Poverty and Anti-Poverty Programs in Community Development by Ted K. Bradshaw,(2006).

The particular importance of Arnstein's work stems from the explicit recognition that manipulation, therapy, informing, Consultation, placation, partenership, delegated power, citizen control are different levels of participation that help in the achievement of the organization policies.

Since Arnstein increasingly complex theories of participation have been advanced and new terminology added; In particular, there has been a shift towards understanding participation in terms of the empowerment of individuals and communities. This has stemmed from the growing prominence of the idea of the citizen as consumer, where choice among alternatives is seen as a means of access to power. Under this model, people are expected to be responsible for them and should, therefore, be active in public service decision-making. The study was also guided by the

theories of Poverty and Anti-Poverty Programs in Community Development by Ted K. Bradshaw, **(2006)**. Ted stated that "If the problem of poverty is in the system rather than in the poor themselves, a community development response must be to change the system."

This is easy to say but hard to do, which may explain why so many policy programs revert to trying to change individual behavior. None of these tasks are easy and all require interventions into the systems that create the barriers that block poor persons from gaining the benefits of society.

According to Ted Changing the system can take place at three levels. From a grassroots level, social movements can exert pressures on vulnerable parts of the system to force desired change. Although most studies show a decline in support for poor people's social action, Rank (2004) argues that change could be mobilized to support better jobs for the poor. A second strategy within community development for changing the system involves creating and developing alternative institutions which have access, openness, innovation, and a willingness to help the poor gain well being. This strategy is at the cornerstone of most community development corporations which aim to provide alternative businesses, housing, schooling, and programs. In addition, business strategies such as employee ownership or networks of minority or women's businesses also work. Community owned businesses such as community banks also provide alternative structures.

Finally, change can occur through the policy process (Page and Simmons, 2000). The range of federal and social policies that can be adjusted to accomplish poverty reduction include providing jobs, raising wages,

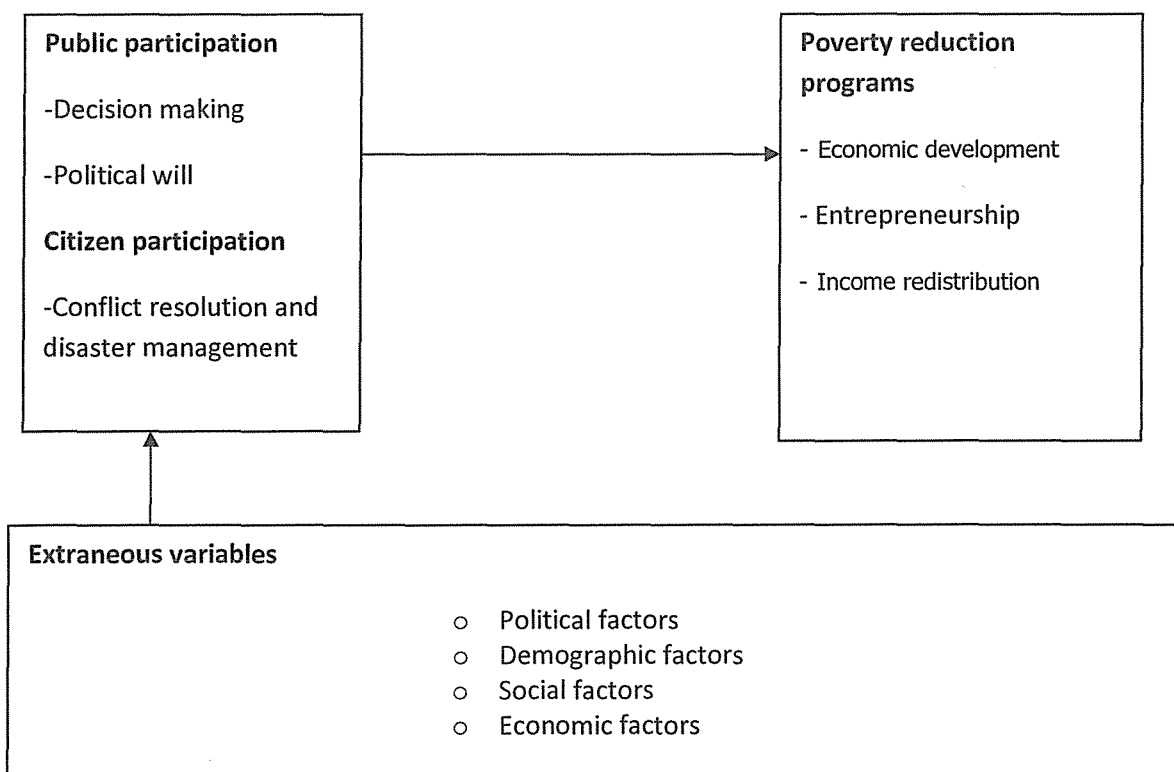
expanding the safety net, assuring effective access to medical care, and coordinating social insurance programs. In order to protect these programs in an era of governmental retrenchment, it is increasingly clear that the poor and their advocates need to be more politically mobilized. Legal changes to enforce civil rights of the poor and to protect minority groups are needed.

1.9 Conceptual framework

The researcher's conceptual framework of the relationship between women participation as independent variable and poverty alleviation as dependent variable was distilled from literature review by the researcher and assumes that the relationship between the two variables is linear.

Women participation (IV)

Poverty alleviation (DV)



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Opinions and ideas from authors/experts Participation

Brager et al, (1987) defined participation as a means to educate citizens and to increase their competence. It is a vehicle for influencing decisions that affect the lives of citizens and an avenue for transferring political power.

However, it can also be a method to co-opt dissent, a mechanism for ensuring the receptivity, sensitivity, and even accountability of social services to the consumers.

Westergaard (1986) defined participation as "collective efforts to increase and exercise control over resources and institutions on the part of groups and movements of those hitherto excluded from control". This definition points toward a mechanism for ensuring community participation.

According to **UNDP (1993:21)**; participation means that people are closely involved in economic, social, and political process that affects their lives. Therefore, participation is a process by which the beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of a development programme to enhance prosperity in terms of income, personal growth, self reliance, or other values that they cherish.

Bhatnagar and Williams **(1992)** defined participation as a function of information through which people can come to share a development vision, make choices, and manage activities.

With regard to rural development, participation includes people's involvement in decision-making processes and in implementing programmes; their sharing in the benefits of development programmes; and their involvement in efforts to evaluate such programmes (**Lish, 1981**).

Participation refers to organized efforts to increase control over resources and regulative institutions in given social situations, on the part of groups and movements of those people hitherto excluded from such control (**Pearse and Stiefel, 1979**).

Participation means, in its broadest sense, to sensitize people and so to increase the receptivity and ability of rural people to respond to development programmes, as well as to encourage local initiative (**Lele, 1975**).

The World Bank's Learning Group on Participatory Development (1995) defined participation as "a process through which stakeholder's influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources which affects them".

A descriptive definition of participation programs would imply the involvement of a significant number of persons in situations or actions that enhance their well-being, for example, their income, security, or self-esteem (**Chowdhury, 1996**).

Chowdhury states that the ideal conditions contributing towards meaningful participation can be discussed from three aspects: What kind

of participation is under consideration? Who participates in it? How does participation occur?

Evens (**1974**) also points out the importance of the following issues in order to assess the extent of community participation: Who participates? What do people participate in? Why do people participate? There are: Cultural explanations (values, norms, and roles, etc.), Cognitive explanations (verbal skills and knowledge about the organizations) Structural explanations (alternatives, resources available, and the nature of benefit sought) and implications (how the benefit contributes to the ends or principles they value).

Warwick Rowell (1995) in his study "Types of Participation in Decision Making" tried to highlight the following:

Assigned participation

An individual is told to participate and has little opportunity to decide on how or what they will contribute or even if they want to participate. The participants are likely to feel anxious and unskilled as they feel their views or concerns may be scrutinized or used against them. They are unlikely to say how they really feel unless it supports the status quo.

Prescribed participation

The individual feels a moral and cultural obligation to participate and considers the opportunity to participate a privilege. Even if couched in a way that it looks like they have free will: 'you can participate if you want to', the obligation to participate is such that this is only a facade. The participant might find it impossible to express his or her own opinions in

fear of going against the 'grain'. This form of prescribed participation is particularly evident when teachers or parents commit children to participate in projects where they have little choice because of the power relationships.

Invited participation

The individual is invited and provided with the opportunity to feel able to withdraw without being disadvantaged. The level and form of participation is still controlled by the project officer but the individual, unlike in the prescribed participation scenario, has a choice. The participants are more likely to say how they really feel in this situation.

Negotiated participation:

The individual is assigned a participatory role through an invitation, but has the opportunity to negotiate the level and type of involvement and how long they would like to be involved. Providing a diversity of methods is important if you want to provide an opportunity for people to negotiate their participation. So they can pick and chose and feel they are able to contribute in ways where they feel they have strengths or something useful to offer. The role of the project worker is to provide skills to enhance the individual's capacity to contribute.

Graduated participation:

As the individual increases in competence, opportunities are provided so new and different types of participation are available to them. This means making a commitment to developing individual skills and the importance

of working with a community over a period of time so they can take over responsibility and ownership of the project.

Collaborative participation:

Collaborative participation is when a project is initiated and supported by a group, which collectively negotiates all elements of the project, including the level and form of involvement of individuals and the type and use of the information emerging from it.

Self-initiated participation

A self-initiated or existing project is the only time when self-initiated participation is truly evident. That is, a group has an existing project around an issue or concern to them and they control the information and contribution they make to the project. The participation is negotiated with the individuals controlling how their information is used. Self-initiated participation might start from the group contacting you and saying they have something to contribute or might be initiated by your contact to them. **(Warwick Rowell (1995))**

Community participation

Oakley and Marsden (1987) defined community participation as the process by which individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to their own and the community's development.

In the context of development, community participation refers to an active process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of

development projects rather than merely receive a share of project benefits **(Paul, in Bamberger, 1986)**.

Paul's five objectives to which community participation might contribute are: Sharing project costs: participants are asked to contribute money or labor (and occasionally goods) during the project's implementation or operational stages; Increasing project efficiency: beneficiary consultation during project planning or beneficiary involvement in the management of project implementation or operation; Increasing project effectiveness: greater beneficiary involvement to help ensure that the project achieves its objectives and those benefits go to the intended groups ; Building beneficiary capacity: either through ensuring that participants are actively involved in project planning and implementation or through formal or informal training and consciousness- raising activities and increasing empowerment: defined as seeking to increase the control of the underprivileged sectors of society over the resources and decisions affecting their lives and their participation in the benefits produced by the society in which they live. **(Paul, in Bamberger, 1986)**.

Citizen participation

(André, P. et al. (2006) defined Citizen Participation as a process in which ordinary people take part whether on a voluntary or obligatory basis and whether acting alone or as part of a group with the goal of influencing a decision involving significant choices that will affect their community. Such participation may or may not take place within an institutional framework, and it may be organized either by members of civil society (for example, through class action, demonstrations citizens'

committees, etc.) or by decision makers (for example, through referendums, parliamentary commissions and mediation, etc).

According to Mary M. Timney (2010), citizen participation refers to the efforts to influence administrative decisions of policy-implementing agencies.

Verba et al. (1995) defines citizen participation as any voluntary action by citizens more or less directly aimed at influencing the management of collective affairs and public decision-making. Citizen participation is a process which provides private individuals an opportunity to influence public decisions and has long been a component of the democratic decision-making process.

Cogan and Sharpe (1986) identify five benefits of citizen participation to the planning process: Information and ideas on public issues; Public Support for planning decisions; Avoidance of protracted conflicts and costly delays; Reservoir of good will which can carry over to future decisions; and Spirit of cooperation and trust between the agency and the public.

Public participation

Public participation may be defined as the involvement of individuals and groups that are positively or negatively affected by, or that are interested in, a proposed project, program, plan or policy that is subject to a decision-making process (**Pierre André et al, 2006**).

Bruce L. Smith (2003) defined Public participation as the processes in which individuals, groups, and organizations have the opportunity to participate in making decisions that affect them, or in which they have an interest.

According to European Institute of Public participation (EIPP) Public participation is the deliberative process by which interested or affected citizens, civil society organizations, and government actors are involved in policy-making before a political decision is taken.

EPA defines public participation as a process that consists of a series of activities and actions conducted by a sponsoring agency or other entity to both inform the public and obtain input from them. Public participation affords stakeholders the opportunity to influence decisions that affect their lives. Other terms for public participation include public involvement and public engagement.

The International Association for Public Participation (2007) stated that Public participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. Public participation is the process by which an organization consults with interested or affected individuals, organizations, and government entities before making a decision. Public participation is two-way communication and collaborative problem solving with the goal of achieving better and more acceptable decisions.

According to **Kerstin Arbter (2007)** public participation refers to involving various groups of stakeholders in a process of participation

individuals or citizens' initiatives just as much as representatives of lobbies such as environment organizations, youth clubs or professional associations that make the concerns of the group they represent known.

Poverty

"Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to; not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation (**UN Statement, June 1998**).

Poverty has multi-dimensions as it involves monetary dimension such as low income levels and certain pattern of expenditures, and non-monetary dimensions such as hunger, illiteracy, epidemics and the lack of health services or safe water. (**UNDP, 1997**).

Kankwenda (**2003**) defines poverty as a multidimensional phenomena influenced by a wide range of factors, these include poor people lack of access to income earning and productive activities and to essential social services.

The Copenhagen Declaration of 1995 seems to shed more light on what really constitutes poverty when it assets: Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of Income and productive resources

sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihood; hunger and malnutrition, ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services, increase morbidity and mortality from illness, homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments, social discriminations and exclusion. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision and in civil, social and cultural life (**Edoh 2003**).

To Adejo (**2006**) poverty can be manifested in poverty of history, poverty of intellect and poverty of ideology. In any case the deprived are usually the poor. These are people of insufficient income, inadequate food intake, lack basic healthcare, lack shelter and safe drinking water, poor environmental cleanliness, lack access to basic education and skills, ignorant of fundamental human rights, and access to information.

In his Development Report Amartya Sen conceptualized poverty in terms of the absence of certain basic capabilities to function. He suggests that an understanding of poverty should include both what we can and cannot do (capabilities), the commodity requirements of these capabilities which differ interpersonally and over time, and what we are or are not doing (functioning's). According to this perspective, poverty represents the absence of some basic capabilities to function. Functioning's, in turn, represent the doing and beings of a person. In comparison with income poverty, human poverty refers to the denial of opportunities and choices for living a basic or "tolerable" human life.

Individuals, families and groups in the population can be said to be in poverty when they lack the resources to obtain the types of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities

which are customary, or are at least widely encouraged or approved, in the societies to which they belong. Their resources are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are, in effect, excluded from ordinary living patterns and activities (**Townsend, 1979**).

The European Commission's definition, adopted in 1984, states that 'The poor shall be taken to mean persons, families and groups of persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the Member State in which they live.'

Townsend also argues that poverty goes with relative deprivation which occurs when people 'cannot obtain, at all or sufficiently, the condition of life that is, the diets, amenities, standards and services which allow them to play the roles, participate in the relationships and follow the customary behavior which is expected of them by virtue of their membership of society'.

Relative deprivation is thus a multi-dimensional concept, embracing 'all of the major spheres of life'. Where relative deprivation occurs because of lack of material resources, people can be said to be in poverty (**Townsend, 1993**).

Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods; human hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social

discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural life **(United Nations, 1995)**.

The Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights 2001 said in the light of the International Bill of Rights, poverty may be defined as a human condition characterized by sustained or chronic deprivation of the resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

Absolute poverty

Absolute poverty is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but access to services **(United Nations; 1995)**.

Absolute poverty line

According to Greer and Thorbecke, absolute poverty line aims to define a minimum standard, usually based on a needs assessment, such as the cost of a basket of food items that provide a basic level of nutrition. It is a fixed measure, an income or expenditure threshold below which a household is seen as poor; the threshold remains the same even if there is a change with a rising standard of living in a country. Thus, economic growth distributed uniformly across society will result in a decreasing poverty rate, as households that were previously considered poor climb above the poverty line. Greer and Thorbecke note that this fixed quality of

an absolute poverty line is particularly useful in informing policy, because it provides a stipulated target for poverty interventions. They maintain that policy-makers can assess the impact of current or proposed social assistance programmes by using an absolute poverty datum line to measure changes in the poverty rate. Furthermore, they argue that an absolute poverty line may be a more accurate measure of commodity deprivation than a relative measure, as it is often directly linked to consumption of specific basic items. Whether a household or individual consumes enough of basic needs (food) may arguably be a more accurate and intuitive measure of impoverishment than where the individual falls on the income distribution (**Greer and Thorbecke in Mlambo, 2001**).

Extreme poverty

The former independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty, Arjun Sebgupta, in his Report to the Human Rights Council defined extreme poverty as a composite of income poverty, human development poverty and social exclusion, to encompass the notions of lack of basic security and capabilities deprivation (**E/CN.4/2005/49**)

Relative poverty

According to Greer (**2001**) Relative poverty compares the lowest segments of a population with the upper segments, usually measured in income quintiles or deciles. Absolute and relative poverty trends may move in opposite directions. For example, relative poverty may decline while absolute poverty increases if the gap between the upper and lower strata of population is reduced by a decline in the well being of the former

at the same time that additional households fall beneath the absolute poverty line.

A relative poverty line

According to Wooland and Leibbrandt a relative poverty line can be defined as that income level that cuts off the specified poorest percentage of the population. The poor are those persons who suffer deprivation relative to others in the poverty domain. They provide as an example that the World Bank generally defines the 'poor' as the bottom forty percent of households, and defines the 'destitute' as the bottom twenty-percent of the income distribution. And that relative poverty line is generally more widely used than the absolute poverty line, as it is much easier to construct.

Furthermore, they maintain that calculations using the relative poverty line are less likely to be controversial, as they avoid the subjectivity associated with determining what income or expenditure threshold constitutes a minimal acceptable standard of living (**Wooland and Leibbrandt, 1999**)

Overall poverty

Overall poverty takes various forms, including "lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by lack of

participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural life. It occurs in all countries: as mass poverty in many developing countries, pockets of poverty amid wealth in developed countries, loss of livelihoods as a result of economic recession, sudden poverty as a result of disaster or conflict, the poverty of low-wage workers, and the utter destitution of people who fall outside family support systems, social institutions and safety nets. (UN, 1995)

Poverty alleviation

Poverty alleviation (or poverty reduction) is any process which seeks to reduce the level of poverty in a community, or amongst a group of people or countries. Poverty reduction programs may be aimed at economic or non-economic poverty. Some of the popular methods used are education, economic development, and income redistribution. Poverty reduction efforts may also be aimed at removing social and legal barriers to income growth among the poor.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty_Alleviation

2.3 Related Literature

Siddiqui (2001) carried a research on Gender Dimensions of Poverty in Pakistan and stressed that the role of gender is very crucial for poverty reduction. She also concluded that improvement in human capital formation can be important in increasing women's economic involvement and a reduction in gender-based poverty.

In his study on Gender, Equality, Poverty, and Economic Growth, Morrison (2007) showed that Women's economic participation can increase their

control over household resources, which in turn has a positive impact on children's well-being.

Mary Mccarthy (2011) in her study on Women's Participation in Peacebuilding proved that Women can also participate in rebuilding the economic institutions of a post-war state. In so doing, they contribute to economic stability and growth, and so raise incentives for both sides to continue peaceful relations.

Goldin (1995) argue that when income is low, women often work in family farms and in small home-based businesses. As the economy develops, the place of production shifts from the home to factory and non-family enterprises, making it more difficult for women to combine their childbearing role, production activities and this also makes it more costly for them to work.

Boserup (1970) argues that men's privileged access to education and new technologies displaces women from the labor force during the early stage of economic development. As development continues, women gain access to education and technologies and their participation in the labor force participation rate increases.

Cogan indicates that participation can offer a variety of rewards to citizens. These can be intrinsic to the involvement (through the very act of participation) or instrumental (resulting from the opportunity to contribute to public policy). The planner's expectations are also important in that an effective public participation program can lead to a better planning process and product as well as personal satisfaction. Well-planned citizen participation programs relate the expectations of both the citizens and the

planner. In successful citizen involvement programs, the disparity between the planner's and the participant's expectations is minimal. If expectations are different, conflict is probable. This conflict is damaging to the planning process (as well as the agency's reputation), and to the relationship between the participants and the planner. Often, it is avoidable because its source is in conflicting expectations rather than conflicting demands (Cogan, et al., 1986).

The Report of the Expert Group of United Nations in the meeting held on 26 – 29 November 2001 in New Delhi, India on "Empowerment of Women throughout the Life Cycle as a Transformative Strategy for Poverty Eradication" stated that the international community expressly recognized that women and men experience poverty differently, and agreed that if these differences are not taken into account, the causes of poverty could not be understood or dealt with by public actions. The Platform for Action adopted in Beijing included the issue of women and poverty as one of its 12 critical areas of concern, and identified strategic objectives for addressing poverty among women. It emphasized that the "empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty" and recommended that poverty eradication strategies address the multidimensional nature of poverty, including such factors as autonomy, dignity and participation in decision-making. **Source:** <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw>

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the appropriate methods and Techniques that were used to conduct the research. It specifically describes the design, research population, sample and sample Techniques. But it also includes the instruments for data collection, the validation and reliability of the instrument , the methods of data collection and of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design of the study was mainly a quantitative approach. It has also taken the descriptive co relational design since it explored the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable that is Women participation and poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda. According to Yin (1994), case study research strategies are appropriate for investigation of how and why questions, especially when their concern is to study contemporary issues over which the researcher has no control.

3.2 Research Population

The study was carried out in Kayonza district; the target population of the study is 400 from which the sample size has been drawn and this population has been selected from 5 sectors of Kayonza district including Rwinkwavu, Murama, Kabare, Murundi and Ndego. The population constitutes women, government officials, doctors, bank managers, teachers, engineers and traders.

3.3 Sample Size

A total of 200 respondents have been selected from the target population as a sample size' according to the Sloven's formula:

$$n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$$

Where; n =Sample size

N= population size

e=level of significance $(0.05)^2$

$$400 / (1 + 400(0.005)^2) = 200$$

Table 1

Showing the study population for the research

s/n	Respondents	Target Population	Sample
1	Government officials	42	21
2	Bank managers	18	9
3	Engineer	26	13
4	Doctors	32	16
5	Teachers	122	61
6	Traders	160	80
	Total	400	200

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Stratified sampling technique was used to select the respondents to be included in the sample. Stratified sampling technique is a technique that identifies sub-groups in the population and their proportions and select from each sub-group to form a sample. It groups a population into separate homogenous sub-sets that share similar characteristics as to ensure equitable representation of the population in the sample. It aims at proportionate representation with a view of accounting for the difference in sub-group characteristics. Stratified sampling technique was used to ensure that the target population is divided into different homogenous strata and that each stratus is represented in the sample in a proportion equivalent to its size in the accessible population and these strata were selected purposively going by the experience of the respondent .

3.5 Research Instrument

Questionnaire was used to collect information from respondents .They were composed by questions of three categories where the first category was about determining the profile of respondents, second was the questionnaire to determining the level of women participation and he third was of determining the level of poverty alleviation in Rwanda specifically Kayonza district. The levels of women participation and poverty alleviation were determined by using different rating items such as strong agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (DA) and strong disagree (SD). The values attributed to the above mentioned rating items are detailed in section 3.8.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

To ensure the validity of questionnaire to provide, there were different suggestions, correction and adjustments from different experts in questionnaire designing. To determine if the questionnaire is valid a minimum content validity index (CVI) of 0.07 was used considered to that one suggested by Amin (2005)

$CVI = R/N * 100$: Where R refers to the number of questions that will be declared valid and N is the total of items.

Reliability refers to the extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under study is referred to as reliability and if the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the research instrument is considered to be reliable (Joppe (2000)). So, to ensure that the instruments are consistent, appropriate and reliable in tracking the rightful data for this study, the instruments were tested with two sectors of Kayonza district. The answers given by these members were then verified to see if they gave the required information .

3.7 Data Gathering Procedures

The researcher acquired the introduction letter from the Higher Degrees and Research to enable him collect data from the selected sectors in Kayonza district, Rwanda .The researcher got two assistants who helped him to administer the questionnaires to the respondents..During the data collection phase ,respondents were asked to give responses to all the items in questionnaires .After that the filled questionnaires were gathered

,collected organized and encoded into computer using the statistical package for business studies.

3.8 Data Analysis

Data on profile of respondents were analyzed using frequencies and percentage distributions Means were used to determine the level of women participation and poverty alleviation. An item analysis helped to identify the strengths and weaknesses of respondents in terms of women participation and poverty alleviation.

The following numerical values and response modes were used to interpret the means.

Mean Range	Description	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strong agree	Very satisfactory
2.51-3.25	Agree	Satisfactory
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fair
1.00-1.75	Strong disagree	Poor

A Pearson Linear correlation co-efficient (PLCC) was used to determine the significant relationship between the level of women participation and poverty alleviation. .

3.9 Ethical consideration

The study was primary evolving respondents being considered to the theme under study. Therefore, a full confidentiality was promised by guaranteeing secrecy to all selected respondents and their provided

information. To maintain research ethics, the following activities were made : (1) respondents' names were not reflected in the study (2) coding of all questionnaire (3) respondents signed the informed consent (4) findings were presented in generalized manner.

CHAPTER FOUR:

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter is a presentation, interpretation and discussion of the field results. The results are presented in tables and in form of frequency counts and percentages. The results and discussions are centered on the set objectives of the study.

4.2 Profile of the respondents

Table 2:

**Profile of respondents
n=200**

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
Below 24 years	16	8
25-34 years	57	29
35-44 years	96	48
45 and above	31	15
Total	200	100
Gender		
Male	77	38
Female	123	62
Total	200	100
Marital status		
Married	138	69
Single	56	28
Divorced	1	0.5
Separated	5	2.5
Total	200	100
Education level		
Primary level	85	43
Secondary level	49	24
Diploma	19	10
Degree	36	18
Master's	11	5
Total	200	100
Occupation		
Traders	80	40
Doctor/Nurse	16	8
Engineer	13	6
Teacher	61	31
Bank managers	9	4
Political leaders	21	11
Total	200	100

Source: Primary data

As indicated in Table 2, most of the respondents (48%) were at the age of 35to44, next was those in the group of 25to34 (29%), and then followed group by the age group of 45 years and above (15%) and lastly, the age group of 24 (8%). The general impression from the age group of respondents is that the most of them were adult that is to say, those belonging to the age group of (34-45). The reason for this could be the engagement of people of this age group towards economic activities including trade facing need satisfaction of their relatives. Having people belonging to different age group was very important since they might have experienced different things as their occupations differ. Hence, a fair research.

It is already presented in Table 2, the female respondents (62%) over dominated the males (38%). This is because the researcher sampled many women since the study basically concerned them otherwise it investigated the influence of women and poverty alleviation. The involvement of males helps to retrieving information that might have escaped from their counterparts.

Regarding the marital status of the respondents, the findings indicated that the majority were married (69%), followed by single (28 %), the next (2.5 %) were separated, while (0.5) divorced. The fact of having a good number of married people goes hand in hand with having different experiences concerning the initiatives of fighting poverty for the welfare of their households.

Basing on the level of education, the summary of education qualification of the respondents indicates that the majority did primary school (43%),

followed by those who did secondary school (24 %), the number of respondents who obtained degree was 18% ,then diploma holders were 10% while master's holders were 5%. This information shows that 57% of the respondents attended secondary and university which gives a good impression that if well managed this people are a corner stone to effective production leading to sustainable development of Kayonza district.

Concerning the occupation of the respondents, the table 2 reveals that the majority are 60 % are employed while 40 % are traders .This reveals that job creation initiatives in this district are at a significant level.

4.3 The level of women participation in Kayonza district

The first research objective determines the level of women participation in Kayonza district in Rwanda. Basing on the mean ranges used, ranges of 1.00-1.75 indicates that the level of women participation in Kayonza district is poor; 1.76-2.50 indicates that the level of women participation is fair; 2.51-3.25 reveals that the level of women participation is satisfactory; and lastly, 3.26-4.00 proves that the level of participation is very satisfactory.

The summary on the level of women participation in Kayonza District is presented in the table below.

Table 3
Level of women participation in Kayonza district, Rwanda
(n=200)

Indicator	Mean	Std.Dev	Interpretation	Rank
Women participate actively in voting	3.90	.24	Very satisfactory	1
Women development programs are fully coordinated in your community	3.86	.26	Very satisfactory	2
Women participate in elaboration of gender based policies	3.80	.11	Very satisfactory	3
Many women participate in the activities combating violence against women	3.80	.18	Very satisfactory	4
Special vacancies are open to women in appointed and elected posts in your community	3.40	.21	Very satisfactory	5
There is a fair ratio of women representation in all executive and management bodies of your community	3.26	.44	Very satisfactory	6
There are many women in leadership positions	3.10	.26	Satisfactory	7
Many women participate in the promotion of education in your community	3.10	.44	Satisfactory	8
The media pay attention on women's contributions to sustainable development	3.10	.25	Satisfactory	9
The obstacles hindering women participation in development are directly identified and addressed	3.10	.14	Satisfactory	10
Women issues are adequately incorporated in planning process of your village	2.89	.38	Satisfactory	11
Many women participate in political affairs in your community	2.86	.57	Satisfactory	12
In your community, men have more freedom to socialize, stay late at night, and travel and work outside the country	2.77	.27	Satisfactory	13
Many women participate in the design, implementation and accountability of government policies in your community	2.70	.21	Satisfactory	14
Many women participate in the reduction of high fertility rate in your community	2.70	.28	Satisfactory	15
Many women in your community lack confidence	2.40	.91	Fair	16
Training in management is provided to women in your community	2.35	.54	Fair	17
Many women have participated actively in economic activities	2.10	.38	Fair	18
Many women participate in the decision making process	2.31	.05	Fair	19
Female freedom and movement is still restricted for some women by society and culture	2.17	.13	Fair	20
All women have equal participation in decision-making process at all levels and areas in your community	1.99	.22	Fair	21
Many women participate actively in disaster management	1.90	.45	Fair	22
Your community does not prefer innovative woman politician or leader, on the contrary women leaders are considered as "tomboys" like a man	1.89	.77	Fair	23
Many women participate in conflict resolution in your community	1.88	.93	Fair	24
Women's rights have been promoted because of women involvement in politics	1.50	.64	Poor	25
Average Mean	2.75	.37	Satisfactory	

The table No 3 reveals that the participation of women in Kayonza district is satisfactory and was rated at a mean of 2.75. In fact, there are some items that were ranked very satisfactory by the respondents including women active participation in voting activities rated at a mean of 3.90, this was followed by the coordination of Women development programs in the community rated at a mean of 3.85 , next item on women participation in the elaboration of gender based policies was ranked at a mean of 3.80, the following item on women participation in the activities combating violence against women was rated at a mean of 3.80 , then, the availability of Special vacancies opened to women in appointed and elected posts in the community was rated at Mean 3.40, the existence of a fair ratio of women representation in all executive and management bodies of the community was rated at a mean of 3.26.

This rating means that the decentralization of government policy towards gender promotion at lower lever of governance is effective and award women chance to actively participate in the development of the district. It also agrees with Beijing declaration and platform for action (1995) priorities including equal share of power and responsibilities, fight against poverty, improvement of access for women to social services (education, health, management of the environment), promotion of peace and fight against violence against women, improvement of the judicial status of the woman, promotion of women through the media, support to women in particular situations, strengthening of mechanisms for the promotion of women, protection and development of the girl child.

In addition there are other items that were ranked satisfactory. The availability of many women in leadership positions was rated at a mean of

3.10; followed by the participation of many women towards the promotion of education in the community which was rated at a mean of 3.1 then ,the attention of the media on women's contributions to sustainable development was rated at a mean of 3.10; followed by the direct identification obstacles hindering women participation in development and the way they are addressed which was rated at a mean of 3.10; Next was the adequate incorporation of Women issues in planning process of the village which was rated at a mean of 2.89; followed by the participation of many women in political affairs in the community was rated at a mean of 2.86 then, the existence of equal rights to socialize, stay late at night, travel and work outside the country between men and women was rated at a mean of 2.77 while the participation of many women in the design and implementation and accountability of government policies in the community was rated at a mean of 2.70 and lastly, the participation of many women in the reduction of high fertility rate in the community at a mean of 2.70. At this level , it remarkable that gender balance

These findings agrees with Madeleine K. Albright, NDI Chairman defending that every country deserves to have the best possible leader and that means that women have to be given a chance to compete. If they are never allowed to compete in the electoral process then the countries are really robbing themselves of a great deal of talent. Women are highly committed to promoting national and local policies that address the socio-economic and political challenges facing women, children and disadvantaged groups. Women are particularly effective in promoting honest government. Countries where women are supported as leaders

and at the ballot box have a correspondingly low level of corruption.
(Women's political participation pic.png)

According to Madeleine Women are strongly committed to peace building, as they often disproportionately suffer the consequences of armed conflict. Reconstruction and reconciliation efforts take root more quickly and are more sustainable when women are involved. By helping women become participating members of a democracy, one can look to mitigate conflicts or stop conflicts before they begin.

Nevertheless, many items in the questionnaire were ranked fair by the respondents. These included, many women in the community lack confidence rated at a mean 2.40; providing women with training in management was rated at a mean of 2.35, and active participation of many women in economic activities was rated at a mean of 2.10; women participation in the decision making process was rated at mean 2.31 ; culture based restriction of female freedom and movement in the society was rated a mean of 2.17, equal participation for all women in decision-making process at all levels and areas was rated of a mean 1.99, active participation of women in disaster management was rated at a mean of 1.90 ; the defilement of innovative woman politician or leader, being considered as men was rated at a mean of 1.89; the participation of many women in conflict resolution was rated at a mean of 1.88; the promotion of women because of their involvement in politic was rated at a mean of 1.50.

The overall mean value on women participation is 2.75 and gives an impression that the level of women participation in Kayonza district is satisfactory.

4.4 Level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza District

The second research objective was to determine the level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda.

In determining the level of poverty alleviation, the mean ranges were again used the , ranges of 1.00-1.75 portrays that the level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza district is poor; 1.76-2.50 indicates that the level of poverty alleviation is fair; 2.51-3.25 reveals that the level of poverty alleviation is satisfactory; and lastly, 3.26-4.00 indicates that the level of poverty alleviation is very satisfactory.

The summary on the level of women participation in Kayonza District is presented in the table below.

Table 4:
Level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza district, Rwanda
(n=200)

Indicator	Mean	Std.Dev	Interpretation	Rank
Girls and boys are given equal opportunities in your community	3.78	.12	Very Satisfactory	1
Many women adopted family planning in your community	3.56	.35	Very Satisfactory	2
Organizations that promote women entrepreneurs in informal and formal economy are effectively supported in your community	3.27	.15	Very Satisfactory	3
The costs of doing business are reduced to facilitate women's entry	3.11	.29	Satisfactory	4
Your society recognizes and appreciates the activities done by women	3.06	.60	Satisfactory	5
Your community has appropriate technologies for facilitating the availability and storage of clean and safe water	3.00	.05	Satisfactory	6
A big number of girls who are enrolled in schools complete their studies	2.99	.30	Satisfactory	7
Women potential and talents are promoted and strengthened	2.78	.25	Satisfactory	8
Access to finance for women, including microfinance is increased and diversified	2.74	.88	Satisfactory	9
Customs and traditions which discriminate women are not in your community	2.67	.26	Satisfactory	10
Increase in supply of gender-sensitive business development opportunities is facilitated in your community	2.40	.49	Fair	11
Men in your community also participate in work traditionally considered as women's work	2.22	.72	Fair	12
Many women participate in poverty alleviation sensitization	2.14	.08	Fair	13
Gender-responsive budget initiatives are implemented in your community	2.10	.42	Fair	14
Many women participate in the implementation of economic projects to alleviate poverty in your community	2.00	.55	Fair	15
Many women have high financial freedom in your community	1.91	.19	Fair	16
Many women participate in drafting economic projects to alleviate poverty in your community	1.90	.81	Fair	17
Poor women are provided with the requisite credit, knowledge and tools to enhance their economic capacities	1.90	.12	Fair	18
There are many organization in your community that promote gender equality	1.89	.06	Fair	19
There is a high number of girls that get out of schools than boys	1.86	.10	Fair	20
Women in your community have enough time for resting, recreation and self-advancement	1.84	.91	Fair	21
There are many women who are educated in your community	1.70	.37	Poor	22
Simple and cheap energy sources for cooking (e.g. biogas, coal, electricity) are used in many families to reduce women's work	1.50	.83	Poor	23
Average Mean	2.44	.38		Poor

The table no. 4 reveals that Level of poverty alleviation in Kayanza district, Rwanda is poor thought there are few items which were ranked very satisfactory; they include girls and boys having equal opportunities in the community which was rated at a mean of 3.78, Having many women who adopted family planning in the community was rated at a mean of 3.56. This is related to the idea of Elishiba Njambi Kimani (2009) that education empowers women to make choices on family planning service and decide on the number of children to have. The women engaged in professional careers or income generating activities can ill afford the opportunity cost of having many children.

Having effective support for the organizations that promote women entrepreneurs in informal and formal economy are in the community was rated at a mean of mean 3.27. This is in agreement with the National Gender Policy (2004) a tool to advocate for women's capacity building and economic empowerment among other approaches, to address the feminine face of poverty.

There are other items that were ranked satisfactory such as reducing the costs of doing business to facilitate women's entry that was rated at a mean of 3.11. This might be because of poverty reduction initiatives started by the government of Rwanda as is stipulated in vision 2020. Thus, implementation of economic empowerment program and related projects translated among other things into establishment of women's guarantee fund, greater access for middle class business women to credits availed both by banks and other financing institutions including women's savings and credits cooperatives (MIGEPROF, 2012).

Having a society that recognizes and appreciates the activities done by women was rated at a mean of mean 3.06; the community having appropriate technologies for facilitating the availability and storage of clean and safe water was rated at a mean of 3.00, having a big number of girls who are enrolled in schools and complete their studies was rated at a mean of 2.99. These items agree with the government of Rwanda that recognizes affirmative action for girls' education such as award giving for best performers, special skills development program for girls (MINEDUC, 2008).

The item whether Women potential and talents are promoted and strengthened was rated at 2.78 ; increase and diversification of access to finance for women including microfinance was rated at a mean of 2.74, the inexistence of Customs and traditions which discriminate women was rated at a mean of 2.67 .These items agree with the new policy on gender balance it was observed that at the moment an activity classified as "women's" job like basket weaving (Agaseke) starts recording profit, men join automatically and thus the activity ceases to be called women's activity. This can serve as a transformation tool as men and women involved in the same activity tend to enjoy gender sensitive relations (EDPRS, 2007).

However, the following items were ranked fair: facilitating the increase in supply of gender-sensitive business development opportunities was rated at a mean of 2.40. the participation of men in work traditionally considered as women' work was rated at a mean of 2.22; participation of women in poverty alleviation sensitization was rated at a mean of 2.14.

The implementation of Gender-responsive budget initiatives was rated at a mean of 2.10, women participation in the implementation of economic projects to alleviate poverty was rated at a mean of 2.00 , women having high financial freedom was rated at a mean of 1.91, participation of women in drafting economic projects to alleviate poverty in your community was rated at a mean of 1.90; giving poor women the requisite credit ,knowledge and tools to enhance women economic capacities was rated at a mean of 1.90 ; the presence of many organization that promote gender equality was rated at a mean of 1.89; the existence of high number of girls that get out of schools than boys was rated at a mean of 1.86. This is because of initiatives of the ministry of education where measures have been adopted to advance gender equality at all levels of education. The adoption of the National Gender Policy (2004), the launch of the Universal Primary Education in 2007, the adoption of the Girl's Education Policy (2008) and introduction of special rooms in schools to assist girls during their menstrual periods by providing adequate sanitation facilities and assistance in the form of advice by female teachers.

Nevertheless two items were ranked poor. These are the availability of many women who are educated rated at a mean of 1.70. This is the effects of traditional culture as access educational opportunities due to the low value placed on the girl child, as compared to the boy. Based on the traditional beliefs and practices, women have had less or no ownership, access and control to family assets and resources, as compared to their male counterparts. In this respect, in the incidences of deprivation through poverty, they are more vulnerable. and the existence of simple

and cheap energy sources for cooking (e.g. biogas, coal, electricity) to reduce women's work rated at a mean of 1.50.

The overall mean value on poverty alleviation was 2.44 which prove that the level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza, district is poor.

4.5 Relationship between level of women participation and poverty alleviation in Kayonza district, Rwanda.

The third objective and the most central part of the study was to establish the relationship between the two research variables; the level of women participation (independent variable) and poverty alleviation (dependent variable) in Kayonza district, Rwanda. This research objective was important in such a way that it helped in the test of the null hypothesis that was stated. According to the null hypothesis stated, there is no significant relationship between level of women participation and poverty alleviation. In answering the research question and test the hypothesis, the research correlated the overall mean of independent variable as indicated in table 3 with the overall mean of the dependent variable as indicated in table 4 using the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient (PLCC) and the results are indicated in table below.

Table 5

Relationship between level of women participation and poverty alleviation in Kayonza district, Rwanda.

Variables Correlated	r-value	Sig-value	Interpretation of Correlation	Decision on Ho
Level of women participation vs. level of poverty alleviation	0.96	0.000	Significant correlation	Rejected

Source: Primary data

As it can be seen in Table 5, the correlation of variables women participation and poverty alleviation was done and findings indicated that the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant relationship between women participation and poverty alleviation was rejected because the calculated sig-value is less than 0.05 level of significance. This was indicated by a very high value of r-value of 0.96 and a very small sig.value of 0.000.

Table 6

The Regression Analysis of women participation and poverty alleviation in selected sectors of Kayonza district

Variables regressed	Adj.r ²	F-value	Sig.value	Interpretation	Decision on H _o
Women participation	0.563	185.086	0.000	Relation exists	Reject
Coefficients	Beta	T-value	Sig.value	Interpretation	Decision on H _o
Constant	0.605	3.319	0.001	Relation exists	Reject
Poverty alleviation	0.808	13.605	0.000	Relation exists	Reject

Source: Primary data (2013)

From table 6, we rejected the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between women and poverty alleviation in selected sectors of Kayonza district ,since F -Value($F=185.086$),at sig.value(sig=0.000)is less than (sig=0.05).

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the discussion of the major findings, conclusions and recommendations. The areas for further research are also indicated.

5.1 Discussions of the major findings

This study intended to examine women participation in poverty alleviation in Kayonza district, Rwanda. It was based on three objectives:

1. To determine the level of women participation in Kayonza District, Rwanda
2. To identify the level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda
3. To describe the relationship between the level of women participation and poverty alleviation in Kayonza District, Rwanda.

Concerning the level of women participation, even though the overall rate was very satisfactory, the findings proved that many women in the community still lack confidence and this hinders them to competing with men. It was also observed that women are not sufficiently provided with training in management and this is another challenge to sustainable economy of the district. It was revealed that equal participation for all women in decision-making process at all levels and areas is still low. The participation of women in disaster management and conflict resolution is also insufficient.

Concerning the level of poverty alleviation in Kayonza district the findings showed that the level of poverty alleviation was poor with a mean rate of 2.44. The findings showed that the increase in supply of gender-sensitive business development opportunities is not highly facilitated .It was revealed that men do not participate actively in work traditionally considered as women' work and this signifies the non existence of gender balance. The study proved that women participation in poverty alleviation sensitization is not strongly significant. In addition, it was shown that the implementation of Gender-responsive budget initiatives is not full and Women participation in the implementation of economic projects to alleviate poverty is still low. Besides Women do not have high financial freedom and their participation in drafting economic projects to alleviate poverty in the community is not tangible. Poor women are not really given the requisite credit, knowledge and tools to enhance their economic capacities. Moreover the presence of organizations that promote gender equality is not high and Women do not have enough time for resting, recreation and self-advancement hence a big number of many women who are not educated. It was revealed that there is no existence of simple and cheap energy sources for cooking (e.g. biogas ,coal, electricity) to reduce women's work.

In terms of relationship between women participation and poverty alleviation in selected sectors of Kayonza district, the researcher found out that there is a relationship between women participation and poverty alleviation in the elected sectors of kayonza district .Hence the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between women participation and

poverty alleviation in the selected sectors of kayonza district " was rejected

5.2 Conclusions

From the findings of the study the researcher reached the following conclusions:

The first objective of the study was to determine the level of women participation in the selected sectors of Kayonza district .The researcher found out that Women participation in voting was rated the highest with 3,90. This means that Women in kayonza district play their role of electing their leaders and representatives and this is in agreement with the study carried out by Peace Uwineza (2009) in her book entitled Sustaining Women's Gains in Rwanda: The Influence of Indigenous Culture and Post-Genocide Politics where she proved that the system of women's councils has been an additional electoral structure that has been key to guaranteeing women's representation in Rwanda. She showed that Women's councils are grassroots bodies elected at the cell level by only women, and then through indirect election at each successive administrative level, which operate in parallel to the general local councils and represent women's concerns.

The least rated item was about the promotion of women's rights because of their involvement in politics ranked at 1.50 .This shows low inclusion of women in politics.This has also been revealed by national evaluation report on implementation of the beijing declaration and platform for action (1995) and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the general

assembly (2000). This report showed that practice of cultural barriers that perpetuate the traditional roles and attributes of women, the low levels of literacy for women discourage them from competing with their male counterparts, reproductive work impacts on women's time and availability to get involved in decision making positions.

The findings of the study revealed that the level of women participation in Kayonza was satisfactory with overall mean of 2.75.

The second objective of the study was to identify the level of poverty alleviation in the selected sectors of kayonza district .The researcher found out that regarding whether girls and boys are given equal opportunities in your community was rated 3.78. This means that gender balance in schools is highly encouraged and it agrees with the MINEDUC girls' education policy (2008) that girls and boys have equal opportunities for education at all levels. MINEDUC declares that there is partnership between Government and parents in girls' education promotion. Affirmative action for girls' education such as award giving for best performers, special skills development program for girls. Educational for all programs, nine year basic education program, Gender sensitive curricula have been developed and at present stereotypes were remarkably reduced in textbooks. As a result of the implementation of the 1999 inheritance law, girls are inheriting from their parents' properties. Girls living with disabilities are provided with special services.

The least ranked item was in connection with the availability of simple and cheap energy sources for cooking (e.g. biogas, coal, electricity) to reduce women's work. This implies that there is need for women to access

different alternatives for energy to minimize at all cost time spent by women on collection of firewood.

The overall average was poor and this shows that poverty reduction programs must be addressed in this area. This agrees with Chu Liming (2009) in his study "China's Poverty Alleviation Policy and Management", he showed that the Chinese government has invested heavily in infrastructure, education, and other public goods in areas where poverty is concentrated and has created targeted policies to help the most vulnerable people nationwide.

The third objective was to describe whether there is a relationship between the level of women participation and poverty alleviation in the selected sectors of Kayonza . The researcher found out that there is a positive relationship between women participation and poverty alleviation in selected sectors of Kayonza district, and therefore the null hypothesis that there is no relationship women participation and poverty alleviation was rejected. This is in agreement with Elishiba Njambi Kimani in her study on Gender and poverty reduction. She proved that in order to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, women and men must participate fully and equally not only in the formulation and implementation of the related macro-and micro economic and social policies and strategies but also in the sharing of the accrued benefits.

She clarified that these ensure that specific needs and concerns for all members of the society are addressed and that the people most affected by poverty are involved and own the production initiatives and outcomes.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the above findings and conclusions, the following recommendations can assist more.

The researcher recommended that there should be actions to empower women and increase their confidence by ensuring women's efficient engagement in social and economic decision making through organizing economic literacy training.

The study also recommends that there should be programs to train women in business development and management and motivate women entrepreneurship to enhance their active participation in economic activities.

The researcher recommends the district of kayonza to encourage participation of women in disaster management, conflict resolution and poverty alleviation sensitization.

There should be increase in supply of gender-sensitive business development opportunities.

The district should put in place organizations that promote gender equality and facilitate women find simple and cheap energy sources for cooking (e.g. biogas, coal, electricity) to reduce women's work.

There should be allocation and mobilization of domestic resources to support microfinance programmes that provide poor women with the requisite credit, knowledge and tools to enhance their economic capacities and to promote the establishment of reliable, convenient savings, insurance and remittance facilities that serve the financial needs of women, especially from poor households.

5.4 Areas for further research

Future research can be conducted on the following areas:

1. Financial institutions and women's development in Kayonza district.
2. Information Technology and poverty alleviation in Kayonza district.
3. Citizen empowerment and development in Kayonza district

5.5 Limitations of the Study

The following threats to the validity of the findings were identified by the researcher; however measures were taken to minimize them.

1. Intervening or confounding variables which were beyond the researchers control such as honest of respondents and personal bias .To minimizing such threat the researcher asked respondents to be honest as possible and to be unbiased while answering the questionnaire.
2. The research environments were classified as uncontrolled settings where extraneous variable might influence on data gathering such comments of other respondents, anxiety, stress; motivation on the part of respondents, efforts were made to request the respondents to be objective as possible in answering questionnaires.

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Women's political participation pic.png

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

INTRODUCTORY LETTER



**KAMPALA
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COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH

May 27, 2013

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that **Mwanangu Theophile** has taken his course of Master in Business Administration (NGO's Management) with the College of Higher Degrees and Research (CHDR), Kampala International University (KIU), Kampala, Uganda.

Please find below his relevant academic information

1. Admitted in May, 2011 with registration number MBA/335585/112/DF
2. He has completed six (6) trimesters of study
3. He is expected to graduate on November, 2013

This certification is issued to **Mwanangu Theophile** upon his request and for whatever legitimate purpose this may serve his best.

Admission Status Verified by:

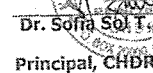

27 MAY 2013
Director, Admissions

Academic Records Verified by:


Ms. Bukirwa Concepta

Examinations Officer CHDR

Certification Issued Based on the Above Verification by:


Dr. Sofia Soli T. Gaita
Principal, CHDR

"Exploring the Heights"

APPENDIX II

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am MWANANGU Théophile a student of Kampala International University. I am currently undertaking a Master's Degree of Business Administration (MBA) course at Kampala International University. As part of the final stage of the course we are carrying out a research and collecting primary data to complete our thesis.

The theme of my thesis is" **Women Participation and Poverty Alleviation in Kayonza District Rwanda**". The purpose of this letter is to respectfully request you to complete and return the attached questionnaire. The information requested will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this thesis. You may not provide your name and thank you for the cooperation

Orientation A: Please put tick mark (V) reflecting your response in the space provided.

Section A: The respondents back ground

1.Age

a)Below24years

☐

(b) 25-34years

☐

(c)35-44years

☐

(d)44and above

☐

2. Sex

(a) Male ☐

(b) Female ☐

3. Marital status

(a) Married ☐

(b) Single ☐

(c) Divorced ☐

(c) Separated ☐

4. Educational level

(a) Primary level ☐

(b) Secondary level ☐

(c) Diploma ☐

(d) Degree ☐

(e) Masters ☐

(g) others specify.....

5. Occupation

(a) Trader ☐

(b) Doctor/Nurse ☐

(C) Engineer ☐

(d) Teacher ☐

(e) Others specify.....Section

B: Direction: Please tick the best option that best describes your understanding about Women's participation in poverty alleviation and its effects in economic development.

The numbers represent the following responses:

1=strongly disagree

2=disagree 3=Agree 4=strongly agree

Women participation		4	3	2	1
	Questions on Decision making				
7	Many women participate in the design, implementation and accountability of government policies in your community				
8	Women participate in the elaboration of gender based policies				
9	Many women participate in the decision making process				
	Questions on political will				
10	There are many women in leadership positions				
11	Women Participate actively in voting				
12	Many Women participate in the reduction of high fertility rate in your community				
13	Many women participate in political affairs in your community				
14	Women ' rights have been promoted because of involvement of women in politics				
	Questions on conflict resolution and disasters management				

15	Many women participate in conflict resolution in your community				
16	Many Women Participate effectively in disasters' management				
	Questions on economic activities				
17	Many Women have participated actively in economic activities				
18	Many Women participate in the promotion of education in your community.				
	Poverty alleviation				
	Questions on economic development				
19	Girls and boys are given equal opportunities in your community				
20	There are many organizations in your community that promote gender equality				
21	Access to finance for women, including microfinance is increased and diversified.				
22	There are many women who are educated in your community				
23	Many Women have high financial freedom in your community				
	Questions on entrepreneurship				
24	Many Women participate in drafting economic projects to alleviate poverty in your community				
25	Many Women participate in the implementation of				

	economic projects to alleviate poverty in your community				
26	Many women participate in the accountability of economic projects to alleviate poverty in your community				
27	Many Women participate in poverty alleviation sensitization				
	Questions on income redistribution				
28	Increase in supply of gender-sensitive business development opportunities is facilitated in your community				
29	Organizations that promote women entrepreneurs in informal and formal economy are effectively supported in your community				
30	Poor women are provided with the requisite credit, knowledge and tools to enhance their economic capacities				

Thank you

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal identification

Name: MWANANGU

Surname: Théophile

Father: SEMAJERI Simon

Mother: NYIRABUKI Madeleine

Date of Birth: 1981

Place of birth : Cyanika sector, Burera District , Northern Province in Rwanda

Marital status: Single

Nationality: Rwandese

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Educational Background

2011 - 2013: A student of Master of Business Administration (NGOs Management) at Kampala International University (KIU)

2007-2010: Bachelor of History with education at Kigali Institute of Education (KIE)

2005-2006: A' Level certificate of Humanities as a private candidate

1993-1999: A' level Professional Certificate in Teaching from Ecole Normale Primaire de Kagogo.

1987-1993: Primary study at Butete Primary School

Work Experience

2000 -2002: Teacher at Mwiko Primary School, Burera District

2002-2005: Teacher at Mugarama Primary School, Burera District

2006: Teacher at Gatebe Primary School, Burera District

2010: Teacher at A.I.P.E.R Nyandungu, Kicukiro District

2011: Teacher at Ecole Secondaire de Kidaho

2012-2013: Headmaster of Groupe Scolaire Gihinga, Kayonza District

Other Relevant Data

Computer literacy

Microsoft Word, Excel, Power point, Access, Internet Explorer, Geographic Information system (GIS)

Trainings

2013: Training on School leadership and management by the Ministry of Education.

2010: Training on Geographic Information System by the Ministry of Education (GIS)

Spoken Languages

Kinyarwanda

English

French

I certify that above information is true

Théophile Mwanangu