



UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF FARG EDUCATION PROGRAM IN
ECONOMIC RE-INTEGRATION OF SURVIVORS IN REMERA SECTOR,
GASABO DISTRICT**

**Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Awards of
Master's Degree of Arts in Genocide Studies and Preventions**

Presented By

MWANAYIRE Redempta

Reg N^o: 214003544

Supervisor: Prof. Masabo Francois

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DECLARATION

I REDEMPTA MWANAYIRE, hereby declare that, unless indicated to the contrary in this text this research work entitled *“The contribution of FARG Education Program in Economic Re-Integration of Survivors in Remera sector, Gasabo District”* is the results of my original work and has never been previously submitted in any other University for an award

I hereby certify that the above declaration is correct to the best of my understanding.

Signed by.....

MWANAYIRE Redempta

DEDICATION

To the alight God and my beloved husband Karengera Bosco whose courageous efforts have enabled me to complete this work.

I am grateful to my supervisor Prof. Masabo Francois and Dr Alida Umutoni Furaha whose guidance and lessons have enabled me to reach this far and completed research work. To all our CCM Lecturers, you are wonderful people.

To all my respondents whom we interacted on my questionnaires and interviews, your ideas were very paramount.

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Thank you.

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ABSTRACT

This research named “The contribution of FARG education program in Economic re-integration of genocide Survivors in Remera Sector, Gasabo District aimed at “Examining the contribution of FARG education program in the processes of economic reintegration for genocide survivors in Remera sector. It also identified an impact of the education program on the economic reintegration of survivors initiated by FARG and then the research revealed the challenge of FARG programs during the process of economic re-integration for genocide survivors. The current stud used both qualitative and quantitative descriptive research design. A descriptive research design helps to collect data with accuracy and provide a clear picture of the phenomenon under study. In this study the researcher used the critical paradigm of interpretative research. The research revealed that from 1999 FARG initiated education program in the process of the economic reintegration for neediest genocide survivors. This program could not work alone since most of survivors were not ready to join schools before some urgent treatment, direct support and shelter for homeless families after the 1994 genocide. The research confirmed that the contribution of FARG education program is crucial in the process of post 1994 genocide human rehabilitation in Remera sector. Initiatives undertaken regarding the healing of wounded people under health and human rehabilitation by FARG aftermath of 1994 Genocide against Tutsi to make beneficiaries ready for joining studies was highly appreciated with general average of 3.25, while the contribution of empowering survivors through formal education and trainings was strongly appreciated with general average of 3.48. The survivors recommended FARG to maintain its achievements and improve the way of organizing the intervention in human rehabilitation program from direct support to sustainable self-reliance by supporting workforce based projects after studies. Local authorities also recommended FARG to continue

decentralizing its programs and increase the outreach at the village level, since at the village there is no permanent staff in charge of social affairs and this sometimes causes the lateness of information about the neediest survivors who face some daily living challenges.

LIST OF ABRIVIATIONS

- CCM:** Center for Conflict Management
- CSIS:** Center for Strategic and International Studies
- CT :** Conflict transformation
- FARG:** Fond d'Assiatnce aux Rescape du Genocide
- HIV:** Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- NCC:** National council for children
- NGOs:** Non-Government organizations
- O.G:** Official Gazette of Republic of Rwanda
- RPP:** Reflecting on the Practice of Peace
- TOCs:** Theories of changes
- UN:** United Nations
- UNDP:** United Nations Development Programs
- UNICEF:** United Nations Children Fund
- UR:** University of Rwanda

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CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Since Rwanda's independence in 1962, the kinds of leadership that took turns to know the country we are focused on politics of ethics and ethnic discrimination. For decades, no solutions were envisaged to address the problems that the nation was going through before the divisive policies that culminated in the genocide and massacres, wars and host of accompanying problems in 1994.

Throughout the 1990s, political turmoil and chaos were compounded by the country's high rates of poverty, its tenuous relations with the region, and growing political opposition, both within and outside the country, resulting in military conflicts between President Juvenal Habyarimana's regime and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer 2010, 13).

The 1994 genocide against Tutsi has destroyed the Rwanda social, political and economic spheres of life. In short, Rwandan genocide more than a million people were murdered; more than two million went into exile for overcrowded, camps in neighboring countries run by UN agencies and NGOs.

Some Rwandans were also internally displaced during the period, some children lost parents and other died in exile through disease, pandemic outbreaks and armed fighting (UNDP, 2009:45) the period run from 1994 after RPF took power until now was assigned to find solutions to the afore mentioned challenges left by the genocide was known as emergency time in which Rwanda government put in place policies to rehabilitate destroyed social, culture and economic ties.

Such initiatives were adopted to avoid the above-mentioned problems, such as National Unity and Reconciliation, Reconciliation Training Camp (Ingando), Fond d'assistance aux Rescapes du Genocide (FARG) to assist survivors of the genocide. The nation has experienced a systematic degradation of life and property triggered by the Tutsi genocide of 1994. With a great deal of resilience, the nation emerged from the ashes and the broken state nature under which genocide perpetrators under 1994 had brought it into an economically viable and prosperous region, as it is today.

The government of National Unity's goals in 1994 included rehabilitating and helping the Tutsi survivors of the genocide who were the ones who suffered the most. Not only had their families and breadwinners been wiped out but they had lost and destroyed much of their property, leaving survivors so helpless and in desperate need of assistance. Hence

It is in this regard that the "FARG", Fund for Neediest Genocide Survivors in Rwanda was created by Law No 02/98 of 22/01/1998 to assist survivors of the genocide committed against the Tutsis in Rwanda from 1 October 1990 to 31 December 1994. This Fund began operations in 1998 and extended its operations duration throughout the years. Law No 69/2008 of 30/12/2008 amended this Act. This law was also amended and replaced by law no 81/2013 of 11/9/2013. FARG started 5 major programs as shown in table 1.1 below

Table 1.1 Five major programs of FARG under which survivors were supported through

Programs	Frequency	Female	Male
Education	385	253	132
Health	385	253	132
Shelter	372	250	122
Direct support	369	243	126

Source: Researcher (2018)

Under these programs, FARG assists beneficiaries in human rehabilitation, health, education and project. Under education, by providing school fees, allowances and other school requirements, it assists the beneficiary students in education from secondary to higher. Guidance to award recipients and to educational carriers. Under the Shelter programme, FARG provides the following: providing shelter for Homeless beneficiaries, house rehabilitation for survivors of the genocide. Within the Health initiative, FARG supports patients in hospitalization, Recipient Care, Pharmacy. Under the Health Programme, FARG offers direct assistance to survivors of the most vulnerable genocide, such as orphans, widows and Incike in particular. FARG also provides transportation to the recipient who is Patient and provides money for the recipient's burial.

1.2 Problem Statement

The government of Rwanda created FARG as one of the solution regarding the welfare of genocide survivors. It is in this regard the study intends to collect information about the real extent that FARG did to help orphans and poor families, after the genocide against Tutsi. From its creation 1998 to 2018 and illustrate their challenges and weakness for its programs as the study area. This will reveal the situation after genocide where Human lives destroyed, Infrastructure destroyed, displacement of people, Orphan, homeless and hopeless took place.

The research problem of the study also will identify the situation after genocide where people hunted by their neighbors, parents killed by neighbors, and still survivors are homeless and hopeless with orphanage. Specifically from Remera Sector, Gasabo district.

The statistics to show the strength and weakness of programs of FARG through Economical assistance provided to the survivors of Genocide against Tutsi, this will therefore lead the

researcher to find if there is a specification for children in Remera sector gain support in this concept will be able to find if FARG programs enable survivors to overcome poverty. From the problem statement therefore it will enable me to evaluate the contribution of program of FARG in Economic re-integration of genocide survivors in Remera sector, Gasabo district. By responding even some statistical problems like how many survivors FARG helped to economically reintegrate in Remera sector? What is their living situation after getting support?

The 1994 genocide against the Tutsi caused new class of economic crises, 60.29% of the Rwandan households are still estimated to live below the poverty line while the social dimension of poverty has also been exaggerated by increment of vulnerable groups and other challenges (UNDAF, 2001:4).

Within this framework of poverty background in Rwanda FARG established various programs to support vulnerable survivors of genocide against Tutsi to be out of the poverty and economically re-integrated (Minaloc 2005).

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of the current study is to examine the impact of FARG education program of the economic lives of genocide survivors in Remera sector of Gasabo district

This study intends to evaluate the following specific objectives

- ❖ To Examine what extent FARG education program contributed to the economic reintegration for genocide survivors in Remera sector
- ❖ To explore the impact of FARG education program on economic reintegration of survivors
- ❖ To reveal the challenges of FARG education program in the process of supporting genocide survivors in Remera sector

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What is the contribution of FARG education program in economic re-integration of genocide survivors in Remera sector?
- What is the impact of FARG education program on the genocide survivor's welfare?
- What are the challenges faced by FARG programs to economically reintegrate genocide survivors in Remera sector?

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of this study is to examine the impact of FARG assistance/supports to the vulnerable survivors in Remera sector, Gasabo district through the programs initiated since 1998.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Because a scientific analysis requires using a certain technique to collect, present, evaluate and interpret the data; in this research, the researcher has employed a certain technique in order to obtain the expected results in order to arrive at conclusions. Thus, this chapter discusses the methods used by the researcher; it shows the nature of the analysis, location of the study, population and sample size and procedures, instrument reliability and validity, data collection, data processing and analytics methods.

By defining methods, Grawitz said that the majority of the methods can be regarded as a whole of operations implemented to achieve one or more goals; bodies of the principles govern any organized research, a whole of standards making it possible to select and coordinate the techniques (Grawitz, 2003:127).

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is organized towards the end of Mater's program in Genocide studies and prevention, in order to put in practice the knowledge gained and it helped the researcher to know deeply about strategies that Rwanda went through to rebuild itself after 1994 genocide against Tutsi, and the contribution of FARG Through its programs in economic re- integration of the young vulnerable orphans/survivors of genocide against Tutsi. This work is a document of reference to the university scholars or any other individual interested in this domain to carry out any other further research in Genocide studies and prevention.

1.8 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

This study is organized into five chapters that include the following aspects:

Chapter one comprises the general introduction of the study, background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope of the study and the significance of the study.

Chapter two comprises the review of the related literature from different sources such as books, reports and pamphlets that critically review the research.

Chapter three is the methodology and it discusses the research design that comprises of the case study, unit of analysis and location of the case study. It also discusses the sources of data, sample design and procedure and instruments used in data collection.

Chapter four is data analysis, which analyses data collected, and interpretation of the information, recommendations, and conclusions.

CHAP TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter summarizes the conceptual framework of the present research. In this part we define the key concepts of the topic such as Genocide and economic re-integration; it also focuses on literature review of FARG how it is acting to contribute to the realization of various programs and economic re-integration of genocide survivors after 1994 genocide against Tutsi.

2.1 Genocide meaning

Social scientists vary in their definitions of genocide and in their perceptions of international law (the UN Genocide Convention). Such variations are due both to discrepancies between common terms and legal definitions (more precise legal definitions), to variations in the intent of the definer, and to the political and community processes involved in drawing up an international convention (<http://www.info@preventgenocide.org>).

2.2 Some definitions of social scientists and historians

"Genocide is a kind of unilateral mass murder in which either the State or another entity attempts to kill a group as described by the perpetrators and their leaders" (Israel, 1990:13). Charny says, "Genocide is, in the broadest sense, the killing of vast numbers in the face of the great defenselessness and helplessness of the victims, even as part of an enemy's armed forces proclaimed a sovereign" (George, 1994:38).

The genocide of Helen Fein,' is enforced by the perpetrator through a ban on biological and social reproduction, the physical destruction of a population explicitly, indirectly, maintained, regardless of the person's surrender or lack of threats. (Helen, 1993:71)

According to Barbara and Gurr (Barbara et al, 2013:55); genocide and politicization are the adoption and execution of policies by a state or its agents leading to the death of the abstention part of the group, the difference between genocide and politicization is that the group members are specified mainly by the State in terms of their specific property in Genocide. Throughout politics, their authoritarian status or their moral opponence towards the government and the ruling party determines the category of the victims mainly.

The definition of genocide is only valid when an up-to-date yet active plan is introduced to physically kill the entire group (as a group is defined in the perpetrators 'historical terms). But, as significantly, nothing new has been described as a crime against humanity in the Nuremberg Trials (Steven and Katz, 2018:98).

This merely took Montesquieu forward in the sense that the ideas of International Law which he described as Universal Civil Law are all people citizens of the universe. Murdering a person merely because he exists is a crime against humanity; it is the crime against the very heart of humanity. It is a crime against the person, against the reputation of the actual victims, and not because they are political opponents or because they hold false views or negative ideas that are viewed as such. Therefore it cannot be identified as a crime of war.

As the French philosopher Alain Finkielkraut has pointed out that “Genocide is an entirely different crime, than any species of vermin that is to be systematically removed from the enemy and implies the purpose of fully exterminating the chosen party. Genocide is thus both the most serious and the most serious crimes against humanity.

2.3 UN Definition

It was coined in 1943 by Raphael Lemkin, the Jewish Polish lawyer, who, after witnessing the horrors of the Holocaust, killed every member of his family, except his uncle, and fused the Greek word 'genos' (race or tribe) with his Latin word 'cide' (to kill). Dr Lemkin proposed that genocide be considered a crime under international law (Ruvebana, 2014:88)

His efforts led to the adoption, in December 1948, of the UN Convention on Genocide on 12 January 1950. Article 2 of the UN Genocide Convention shall cover any act carried out with a view to the complete or partial destruction of national, legal, racial or religious groups, such as: (a) murder of group members, (b) causing serious physical or mental damage to group members, (c) intentionally imposing conditions of life on the group determined to cause their physical destruction in whole or in part, (d) imposing policies intended to discourage births within groups; (e) Forcibly moving group children to a separate group (Ruvebana, 2014:92)

According to Raphael Lemkin, "mass assassination" was a misrepresentation of the entirely new phenomenon that was observed in the occupied Nazi zone, which was used at the time to characterize what occurred. The explanation for this crime is that it was solely ethnic national or religious motives, and was not linked to fighting a war, was insufficient because it could not compensate for it. War crime was first specified in the Convention in 1907, but it was appropriate to define the crime of genocide separately, because it was not only a war crime, but also a crime against humanity itself that affected not only the individual and the nation concerned but humanity as a whole.

Raphael Lemkin was the first person to argue that genocide is not the crime of war and that the immorality of a crime such as genocide is not equated with the amorality of war. However, this definition is of extraordinary significance as it reduces to some degree the meaning of the

Lemkins concepts. Many UN member states mandated inclusion of the notion of cultural or economic genocide. Others would attach a personal motive to that.

At the time, the French delegate commented, 'Even if genocide crimes have been committed for racial or religious purposes in the past, it is clear that the justification for such crimes will be primarily political in the future. Ironically, and perhaps not without any justification, the Soviet delegate gave the real reason to exclude political parties, arguing that their inclusion would contradict the 'science' concept of genocide and restrict the effectiveness of the Convention if it could be applied to any political crime at all.

The final definition as it stands today is based on four primary factors: a calculated crime aimed at destroying a particular ethnic or religious group such as. The Nuremberg Trials established the meaning of what constitutes a crime against humanity. Despite the significance of this, however, the Nuremberg jurists had invented nothing new. They simply advanced Montesquieu's ideas on international law, which he described as 'universal civil law,' in the sense that all people are citizens of the universe. Killing someone simply because they exist is a crime against humanity; it is a crime against the very essence of what it is to be human.

This is not an elimination of individuals because they are political opponents or because they hold on to what is considered to be false beliefs or dangerous theories, but genocide is a crime on a different scale to all other crimes against humanity and implies an intention to exterminate the chosen group altogether.

2.4 Genocide against Tutsi in Rwanda

More than a million people died before the RPF was able to take full control of it. Like the instigators of the 1915 killing of Americans, and of the 1941-5 Jews of Rome, no-one sought to

keep the Rwandan Genocide a secret. Journalists and TV cameras recorded what they saw when the genocide was over, or what they found.

There was also a UN force (UNAMIR) in place to track the truce and now have to watch people being killed by bombs, guns and machetes on the ground. ('We have no mandate to intervene') UNAMIR did its best to protect trapped aliens until they were taken out of Rwanda.) But the genocide organizers were aware of the risks of international scrutiny: on Radio the killers were constantly encouraged to continue, but 'No more carcasses on the roads, please.'

Though it was often carried out manually with machetes and clubs. This genocide was always completed. The men educated in massacres were part of the Interahamwe (the citizens who fight together) civil killing parties. Also remote areas were protected by transport and fuel supply for Interahamwe. The army backed them up with manpower and weapons where the killers faced resistance. The State provided Hutu authorities to help organizations, policy-makers, academics and skilled soldiers intentionally persuaded (and bribed) the killers to perform their tasks.

Local authorities helped to organize victims and provide suitable slaughter sites. In thousands of schools Tutsi men, women, girls and infants were killed. Even in churches, they were killed: clergy collaborated with the murder. The victims often faced another awful reality in their last moments alive: their cold-blooded murderers were people they knew, their neighbors, their parents, former friends and sometimes even relatives by marriage. Yet organizations were helpless; they were forced to leave them there after they had been wounded or fleeing in hospitals or in compounds.

Cold-blood was the plane with a quick inspiring terror, not by alcohol, drugs or mental abuse, but by a fanatical involvement with a political cause. In reality, people were filled with alcohol

or paranoia, or a psychotic urge to demonstrate that they were "on the track," so when these mavericks tried to enter and kill him, the local authorities asked for police help. These "disorderly elements" may explain the genocide plan in detail. (Katz and Steven, 2018:139)

2.5 Re-integration and national social protection policy

2.5.1 Re-integration

Reintegration can be seen as a return to the cultural, social, and political climate of a society emerging from protracted, widespread reintegration of ex-belligerents (Stibbe, 2012:109). This could include public discourse engagement, government bodies and organizations, media outlets, public sector workers, corporations and civil society organizations, etc. As such, it could also include public debate. The operation or method of restoration of elements is called uniform.

The reintegration of art into daily life's other indispensable component for productive reintegration is the inspiration, ownership and active involvement of the migrant in the process of reintegration. Consequently, guidance, information-sharing and targeted support are important both before departure and after arrival.

In the case of survivors who have been trafficked by criminal traffickers or exposed to abuse and death, positive reintegration strategies do need to involve some other aspects, such as reducing security risks. This also needs to be remembered for survivors who have fled the country because of personal security risks, such as gang abuse. Whatever generous help for reintegration may be, they will not be able to reintegrate as long as abuse continues.

With respect to the decision on return, readiness to return and a freely-taken decision help the process of reintegration. Readiness is often associated with savings and/or experiences gained abroad which encourage reintegration into the country of origin as stated in J.P. PG209: Cassarino Jean. "The terms of the migrants 'modern return. Especially where return and

reintegration take place in a post-conflict/stabilization environment. Economic reintegration forms the basis for the self-sufficiency of the affected individuals.

The condition of the feelings of belonging in the country of origin and the concept of a new identity depends on caring for oneself and one's family to define and see how to resolve this during the period of reintegration.

As well as an access to education, housing, health care, and other services enjoyed by the wider population but deprived to minorities for a while in the past should also thinkable. All of the above occurred in Rwanda during and between 1990- 1994 and the possible solution to reintegrate genocide survivors was to establish FARG to work on the survivors' economic reintegration (MINALOC, 2003:72).

2.5.2 National social protection policy

According to "National Social Protection Policy" established in 2005 and revised in 2011, a range of population groups are especially vulnerable to deprivation, including older people, people with disabilities, small children, women-headed households, survivors of genocide and the traditionally marginalized. Young people are individuals who often need help because of the challenges they have in finding work because of the low level of ability (NISR, 2011:84)

The strategy focused on integration and expanded the cash program to all the needy groups of people in Rwanda, particularly the Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG) and the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) programs since after 1994 these organizations had many needy beneficiaries. This prompted the government to take the first steps to create a robust floor for social security.

Within Rwanda, some other groups are especially vulnerable. The government has been and continues to be committed to helping poor survivors of the genocide, and has a number of services in place to help the most vulnerable. Nonetheless, the most vulnerable survivors of genocide continue to fall into the disadvantaged demographic categories mentioned above (such as the elderly, infants, single women, etc).

Historically disadvantaged people are believed to be experiencing higher rates of deprivation and worse socioeconomic indicators than the general population, but there are little reliable statistics. The Fund for Aid and Assistance to Genocide Survivors (FARG) is a parasternal agency that provides help in schooling, health, housing, social services and income generation to vulnerable genocide survivors.

Education scholarships and funding for payments for shared health allowed survivors of genocide to access other public services; and income generating projects. This is where the FARG education system played a vital role in providing school skills to young and mature genocide survivors and enabling them to reintegrate economically.

2.6 Summary

This chapter has exercised what other researchers have reviewed and written in accordance with economic re- integration and their correlation with programs such as education and national assistance to the survivors or any other affected groups of people such as refugees, the chapter again explains the theories that the researcher is related on. The next chapter described the methodology that the researcher used when data collection and analysis took place.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Given that scientific analysis requires the selection, presentation, analysis and interpretation of data using a particular methodology, the researchers will apply a similar methodology to forecast outcomes to draw conclusions in this study. So, this chapter deals with the tools the researcher plans to use. The chapter also discusses FARG programs related to reintegration of education and socio-economic empowerment for survivors of genocide, and identifies the beneficiaries of those programs. The researcher is looking at research method, population and sampling methods as well as testing tools.

3.2 Area of study

The current research is focused on the assessment of the activities related to economic re-integration carried out at Remera sector by FARG in post 1994 genocide education and socio economic support for survivors. FARG is located in Remera Sector, Gasabo district, in Kigali capital city, near the main Road Remera- Stade Amahoro-Kigali city. This area was interesting to the researcher since no any other studies were conducted in this field and even in this sector, many scholars tried the similar field out of Kigali and yet this capital town has a big difference of living conditions when considering the living area.

3.3.1 Research design

This work used both qualitative and quantitative descriptive analysis methods. According to Marais, a succinct research design has helped to collect data efficiently and provide a clear image of the phenomenon being studied. In this study the researcher used critical structure in interpretative analysis (Marais, 1992:113). It is possible to access information through social restoration, such as language, common experience, perception and comprehension of the phenomenon through the experience that people attribute to it (Nsegimana, 2015:59).

Andrade added that interpretive work does not predefine variables (independent and dependent), but instead describes the motives behind social behavior. Its interest is not in producing a theory, but in assessing or testing, refining interpretative theory. In this research, the interpretative paradigm using descriptive research design was chosen as research strategy since it is the one which is exactly meet with researcher's design (Andrade, 2009: 42-43).

3.3.2 Target population

According to Sproul (1998), a community or population, refers to any group of people or items that are identical in one or more ways and that explicitly shape the subject of research. Therefore, the target population of this study consisted of 2934 genocide survivors residing in the Gasabo district sector of Remera, 4 cell-level local authorities and 4 program headquarters of FARG.

Table 3.1 Target population

Table 3.1 Repartition of target households in Gasabo District Remera Sector, Number of respondents

No	Cell Names	Sector	Nr	of respondents
----	------------	--------	----	-------------------

1	RUKIRI I	REMER A	114
2	RUKIRI II	REMER A	96
3	NYABISINDU	REMER A	68
4	NYARUTARAMA	REMER A	72
5	FARG/HQ	REMEA	4
6	LOCAL LEADERS		4

Source: Gasabo District Social Affairs Office, (2018)

3.3.3 Sampling techniques and size

The researchers have used mixed approach sample strategies to ensure that the sample is reliable and covers the main groups which include selection of units for a test using both chance sampling (to increase external validity) as well as deliberate (to increase transferability) sampling strategies. The researcher allowed her to divide the population into subgroups, using stratified sampling. The sample was reflective of the population upon some attribute of interest (Charles and Fen, 2007:121).

A preference was chosen because the researcher was not able to meet them all. The researchers referred to the Gay and Airasian method in order to determine the sample size (Gay and Airasian 2003: 11). The population scale of the present sample was taken into consideration at an average of 385 men. The study indicates a population of 2934. For the sample size, the study used two approaches. The first one was to read written tables as proposed by Glenn as one of the methods for deciding sample size. Third, the researcher measures the sample size using the proper formula (Glenn, (2009:214).

The study is focused on a published table that provides the sample size for a given set of parameters. Sample size that would be required to combine degree of accuracy and variability.

Glenn D, Israel presented two sample size selection tables and in this work the researcher chose one of them that represents the amount of responses received. The researcher identified only one sector of the district of Gasabo and four cells in which there are both mature and youth survivors who have benefited from the FARG education programme. FARG's 4 staff members were chosen because they stay a long enough in the company to provide accurate information.

In comparison, according to Mugo, the simplest sampling approach used in statistical methods and computations is plain random sampling. To get a simple random sample, each unit of the target population is assigned a number, then a series of random numbers is generated and the units of those numbers are included in the sample. The list of all survivors in the 4 cells was collected from the social affairs office field for the current study and randomly picked using a generated random table to identify the 376 survivors and genocide (Mugo, 2012:153)

Table 1 : Sample size

Size of population	Sample Size (n) for precision (e) of:			
	±3%	±5%	± 7%	±10%
500	A	222	145	83
600	A	240	152	86
700	A	255	158	88
800	A	297	163	89
900	A	277	166	90
1000	A	286	169	91
2000	714	333	185	95
3000	811	353	191	97
4000	870	364	194	98
5000	909	370	196	98
6000	938	375	197	98
7000	959	378	198	99
8000	976	381	199	99
9000	989	383	200	99
10000	1000	385	200	99
15000	1034	390	201	100

20000	1053	392	204	100
25000	1064	394	204	100
50000	1087	397	204	100
100000	1099	398	204	100
>100000	1111	400	204	100

a=Assumption of normal population is poor (Yamane, 1967). The entire population should be sampled.

Since the population under the study is 2934 and precision level of 5% while the level of confidence is 95% and $p=0.5$ are adopted, the table showed that the sample size of 2934 population is 385 samples.

Secondly, the researcher used formula to calculate a sample size. Solvin's formula has been used to identify the appropriate total of respondents (Jeffery et al., 2012:127). This formula is also used to calculate the sample sizes in table below. A 95% confidence level and $P=0.5$ are assumed for the following equation:

$$n=N/[1+Ne^2]$$

e=Deviation of sampling

N=Size of population

n=Size of sampling

$$\text{Formulation } n= 2934/[1+2934(0.05)^2]$$

$$n= 384.99.$$

Therefore the sampling size is 385 samples.

The researcher used mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative method) so the researcher determined a strategy in advance by dividing a sampling frame which had to be filled. This means drawing up a chart which lists the types of characteristics, the researcher included such as being a member of local authorities, genocide survivors and FARG staff as head of program.

This criterion/quota sampling helped the researcher to identify and to select people who meet criteria required for this study.

The study implemented optimal variance sampling by distinguishing cases with different features in order to optimize sample variability in order to achieve the widest possible spectrum of views (Beverly et al., 2009:21-22). The following table shows the respondents involved in the current research:

Table 2: Distribution of respondents

Questionnaire	Number	Female	Male	Total
focused Categories of people groups				
1. Local Authorities				
Cell leaders	1	1	3	4
2. Beneficiaries				
Survivors	2	211	165	376
3. FARG staff				
Program managers	3	2	3	5
Total		214	171	385

Moreover, Sampling techniques were used to carry out this study as follows. Gasabo District is made up of 14 sectors and 78cells. The researcher selected only 4cells in which there are mature and permanent residents- beneficiaries of FARG. The 4 staff members of FARG are head of

programs, these were selected because they stay a long enough in the programs of FARG so that they would give reliable information.

In comparison, according to Mugo, the simplest sampling approach used in statistical methods and computations is plain random sampling. To get a simple random sample, each unit of the target population is assigned a number, then a series of random numbers is generated and the units of those numbers are included in the sample ((Mugo, 2012:155). To engage in the current study, the list of all recipients in the 4 cells was collected from the FARG office and chosen randomly using a generated random table to identify the 376 recipients, 4 local authorities and 5 program heads at FARG headquarters.

3.4 Data collection techniques

Data collection methods are aimed at looking for interesting trends and figuring out what is significant. To create hypotheses, build ideas, the researcher arranged what she has seen, learned, read and made sense of it. After the data is collected, plans are made and handled. By reading and reflecting the Researcher becomes responsible for the details. Then, it will clarify the details. Classified and declared. Eventually the researcher must reflect the information and interpret it for others. For further study, the unwieldy data will ideally be condensed into a few useful classes and tables (Cheser, 2006:74).

Therefore, data will be categorized into certain purposeful and functional categories within the raw data. Coding procedure will be performed at this point during which the data categories will be converted into symbols which will be tabulated and counted.

3.5 Instruments of data collection

Data were collected using the two main tools: questionnaires, and record analysis. According to Jill and Roger (2003), a questionnaire is a list of specifically crafted questions chosen after extensive analysis, in order to elicit satisfactory responses from the collected sample (Jill and Roger, 2003:49). Therefore, the questionnaire refers to an instrument in which respondents have written answers to questions or identify items indicating their answers (Cheser, 2006:77). This research established and distributed a questionnaire to recipients and staff members of FARG programs and local data collection representatives.

Therefore, historical analysis refers to the detailed study of documents to analyze similar topics or patterns. This method is useful in evaluating the documents which represent the FARG programs' contribution to beneficiaries in the market.

3.6 Administration of data collection instruments

This work used questionnaires as well as study of documents among the data collection instruments. A questionnaire is a method used to collect data and to record information about any study topic. According to Martha (2005), a questionnaire is primarily composed of a list of questions but should also contain simple directions and spaces for responses. Therefore, the advantages of using a questionnaire as the tool of performing research are decided upon. Second, it reaches a large number of respondents at fairly low cost and it is easy to reach people working around a wide geographic region as well as those living in remote locations (Martha, 2005:92).

Respondents are once again required to complete this during their free time. At the other hand, certain drawbacks including a little discretion over who completes the questionnaire which can lead to prejudice are likely to be met. Additionally, questionnaires are inadequate for individuals who are unable to read and write or have visual impairments. Finally, the respondents are time users.

The researcher also used documents in this study as second data so the library and internet are mostly to be used alongside the published works about the genocide survivor's support. According to Sarankatos, this method has several advantages such as allowing the research to study the past events since there is a quick and easy accessibility. Moreover, most documents are written independently of the researchers which minimize eventual researcher bias. However some documents are not easily accessible and others are not up to date or are incomplete. So the reliability of some documents is questionable (Sarankatos, 2005:101).

3.7 Reliability and validity of instruments of the research

To order to test the validity of instruments such as questionnaires, reliability was added, and this was achieved by a pilot study in which the researcher first reviewed and collected the questionnaires with 10 respondents from the Kimironko field who had similar characteristics to the main respondents involved in the experiment. This pilot study was performed in Kibagabaga cell before data collection was undertaken in the neighboring sector in the same district, as reliability relates to the degree of consistency and precision of the data collection instrument that was clustered, compiled, analyzed and debated.

At the other hand, validity means to what degree the questionnaire measures what it is intended to assess. The study discussed the instrument with the supervisor and other teams of professionals who separately cross-checked and evaluated the validity of the questionnaires in order to ensure that the results of the questionnaires meet all the objectives.

3.8 Data analysis methods

Present data interpretation testing approaches are insightful for decision-making on the data gathered. In the most part, the qualitative analysis approach has been used, but the quantitative approach has not been ignored because the study has produced statistical evidence. Throughout this process, the unfinished and half-finished questionnaire was discarded, and the well-finished questionnaires were compiled, encoded and computerized.

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3.9 Ethical considerations

The work was inspired by ethical principles. Information was obtained for scholarly purposes only and was handled with proper confidentiality. They also encouraged voluntary engagement. Responding to interviews and filling out questionnaires took a substantial amount of time and effort which could interrupt the day-to-day life of the respondents. To this end, the researcher explained to the respondents the goals and meaning of the sample to ensure that the responses are coded and thus cannot be tracked back to individuals.

The data in this research was confidential and there was voluntary involvement, which ensured that no participant was pressured. The researcher added a cover letter clarifying the intent of the inquiry. The researcher excluded words about prejudice in questionnaires. As Shamoo and Resnik (2009) have said, researchers do not allow us to use their work and concepts without attribution.

With this in mind, the researcher has received credit where necessary and has given due consideration to all contributions to this report (Shamoo and Resnik, 2009:109). By taking all necessary steps to protect the interests of the researchers, by ensuring that the information collected can't be used for this study. Since the Rwandan Parliament voted in favor of the resolution (see Law No 08/96 of 30 August 1996 and Organic Law No 16/2004 of 19/6/2004 of 19 June 2004) that genocide happened in 1994, the researcher introduced the term "genocide" somewhere in this report relating to the massacres and killings that took place in Rwanda in 1995.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This key chapter of the report shows the outcomes of the FARG projects in the process of helping the genocide survivors of the Remera field in the Kigali district of Gasabo, and the primary focus was on the education programme. This chapter provides a description, interpretation and review of the findings contained in the field data obtained by questionnaires, interviews and a checklist for the fulfillment of the information received by the respondents.

The results were relevant to the goals of the analysis and were therefore compatible with the research questions. The collection of the knowledge was also carried out on the basis of the elements of the problematic and theoretical environment, the goals and the research questions of the report. The key goal of the analysis was to examine the role and effect of the education system initiated by FARG for genocide survivors in the Gasabo district of Remera, as well as the difficulties faced during the implementation process.

This cycle often bears fruit after a while of trying to grow with the determination of oneself. This will be explored in depth in this critical section of the current report. The mission and dream of FARG in this cycle contributes to economic reintegration. This match is reflected in the dream of FARG, where the two main concepts are described as 'promoting the social security of the most vulnerable survivors of the Tutsi Genocide.' All genocide survivors are fully incorporated into the social welfare system (VUP, MUSA, Girinka and UBUDEHE) and participate in regional development programs.

According to Mark M. Rogers, Tom Bamat and Julie Ideh, .. the safest way to create stability in response to the root causes of armed conflict, including unequal interactions and institutions, in addition to resolving its consequences and symptoms, is to take into account all three main phases of conflict action. They concluded that there are three phases of conflict: avoidance, stabilization and post-conflict restoration, and self-reliance of affected persons (Mark et al, 2008:6). This cannot be done without the government and the special funds allocated for the rehabilitation of the survivors; this is why FARG was founded after the genocide against Tutsi and to ensure that its mission will continue.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This point highlights the characteristics of the participants in the study, namely genocide survivors, FARG staff and cell leaders of remera sector chosen as a sample, 385 respondents interviewed according to what they are supposed to be providing as a source of information to be based on in the sake of getting the reliable and valid results. Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2: give General information about participant’s age, gender and working experiences.

Table 4.1.1: Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
Less than 30 years	71	24.2
31 – 40 years	147	53.9
41 – 50 years	102	27.5
Above 50 years	65	7.7
Total	385	100.0

Source: Redempta 2018

Table 4.3: General information about participant’s gender, working experiences

No	Number of respondents		Gender			Working experiences		
			Females	Males	Total	Less than 5years	Between 5-10 years	Between10-15years
1	Cell leaders	4	1	3	4	0	3	1
2	Survivors	376	211	166	376	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Head of programs	5	2	3	5	1	1	3
TOTAL		385	214	172	385	1	4	4

Source: Redempta (2018)

4.3The contribution of FARG Education program to economically reintegrate genocide survivor in Remera Sector

In 1999 FARG started formal education program for all needy genocide survivors. In Remera sector beneficiaries were not left behind. For responding to the needs identified, in collaboration with ministry of local government FARG set up a home and school level identification of all beneficiaries to join schools and get financial, material and emotional support to follow studies safely. Information from the Remera Sector, Social Affairs Office, from the year 1999 to 2018 more than 280 orphans and other children with poor parents in Remera joined schools from primary to university level.

Most of the received responses indicated that participants agreed that when citizens are well educated, their life conditions are improved. They become more committed, as far as they have access to the needed information, for changing from one life step to another. It means that FARG enabled prosperity to take place where citizens live through educating them. Most of the respondents strongly agreed with this as their responses are presented in the table 4.3

Table 4.3: The responses received through the questionnaire about the contribution of FARG education program

No	Program and its role in healing people	SD	D	A	SA	Numb er	Score	Mea n	Interpretation
1	Workforce trainings to survivors contribute to their economic development	17	23	274	67	381	1153	3.03	High
2	Formal Education program by FARG helped survivors to economically re-integrate?	26	39	193	127	385	1191	3.09	High
3	IGA to survivors made them feel out of hopeless and re-	12	17	183	181	393	1319	3.36	High

	integrate economically.								
	Overall	160	291	1649	1733	3850	12638	3.28	High
	General average	16	29	165	173	385	1264	3.28	High

Source: Primary data

4.4 The impact of FARG education program for the empowerment of survivors through studies and projects support

The education program was initiated and both formal and informal were focused on. To empower survivors FARG took part in fighting against illiteracy and train mature people to design and run small projects. They prioritized reading and writing as the main key of access to the information needed for a rapid sustainable development. In this program, 62 people in Remera sector got certificates in reading, writing Kinyarwanda and basic numeracy, more than 24 joined training and vocational center and awarded certificates in different professions. These ones were also helped to start small projects funded by FARG for income generating. Beneficiaries confirmed the basic knowledge received from FARG education program for genocide survivors helped most of their households to develop from under the line of poverty and now they are in the same boat of Remera citizens working for sustainable development.

Moreover FARG started formal education program for all needy genocide survivors in 1999 and Remera sector beneficiaries were not left behind. For responding to the needs identified, in collaboration with ministry of local government FARG set up a home and school level identification of all beneficiaries to join schools and get financial, material and emotional support to follow studies safely. More than 280 orphans and other children with poor parent in Remera joined schools from primary to university level between the year of 1999 and 2017.

In addition FARG believes that educating people is the main key for poverty reduction and sustainable development for individuals and society at large. When citizens are well educated, their life conditions are improved. They become more committed, as far as they have access to the needed information, for changing from one life step to another. It means that FARG is aware that prosperity takes place where citizens live. Most of the respondents agreed with this as their responses are presented in the table 4.3

Table 4.4: impact of FARG in empowering people through education

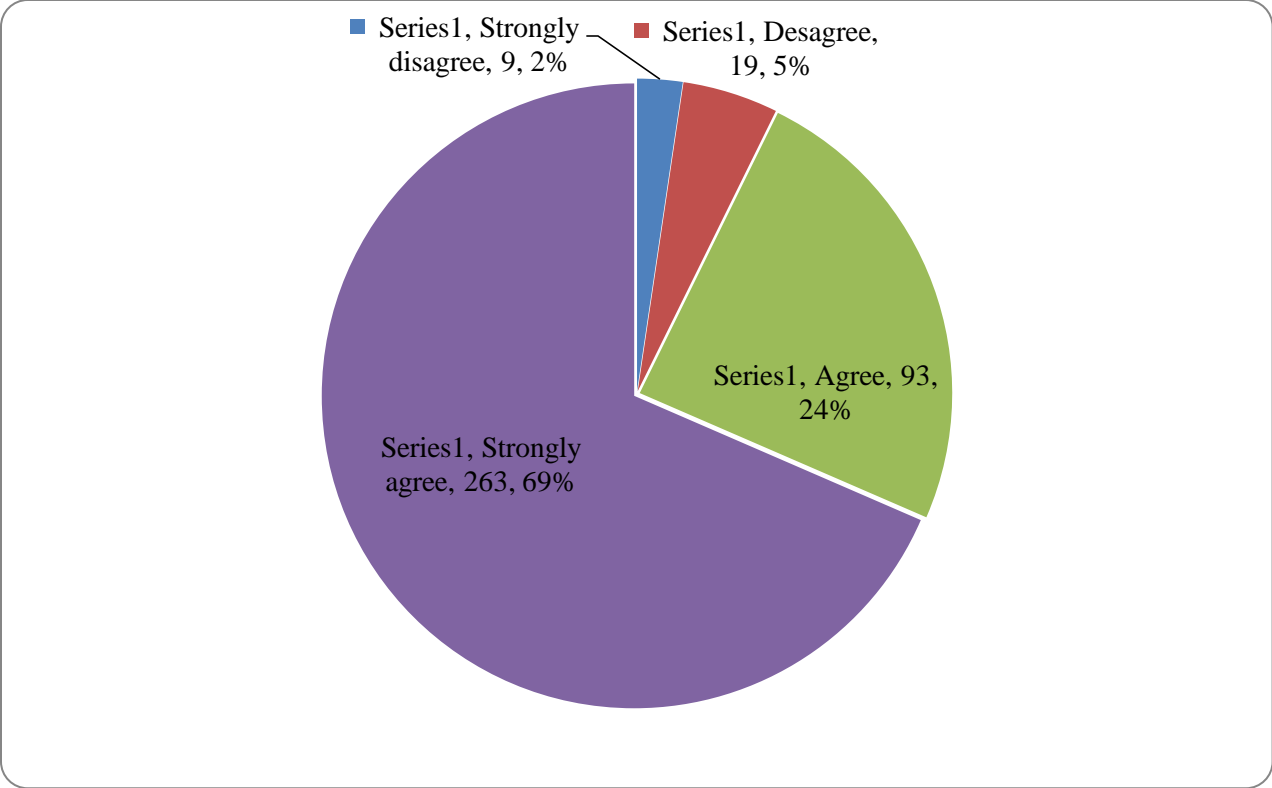
No	Activity	S	D	A	SA	Number	Score	Mean	Interpretation
1	FARG strives to empower people intellectually.	10	15	82	278	385	1388	3.61	very high
2	The trainings of mature people enhances the financial,intellectual capacity of survivors in solving their problems	8	12	41	323	384	1439	3.75	very high
3	The assistance of survivors in buying school materials in	7	13	53	311	384	1429	3.72	very high

	remerasector contributed to reduce drop out learn comfortably								
4	Paying school fees for orphans/poor family contributed to reduce illiteracy and poverty.	4	9	43	329	385	1463	3.80	very high
	overall	7 4	149	751	2108	3082	10983	28.50	
	General average	9	19	93	264	385	1373	3.56	very high

Source: Primary data

The frequency distribution of responses revealed that a total of 264 respondents (69 per cent) strongly agreed with the suggested products, while 93 (24 per cent) agreed. Just 9 (2%) and 19 (5%) of the respondents strongly disagreed. In fact, the commitment of the practices of the FARG Education System to inspiring citizens was highly regarded at an overall average of 3.58, as outlined in Figure 4.2:

Figure: 4.2 The impact of FARG education program on empowerment of survivors through education and project support



Helping survivors to resolve their problems was the key of intervention in this program. People were intellectual and financially empowered through different programs initiated by FARG, mainly education program. This program provided beneficiaries with the capacity to resolve daily living needs and run some project for sustainable and self-reliance development.

4.5 Challenges

In the interview with the 4 head of programs at FARG headquarters that took place at Remera on August 13, 2018 the responses from the questionnaire indicated that FARG intervened in the economic re- integration of the poor family genocide survivors and still does. FARG achieved significant results but it met also some of the challenges:

- ❖ For the first decades FARG had not enough skilled people in the field of handling most of the cases regarding post conflict economic re-integration in order to effectively carry out the fixed task.
- ❖ Shortage of skilled people has been the source of lack of development for the theory of change which is an important tool, to explain the process of change and evaluate social change initiatives such economic re -integration.
- ❖ The funds used were still insufficient since it depends on the annual income of the government so when there was urgent intervention needed, it was not immediately responded to if it does not proposed before.
- ❖ It was most of the time difficulty to reach everywhere at the same time in the country to participate and contribute in healing wounded survivors during mourning period.
- ❖ The available means are limited to help all beneficiaries in need, some beneficiaries also weren't for the first time willing to change mindset and focus on equipping people intellectually, rather than distributing to them different items needed to cover daily living cost. To respond to these above mentioned challenges FARG organized retreats, short courses and studies for staff members and local authorities including survivors representations in order to enable them respond in proper way to the challenges they met in Rwandan society where they are now serving as leading organization in helping genocide survivors nationwide.

For long term solution in the process of post- 94 genocide economic re-integration, FARG has undertaken different programs by mixing approaches including healing and giving hope to traumatized and wounded survivors. This was a priority.

The education program was put in place but it could not work alone. FARG have provided shelter for homeless survivors, home material assistance and trainings at different levels of informal education to equip those people for working for sustainable development which is the main key of reaching long lasting personal economic and emotional development. The adult education has shown that even someone didn't do the ordinary studies, he/she could learn through training and get skills that enable him or her to shape his/her future. Education has played an important role in changing mindset of Remera Sector inhabitants.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The current and final chapter contains the sum up of discussions, recommendations and suggestions of the major findings for further studies. The research was entitled” The contribution of “FARG Education Program” in economic re-integration of the Tutsi genocide survivors in Remera sector, Gasabo district”.

The first section leads to the overview of the main results according to the goals of the report, the second part to the conclusion of the analysis and the third part to the research summarizes the guidelines set out in the conclusions and the last part of this chapter leaves suggestions for potential areas of further work to be applied from the Remera field, the Gasabo district to the country level.

Chapter one of this thesis deals with the introduction where the scholar provides a short description of the post-94 genocide situation in Rwanda. This starts with the explanatory history of the whole project, including the issue statement, the study question, the goals, the scale of the analysis and the limitations. After a general overview, in chapter two, the researcher looked at current relevant literature to explain the principle of peace building and economic reintegration, reviewed the literature on the role of special funds to rehabilitate and help disadvantaged groups of people, and rebuilt the world so that residents can live in harmony.

The third chapter presented the research methodology used to carry out this research. It presents the profile of the “FARG” where the research took place and the population that was concerned

in this research. It made an inventory of the programs of FARG related to economic re-integration but focused on education program and describes the beneficiaries of the programs, amongst them a sample size of 385 were chosen.

Moreover, the fourth chapter presents the findings of the study, with E. Zobras, the researcher found that poverty reduction is the key for post conflict rehabilitation, reunification and reconciliation. For the question “How can I forgive when my livestock, home materials and properties were destroyed and stolen”. This question was significant for FARG and had motivated the organization to initiate the programs that contribute to restore the security of the mind such as building houses for homeless survivors, paying school fees to all needy families, issuance of health insurance, supporting income generating activities... these made forgiveness and /or reconciliation become thinkable and possible in the Rwandan society. (Zobras, 2004:38).

In addition, the researcher found that FARG used different strategies in its programs related to post-Genocide economic re-integration of the survivors. Healing people in whole dimension (emotional, psychological and physical and economical) contributed to the restoration of better life to heal traumatized and wounded people who lost relatives and property during the Tutsi genocide. Giving hope to children was taken into account by FARG since youth is the most important weapon for shaping and creating the best future, FARG took children as the cornerstone for sustaining the education program for economic re-integration purpose.

Moreover, the analysis showed that the job creation and loan access reduced the rate of unemployment and has surely changed the living conditions of beneficiaries of FARG in Remera sector. Providing shelter, home material assistance and educating survivors at all levels in

different fields played a crucial role in empowering and equipping them emotionally, psychologically and physically for enabling survivors to be involved in the process of advancing sustainable home and country development which is the key component of a free of conflict nation.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher argued that FARG education program impacted positively on the economic re-integration in Remera sector neighboring in particular and Gasabo district in general after 1994. Therefore the study enabled us to understand the role special funds and local government in economic reintegration and poverty reduction for post conflict country rehabilitation process. From the findings of the current research some of the important recommendations were proposed to FARG, to the Government of Rwanda and to the future researchers.

Firstly FARG should increase its advocacy to get more budget in order to satisfy the beneficiaries especially in the program of workforce studies for survivors. In the education program professional development support of the survivors should be increased up to the master's level rather than stopping helping beneficiaries at bachelor's degree level. This should be development that continues to exist when there are no funds from sponsors. The Government of Rwanda is recommended to encourage the organizations and local stakeholders such as local NGOs and other civil societies reduce the rate of unemployment and help those educated beneficiaries get employment. The process of economic reintegration interventions of all Rwandans at all levels in order to advance both economically and socially. The promotion of sustainable development should respect the fundamental human rights, where none is left behind but everyone is free and confident of future life.

For last but not least the future researchers could use the current study for assessing the impact of the government programs in the process economic reintegration of the survivors in the post-genocide Rwandan Society. They could also carry out a comparative study on the contribution of special funds in the process of reducing conflict during post conflict country rehabilitation

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APPENDICES

