

**MEN ENGAGE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN RWANDA.
A CASE OF KAYONZA DISTRICT (2015-2018).**

By

ALINE DUSHIMIMANA

UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA

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By

ALINE DUSHIMIMANA

Registration Number: 218014379

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UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA

Supervised by: Dr. Celestin HATEGEKIMANA

Kigali, October, 2019

DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation contains my own work except where specifically acknowledged, and it has been passed through anti-plagiarism system and found to be compliant and is the approved final version of the Thesis: Men Engage in Early Childhood Development in Rwanda.

Student Name: **Aline DUSHIMIMANA**

Signed:

Supervisor: **Dr. Celestin HATEGEKIMANA**

Signed:.....

Date:.....

CERTIFICATION AND COPYRIGHT

This is to certify that this research entitled Men Engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Rwanda. A case of Kayonza District (Kabare sector). It is the work of Aline DUSHIMIMANA a student at University of Rwanda, college of Arts and Social Sciences (Gender and Development) under my supervision.

Done at Kigali on...../...../2019

Dr. Celestin HATEGEKIMANA

Supervisor's signature.....

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DEDICATION

My employer, Pudentienne UZAMUKUNDA, my parents, Placide TWAGIRUMUHOZA and Vestine KAMPIRE and my God father Dr Moses KAYONGO.

Thank you for inspiring me always to strive higher, being supportive and exemplary to me.

May the Lord reward you.

ABSTRACT

This research had the purpose of assessing the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD). The specific objectives of this research were: I)To identify the extent of awareness about Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District; ii)To assess the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District; iii)To find out causes that may hinder men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District; iv)To identify the ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District. This study adopted a descriptive survey design. The target population for this study was the population of Kayonza District in 36 ECD centers and Home Based ECD in the Kabare sector comprising of 288 volunteers. The sample size was determined using the Slovene's formula and was made of 167 people. The data were collected using a questionnaire, group discussion, and interview and were analyzed using IBM SPSS 20 version, documentary and success story methods were also used. For the level of awareness, 97% of respondents thought that the population of Kayonza District is aware of ECD services as shown by the overall mean. Concerning the role of men in ECD, 92.9% of respondents thought that men have a great role in ECD services as shown by the overall mean. Regarding causes that may hinder men from involving in ECD, 98.8% of respondents thought that the society discourages men to easily intervene in ECD activities, 98.2% thought that men are always busy looking for family income generation. For ways and strategies, more educational events for men by ECD centers was supported by 94% of respondents, Policies, and strategies to be clear enough was supported by 89.8% and the provision of enough package for men on ECD was supported by 93.4%.By concluding, the population of Kayonza District asserted that they are aware of ECD contribution but some hindrances for men were pointed out and more sensation is needed.

Keywords: Role of men, Engage, Early childhood, Development

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ECD	Early Childhood Development
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
UNESCO	United Nations for Education, Science and Culture Organization
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
ECD&F	Early Childhood Development and Family
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
MINISANTE	Ministry of Health
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
SPSS	Statistical Software for Social Sciences

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

The research topic is entitled “Men engage in Early Childhood Development in Rwanda” a case of Kayonza District. This first chapter of the study is composed by the background of the study, problem statement, and objectives of the study (To identify the extent of awareness about Early Childhood Development in Kayonza District, to assess the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development in Kayonza District, to find out the causes that may hinder men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development in Kayonza District, to identify the ways and strategies to increase awareness and men’s empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development in Kayonza District), research questions, scope of the study and Significance of the study.

1.1. Background of the study

The research topic is entitled “Men engage in Early Childhood Many researchers tried to investigate in the territory of Early Childhood Development, but first of all, we need to have a joint understanding of the meaning and context. “Early Childhood Development (ECD) is characterized as a total way to deal with strategies and projects for kids from birth to eight years old, their folks and parental figures, planned for protecting the kid's privileges to build up their full subjective, emotive, social and physical potential" (UNESCO: 2001). For a youngster to develop and learn in a solid and ordinary manner, it is significant not exclusively to meet the essential requirements for watchman, nourishment and medicinal services, yet in addition to meet the fundamental requirements for correspondence and incitement, warmth, security, and learning through investigation and disclosure (Consultative Group for ECCD: 2009).

Internationally, science and other program encounters have demonstrated that the existence understandings of a youngster in the initial five years shape a kid's character, knowledge, and habits and subsequently impact a kid's achievement in school and later life. Advancing equivalent assignments among people in providing care is at the core of one of the most testing and determined parts of sexual orientation disparity: the recorded social partition of work (Barker, 2009).

In India, Jayachandran (2015) found that along a wide range of measurements, from future to instructive accomplishment to basic leadership control in the family unit, sex holes backing men are bigger in less fortunate nations. Information on expressed frames of mind about sex correspondence pursue a similar design, with individuals in less fortunate nations bound to embrace young ladies getting less training than young men and accepting that brutality counter to ladies is now and again adequate. Indeed, even against this background, India stands apart for its inconsistent chances and aftermaths for ladies. The low status of ladies matters, both from a rights viewpoint and on account of the possibly huge monetary outcomes, for instance, because of lower HR put resources into the people to come (Duflo, 2012).

One clarification for India's distinction is that its strict and social foundations give families financial motivators to have less young ladies and to put less in them. For instance, under the arrangement of patrilocal exogamy, young ladies join their spouses' family when they get hitched, while oldest children accommodate their folks and prevail to the family land, giving motivating forces to guardians to support children (Deininger et al. 2013; Jain 2014).

One study from the Caribbean contended that young men scarcely ever observe a man in an educating or minding occupation until the auxiliary level. In certain settings in the area, there is a broad conviction that men don't have the foggiest idea how to think about kids, or that if men have more contact with small kids; there will be a greater hazard for physical and sexual maltreatment of kids (Medrado, 1998). Likewise, the moderately low position given to the consideration of small kids, and the way that it is typically ladies who do it, implies that compensations in those callings are low (Barker, 2009).

In Niger, it was discovered that the job of the dad after birth is normally constrained to giving nourishment to newborn children and new moms, and paying for remedies. At the second site in Niger, a similar example of restricted dad inclusion was seen with malnourished kids. In urban Accra, McGadney-Douglass and Douglass found that most fathers were not in any manner associated with dealing with malnourished youngsters and that such care was composed by the 'essential parental figures', senior female relatives (Aubel, 2010).

In Kenya, the investigation was finished by Truphena and Stanley (2011) on men's inclusion in ECD indicated that 33% of male educators felt that men were increasingly usable in instructing in pre-school while just 14% of ladies concurred. Greater part of the pre-school teachers felt that sex didn't have any kind of effect, 66% of the men felt that ladies were progressively foreseen in an early youth study hall while most of ladies said that sexual orientation made a change, 79% of the respondent concurred that most male instructors will work in organization (Truphena and Stanley, 2011).

At the national level, numerous years prior, Early Childhood Development exercises in Rwanda were viewed as just among ladies' household issues dependent on the way of life and standards from both urban and provincial regions and numerous individuals would not believe that the men take part in those exercises was additionally significant. The primary Early Childhood Development and Family (ECD&F) focus was opened on July 2013 in Kayonza District in the Eastern Province of Rwanda. The other nine focuses opened in 2014 and more are in readiness. The's program will likely form an ECD&F focus in every one of Rwanda's 30 regions (UNICEF, 2014).

In 2014, UNICEF Rwanda requested an ECD&F pattern assessment to evaluate the ECD&F program's influence. The gauge assessment's key destinations involved surveying the wellbeing and prosperity of little youngsters and families in the reviewed locales and setting up current circumstances identified with ECD&F to illuminate programs in the chose territories. This report gave a diagram of a few spaces that are basic to kids' wellbeing and development, including guardian attributes; kids' achievement of formative milestones; opportunities for learning and motivation; access to wellbeing and WASH administrations; sustenance and youngster assurance. The investigation centers around key attributes of local caregivers, such as riches resources, and parental figure training and education (UNICEF, 2014).

1.2. Problem Statement

As time goes by and because of the technology improvement in Rwanda, people have started changing their mind-set towards women being the only and the primary caregivers and they have also started showing their roles in care giving. One of the most reasons for the mind-set changing for men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development activities was that the fact that life keeps changing in different aspects of it together with gender equality issues influences all over the world empowered women to perform different duties as well as men do including working for home's interests even outside of their homes (GMO, 2019).

In 2000 in the United States, most of stopping requirement laborers (56%) were male. From that point forward, around 1,000 additional ladies work in the occupation, and now ladies involve a slight of 51% larger part of all specialists in the field. The portion of ladies working in all occupations rose from 41% to 43% over a similar period (Stebbins &Frohlich, 2018).

When Early Childhood Development is not a concern of both parents, one of them tend to educate and raise his/her children as she/he thinks and sciences proved that children who were raised by single parents cannot have all necessary knowledge or behave like those who were raised by both parents. In addition to that, different researchers from different contexts showed that many children had worse backgrounds related to education and care attention from their parents due to the fact that they were raised by single parents especially mothers. One of the main causes of men not engage in Early Childhood Development was that there were not enough documents or information that talk about men's role in care giving and sharing of responsibilities in the family as tools to achieve household development and gender promotion (Medrado, 2003).

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1. General Objective

The main objective of this study is to explore the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Rwanda.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The precise objectives are as follows:

- To identify the extent of awareness about Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.
- To assess the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.
- To find out the causes that may hinder men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.
- To identify the ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.

1.4. Research Questions

The questions answered by this study are the following:

- To what extent has Kayonza district got awareness about Early Childhood Development (ECD)?
- What are the roles of engaging men in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District?
- What are the causes that may hinder men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District
- What can be the possible ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District?

1.5. Scope of the study

1.5.1. Content Scope

The extent of the investigation alludes to the parameters where the examination was working, in truth this exploration attempted to cover men's commitment rehearses in ECD and uncovered profound to discover their commitment on ECD execution. The boundaries in which the research is delimited in terms of content did not go beyond men's engagement in ECD and their contribution to the performance of ECD services. It is in this regard that the independent variables were men involvement ECD activities while dependent variables were indicators of ECD services performance.

1.5.2. Time Scope

This study comprised of men engagement in ECD activities and their contribution on ECD services during a period of time between 2015 and 2017.

1.5.3. Geographical coverage

This study was carried out on Rwandan territory, in Eastern Province, Kayonza district, in Kabare Sector. It would be more relevant to take out this study in all districts of Rwanda but because of limited material, financial means and time, the present study was delimited on Kabare Sector, in Kayonza district of Eastern Province.

1.6. Significance of the Study

1.6.1. Choice of the study

The choice of this topic is justified by the concern of knowing the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) especially in Kabare sector, Kayonza District.

1.6.2. Interest of the study

The study benefits different groups of people; hence we have personal interest, social interest, as well as academic and scientific interest;

Personal motivation: A part from getting a master's degree in Social Sciences (Gender and Development), this study will help the researcher to acquire research skills that will be used in other fields of work. Basing on this research, the researcher will expand knowledge lying on the function of men engagement in Early Childhood Development (ECD). After the study, the researcher will be having enough package to be a gender related issues expert.

Social motivation: The research will basically help people of Kabare sector especially parents (men and women) to know the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development, hindrances for men engagement in order to increase knowledge and empowerment on them. This will guide them to also fight for their homes' development in all aspects of life including their children better future and be exemplary in the whole Rwandan society and even on the worldwide level.

Public motivation: The research will help Rwandan government to achieve its MDGs goals even in the aspect of education as well as all related national Early Childhood Development (ECD) policies will be implemented easily to promote gender equality and positive parenting in general.

Academic and scientific motivation: University of Rwanda (UR)-Centre for Gender Studies (CGS) will benefit from the outcomes of this study because it will come up with well analysed and interpreted data as well as recommendations. The future researchers will use the findings of this study in their literature review for secondary data or reference book. The copy of this research will remain the property of the institution's library to be used by the students, lecturers and other persons as reference document

Organizational motivation: The research will help Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA-Rwanda) in which the researcher works to improve and ease the implementation of different gender and child protection related programs not only in Kayonza District but also in other 26 area of intervention in Rwandan Districts and become the best local government development partner and beneficiaries' life changing programs implementer.

1.7. Structure of the study

This first chapter as the title indicates it, it gives the reader the insight of what the research is all about; it introduces the reader into the content of the study. This introductory chapter had the aim of giving an outline of the research background, the issue under scrutiny and the aim or objective of the study, research questions, and scope of the study, significance of the study and it ends with study structure. The chapter two covers the literature review to build the link between the current research and previous studies done in the same domain. It is composed of theoretical review, empirical review, theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

The chapter three (research method), contains research design, description of research area, study populace and sampling, data collection methods and instruments, type of data, data analysis methods, data presentation, reliability test method, validity test methods, limitations and ends with ethical consideration. The chapter four (presentation of findings and discussion), composed of respondents demographic characteristics, findings on the main topic under investigation presentation and discussion. The fifth chapter (conclusion and recommendation), is composed of general conclusion of the study, recommendation and the area of further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This section investigated into previous research completed to discover the connection among the current study and the previous works done by other researchers. The research built the bridge between current study and the previous ones and the gap in literature was pointed out and it is in this gap that the current research tried to fill the missing information.

2.1. Theoretical review on gender and ECD

This section presents the theories that are pertaining to the gender and its relation with men engage in ECD. The researcher will try to link the theories to the current study and will consider those directly related to the topic under investigation.

2.1.1. Sex role theory

These have involved a focal spot in the writing since the late 1970s. Essentially, kids learn methods for identifying with the world by seeing how individuals act, and by being compensated or rebuffed for proper or wrong conduct. So youngsters model their conduct on same-sex individuals from their family, their companions, and the pictures they go over. These speculations have been the most persuasive in the improvement of techniques planned for improving balance of chance. Davies (1989) takes note of that natural hypotheses useful differential treatment on men and young ladies in ECD are grounded in functionalism and put forth a defence for the methods children gain digressive acts of their general public and figure out how to think about themselves as male or female. Inside institutional socialization hypothesis, every individual or gathering has a specific job in the public eye to keep up an integrative, firm social framework (Cohen, 1993).

The procurement of attributes of the job is represented by social structures inside the general public and these structure significant determinants of the examples of connections that people will shape through the span of their lives. The reconciliation of kids in the public arena is seen as an arrangement for their grown-up jobs and work in the circles proper for their sex. The sex job hypothesis guarantees that ladies' private circle is incorporated to interminable round of dreary, unpaid, and underestimated exercises like ECD (Rothernberg, 2001).

This obviously brings up issues concerning whose advantages, social propagation speculations serve in maintaining this regulating standard case. Other African women's activists like Wamahiu (1998) guarantee that while there might be physical organic contrasts among people, sex contrasts ought to be fathomed as a socio-social develop which can be de-built such that makes females aware of their potential and enables them to understand their capacities without limit. A few researchers accept that sexual orientation jobs are the consequence of a socialization procedure beginning in early youth and creating during puberty (Eagly et al., 2000).

This is predictable with the liberal women's activist felt that through family, school and media, society underpins and energizes the improvement of explicit abilities and characteristics that encourage the digestion of social jobs (Epstein, 1988).

When settled in people, sexual orientation jobs are applied to home and working life, and imitate starting with one age then onto the next. Sex-division of work returns in history when male quality was compulsory for open air exercises, for example, chasing; and ladies were viewed as increasingly sensitive and accepted household obligations (Eagly, 1987).

In any case, such highlights lose their pertinence in the present post-modern social orders. In light of sex-contrasts in social habits, desires towards people have varied. Through the transmission of these possibilities from age to age, social conduct has impacted two sexes and has led to sexual generalizations (Eagly, 1987; Eagly et al., 2000).

Henceforth, the generalizations of social jobs rule male and female direct. In this regard, men advance "agentic" physiognomies, for example, decisiveness, autonomy and capacity that are in accordance with male social job possibilities. In differentiation, ladies advance "mutual" physiognomies, for example, cordiality, liberality, benevolence and compassion that are steady with female social job desires (Eagly 1987).

Therefore, in light of such personalities, men are viewed as providers and ladies home-producers (Diekman and Goodfriend, 2006). This hypothesis isn't directly related to the current study because it is not promoting gender equality at work place and consequently it can't give men opportunity to have equal share as women in child caring.

2.1.2. Rights theory

In opposition to the sex job hypothesis, the rights hypothesis primary purpose is to build up a lawful casing work to battle ladies segregation in ECD (Shaba, 2002). The rights hypothesis pursues the western model principally dependent on individual rights. Most African nations have sanctioned worldwide shows and arrangements that decipher for the improvement of ladies status in the general public. Rights scholars in this way advocate for the completion of patricentric standards, conventions and practices and afterward center around lawful changes as approaches to understand the objective of accomplishing fair circulation of ECD obligations inside the general public, (United Nations, 2005:15).

Rights scholars dismiss the natural essentialist and determinists' clarification of sexual contrast and uncover socially developed imbalances in ECD. Rights scholars see training like the way in to ladies' journey with men. They premise their contention on the progressivism, reasoning of human rights saying that females have benefit to get indistinguishable disaggregated open doors as guys, (MacFadden, 2003:90).The approval approach could be an emotional takeoff from the social help action and it focuses on the quality of the unfortunate casualty towards freedom from their social issues, (Uys, 2003).

The mechanical and post-modern exchange and industry structure accepts laborers have spouses, or needn't bother with them. In numerous societies, the legitimate framework likewise accepts ladies and men have various rights and obligations. For instance, some western governments consider diverse retirement ages for ladies and men, consequently incorporating sexual orientation with authoritative organization. It is clear, in any case, that much has started to change in western majority rules systems, as laws push toward impartiality (Williams, 2001).

The researcher decided to consider the right theory since it promotes the equal share of ECD duties among men and women. It especially emphasize on men engagement in ECD responsibilities.

2.2. Empirical review

The examination done in South West England by Platt and his partners in 2016, found that the portion of minute the mother spent as housewife and out of the work power was a higher priority than parental mentalities in affecting youngsters' frames of mind as for the sexual division of work. The examination again found that fathers' mentalities affect kids, especially children. Without a doubt the investigation recommends that transmission directs are in the fundamental sex explicit: fathers influence children paying little heed to the moms' demeanors yet possibly impact girls if their frames of mind are in accordance with the moms' mentalities and the other way around with moms and their little girls. Parental impact is more grounded towards offspring of a similar sex. At long last, the investigation affirmed that dispositions shaped in youth do persevere into grown-up life and have quantifiable ramifications for practices (Platt et al., 2016).

However these connections, while recognized, were not the focal point of the investigations. For instance, in spite of the way that most examinations advocated male association as a system to address family unit basic leadership, just one investigation connected legitimately with the dynamic of shared basic leadership by estimating joint basic leadership inside couples (Varkey et al. 2004).

A few intercessions included parts, for example, couple guiding that could conceivably impact how people identify with one another, yet, except for Varkey and partners (2004), discoveries identifying with men's connections were not revealed in the examinations. Foreseen results for the intercessions were commonly characterized as explicit occurrences of help gave by men to ladies, for example, setting aside cash for crisis transportation if there should arise an occurrence of birth difficulties, as opposed to increasingly substantive changes in how people identify with one another, for example, changed examples of correspondence and basic leadership about what bolster a lady may need or need from her male accomplice during pregnancy and how he can best give this (Hossain and Ross, 2006).

The second territory of potential for male association intercessions recognized above is the open door given by these mediations to help men's capacity to challenge sexual orientation jobs and standards nearby ladies, introduced on notoriety of men's ability to go about as specialists of change (Purdinet al, 2009).

Also, various examinations gathered and announced socio-statistic data about female members as a way to unload the encounters of various gatherings of ladies, however this degree of detail on male members was not displayed in any investigation. There was no subjective detailing of men's encounters with the male inclusion projects depicted, while in a few investigations restricted subjective data was accounted for ladies. Not many investigations investigated men's dispositions identified with getting engaged with maternal and new-conceived wellbeing inside their families. As noted above, just two examinations made reference to men's own inclinations and ways of life as accomplices or fathers. In general, men were commonly characterized regarding their utility for ladies and youngsters, with men's very own emotional wishes and needs normally going unrecognized (Sood et al. 2004a).

The third region wherein male contribution mediations are considered to have sex transformative potential, as point by point above, is through supporting men's capacity to align with ladies and challenge male centric social structures that duplicate sex imbalance. A few concentrates showed a consciousness of the job of existing social structures, for example, strict gatherings and authority advisory groups, in replicating sexual orientation jobs and standards. While in certain investigations this mindfulness was bound to the foundation portrayal of the examination setting, others endeavored to connect with these structures as a major aspect of the mediation (Sood et al., 2004b).

By working with strict pioneers, male older folks or other compelling figures, these mediations intended to move sexual orientation jobs and standards to turn out to be increasingly steady of foreseen changes in conduct among male accomplices focused by the intercession. It was remarkable, notwithstanding, that the examinations didn't intend to help men to challenge these structures, for instance by upholding an expanded job for ladies. Or maybe, with two special cases, mediations that connected with social structures worked inside or through existing structures, and no investigation announced that the intercession had included ladies just as men in work done inside these current structures. The two exemptions to this were studies detailing those new social structures had been created through the mediations maternal wellbeing volunteer dialog bunches in Eritrea (Turan, Tesfagiorgis, and Polan, 2011).

One line of study stresses the profound recorded foundations of sex demeanors. For instance, they may be impacted by strict tenet (Psacharopoulos and Tzannatos 1989; Seguino 2011), political-monetary systems (Giuliano 2017; Campa and Serafinelli 2017) just as by the agrarian condition looked by the main settled cultivating networks (Alesina et al. 2013) and security of the surroundings crosswise over ages (Giuliano and Nunn 2017). Bisin and Verdier (2001) and Doepke and Zilibotti (2017) contend that the parental transmission of social standards to their posterity can be roused by a type of paternalistic unselfishness.

Other work, essentially inside the setting of created nations like the U.S, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia, has concentrated on the transmission of frames of mind starting with one age then onto the next (Thornton et al. 1983; Glass et al. 1986; Moen et al. 1997; Ex and Janssens 1998; Kulik 2002; Fernandez 2007; Grosjean and Khattar 2017). Guardians' sexual orientation dispositions and practices have been found to significantly affect their kids' fruitfulness decisions (Fernandez and Fogli 2006; Fernandez and Fogli 2009), training (Patacchini and Zenou 2011), family division of work among people, and ladies' interest in the work showcase (Cunningham 2001; Fernandez et al. 2004; Blau et al. 2011; Olivetti et al. 2013; Farre and Vella 2013; Joseph Eggleston Johnston et al. 2014).

The parent-youngster connection of sex mentalities may vary in the social setting of creating nations contrasted with Western social orders for various reasons. For instance, intergenerational transmission might be especially solid in South Asia because of living arrangement in gigantic joint families and guardians' impact over when and whom their relative wed. The endogamous Hindu station framework with its genetic stratification, expound rules, customs and approvals is additionally a significant element of Indian social structure. As a result lower social (Munshi and Rosenzweig 2009; Sankaran et al. 2017) and conjugal portability (Munshi and Myaux 2006), communication principally inside informal communities suggests holding generally un-expanded demeanours.

Along these lines, varieties in social association infer that the quality and results of intergenerational transmission of sexual orientation mentalities in South Asia are likely appallingly very surprising based on what's accounted for inside the writing on Western societies. Although specialists have noticed the fundamental job contend by father figures in kids' instruction, they have seen that fathers' inclusion proceeds as constrained (Downer and Mendez, 2005; Leavell, Tamis-LeMonda, Ruble, Zosuls, and Cabrera, 2011).

In another examination, over half of fathers had no contact with their kindergarten youngsters' instructors (Rimm-Kaufmann & Zang, 2005). Additionally, in a review of 1,000 dads, which was directed by the National Center for Fathering and National PTA (NCFNPTA, 2009), 32% of fathers revealed that they never visited their kids' homerooms while 54% never volunteered at school, 74% never ate with their youngsters at school, and 39% never read to their kids.

A later report in the U.S of the National Household Education Surveys Program of 2012 (Noel et al., 2016) included comparative insights for parent investment by and large. The most continuous kind of parent commitment was participation at gatherings, for example, parent/instructor affiliation gatherings. In examining male guardians' support in kids' training, analysts have distinguished a few boundaries to more noteworthy contribution. One boundary is that school work force ordinarily are uninformed of the significance of supporting male inclusion and the best approach to include guys in training (Rimm-Kaufman and Zhang, 2005).

Endeavours of school faculty to include male guardians are restrained by cultural discernments that ladies are liable for kid raising; consequently, the female parent is regularly seen as the assigned contact parent. Additionally, parent-kid association exercises at school are equipped to the support of the female parent with next to zero arrangement for including the male parent. In one examination, over half of the dads had no contact with their kindergarten kids' instructors (Rimm-Kaufman and Zhang, 2005).

Research from the west on fatherly association has built up that kids who have included dads will in general perform better in school and they score higher on trial of reasoning abilities and mental health (Marsiglio and Day, 2007, Darquise et al., 2006, Radin, 1994, Biller 1993, Lamb, 2004 and Coverman, 1995).

Research in Kenya has concentrated because of the two guardians' contribution/support in school and youngsters' instructive and word related goals (Ndani, 2008, Koech 2009, and Aswani, 1989).

From the above empirical review, it is evident that parents (especially fathers) can transmit the characters to their children. These researches have shown that men participation inside their kids learning was limited to attend school meetings and or picking their children from school. As a gap in the literature there no information concerning the holistic men engage in ECD.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

2.3.1. Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Early Childhood Development (ECD) alludes to the physical, subjective, phonetic, and socio-enthusiastic advancement of a youngster from the pre-birth stage up to age eight. This advancement occurs among a method of settings (homes, schools, wellbeing offices, network based focuses); and includes a huge inclusion of exercises from child care to sustenance to parent instruction. Suppliers of administrations can incorporate open, private, and non-legislative organizations (World Bank, 2010).

Backing to earliest stages Development and Family administrations has risen in the course of recent years as a key need area for improvement in Rwanda. This need is made open inside the early youth Development (ECD) Policy and its Strategic organize, and the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II, 2013–2018). The EDPRS II characterizes ECD as an 'essential issue' for property improvement, and affirms the Government's responsibility to keeping ECD a high need on the national plan (MINECOFIN, 2013).

Service of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) and together with various partners went into an association to unite numerous Early Childhood Development and Family (ECD&F) intercessions, with the family at the core of the methodology. The ECD&F program targets youngsters as long as 6 years of age in Rwanda, offering a mix of focus based and locally situated mediations. Social insurance mediations, locally situated ECD and water, sanitation and cleanliness (WASH) administrations are equipped towards the most denied kids and families in focused towns just as neighbouring networks (UNICEF, 2014).

During the 2019-2021 Strategic time frame Save the Children in Rwanda needs still get on the forefront of policy and programming development for early childhood Development and guarantee all children have the resources they need to develop foundational literacy and numeracy skills. In partnership with different robust health actors, Save the children can target the time of care from maternal health. Finally, Save the Children desires to still advocate for a world that's free from violence against children. At Save the children, we tend to believe that access to a good family living and livelihoods opportunities and opportunities for youngsters to exercise their voices are foundational to any modification that we would achieve (Save the Children, 2018).

Why is ECD so important?

These early long periods of life are a window of opportunity to put a vigorous establishment for a youngster's life. Legitimate wellbeing, nourishment, and early incitement assume a fundamental job for mental health and child prosperity. Around the globe, poor children beneath five linger behind their profoundly advantaged companions in physical, language, subjective, and socio-passionate advancement. Without access to quality ECD, poor children normally fall behind their exceptionally special friends before they even start going to class. As they grow up, the holes broaden: they're apparently to perform ineffectively at school, acquire less as grown-ups, and take part in dangerous social practices (MIGEPROF, 2016).

ECD focused to the most burdened are a financially savvy system to advance youngsters' achievement in school and life. Kids who take an interest in quality ECD projects are exceptionally ready to adapt once they start concentrating and are less presumably to rehash evaluations or drop-out the school, which lessens the general expenses of the instruction framework. At the point when they grow up, they are bound to gain more and less inclined to take part in wrongdoing. Nobel Laureate James Heckman has determined the profits on speculation to ECD to be up to 18% - a lot higher than paces of return of different levels instruction (World Bank, 2010).

2.3.2. Awareness about Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Ever since 1995, ECD has progressively become the establishment for social and monetary advancement in all locales. Global and National Economists and fund serves currently rank ECD as the Number One national interest as far as quantifiable profit. At a gathering of the Inter-American Development Bank held in Costa Rica in 2007, 40 financial analysts and fund pastors positioned ECD first among a rundown of 29 exceptionally viable social and monetary ventures. (Verdisco, 2008)

In 2016, a world crusade known as #5for5 was propelled in Nepal by NGO called "Their reality". This has been a year numerous individuals around the globe need to overlook however 2016 has likewise been the year when a worldwide development started to battle for activity and financing on early youth advancement. Back in January, Their reality President Sarah Brown put things in place for change when she stated: "2016 is a major year for ECD and there are numerous specialists holding back to give their voices to help the case. Putting resources into a next to no individual is to get tremendous profits from our future populace." In just a couple of months, early youth advancement has climbed the worldwide plan with world pioneers indicating the path regarding making it a need to give supporting early care, especially for the least fortunate and most minimized kids. January additionally denoted the official beginning of the Sustainable Development Goals the arrangement of focuses to be accomplished by 2030 (Hunter, 2018).

Ongoing measurements show that more than 1 million South African kids younger than 5 don't approach early youth administrations, which are basic during a kid's developmental years. As per Candice Potgieter, CEO of The Unlimited Child, this absence of chance to get a solid establishment for development and advancement before the age of six crucially affects a youngster's school status. The limitless kid expects to make sway through the help of 5 000 Early Childhood Development (ECD) focuses by 2021, which will imply that in excess of 600 000 youngsters will approach a top notch early learning project (Achiever, 2018).

In light of developing enthusiasm for putting resources into ECD, services of arranging and fund in many nations of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are incredibly growing open segment social spending plans for kids' administrations, from pre-origination to early grade school. Progressively, with help from focal services, total ECD arranging and program improvement is happening at decentralized area and division levels. Therefore, early youth spending plans have been extended in numerous nations, including Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, Zambia and others. Then again, some arrangement producers in SSA nations still misjudge the significance of putting resources into Early Childhood Development and Education (MINEDUC, 2011).

In Rwanda, as in different nations, kids from zero to 6 years more established need explicit and focused on intercessions and administrations to shield them from the results of monetary condition, misuse, HIV/AIDS and various sicknesses. They need the best of wellbeing administrations which may battle the commonness of insufficiency sickness and distinctive debilitating conditions. Fathers, moms and parental figures should be outfitted with the data and abilities to help developing of the children underneath their consideration. When those conditions are met, Rwanda will be all around put to sustain new ages of children who can change decidedly the achievement of Rwanda's advancement objectives (MINEDUC, 2011).

The incorporated way to deal with ECD request between sectorial coordination on the territory of the Education, Health, Nutrition, Sanitation, and child Protection divisions. ECD structures the dream of Basic Education projects of MINEDUC; maternal and kid wellbeing, sustenance and sanitation benefits in MINISANTE and MININFRA; and social assurance benefits in MIGEPROF, MIFOTRA and various organizations and groups. While the Ministry of Education has been entrusted with giving initiative to ECD, every single included Ministry can add to ensure that administrations and projects for kids between the ages of zero and six are completely in agreement, incorporated and supply a consolidated way to deal with the developing of the child (MINEDUC, 2011).

2.3.3. Role of Men engagement in ECD

As indicated by UNICEF (2014), in Rwanda just a couple of children who took an interest inside the review were living with not their natural dad inside the home. Fathers assume a significant job in kids' lives be that as it may, as in many nations, the majority of providing care obligations saw to be left to the kid's mom. Be that as it may, 62.9 percent of fathers inside the example occupied with thinking about their child every day. Fathers from the most unfortunate riches quintile were less apparently to have cooperation in their kid's consideration every day (52 percent) than fathers from the wealthiest quintile (66 percent). Fathers from families any place principle parental figure had finished grade school (65 percent) or secondary schools (58 percent) were all the more presumably to partake in care of the child every day than essential guardians who had not finished any conventional instruction (56 percent) (UNICEF, 2014).

In most of families joined inside the investigation, essential parental figures were living with their children inside the home. Seeing anyway decisions are taken with respect to youngsters' interest in ECD projects, wellbeing and sustenance are indispensable for program plan. Numerous decisions with respect to children were made on the whole among moms and fathers or fell dominantly to the mother; outstandingly once it came to choices in regards to what children eat. Notwithstanding, by and large, basic leadership in regards to the youngster's going to in ECD administrations was essentially reportable to be shared among fathers and moms similarly, at forty four percent. Identifying with youngster's going to in ECD administrations, fathers gave the impression to exhibit somewhat greater selective basic leadership possessing 27 percent than moms involving 24 percent (UNICEF, 2014).

Dads have a variety of effects on kids' socio-passionate results. Concentrates done Jon wiley and Sons (2010) and John Wiley and Sons (2005) in New York City, Studies testing for these potential sorts of impacts have considered each dichotomized dad nonattendance/nearness and increasingly consistent evaluations of fatherly care. A scope of studies prescribes that fathers' commitment completely impacts their kids' social competency, youngsters' later IQ and elective learning results. The results of fathers on youngsters will typify later-life scholarly, social and family results. Fatherly commitment diminishes young men's negative social conduct (e.g., misconduct) and young ladies' mental issues in early adulthood (Peter B. Dark, 2015).

Impacts of kids on dads differ with reference to characteristics of dads and of children. Young men whose fathers occupied with physical play however without unreasonable bearing were evaluated as increasingly well known by their educators. Impacts of fathers may differ over youngsters' ages, with fathers of youthful children much of the time assuming significant jobs in those child's changes, as observed among Arnhem and Australian natives. Among the Aka tracker gatherers of Central African Republic, guys of shifting ages report that they prevalently learned subsistence and social conduct standards from their dads (Peter and Gray, 2015).

Stepdads are far reaching in current modern social orders as well as in subsistence-level social orders too. Numerous studies have discovered that, contrasted and inhabitant organic fathers, stepfathers put less in the kids who live with them, both in the United States and different societies. Stepchildren are bound to have passionate and social issues than occupant hereditary posterity, despite the fact that there is proof that youngsters who have cozy associations with their stepfathers have better results. A huge writing shows that guardians will in general transmit qualities to their youngsters along financial status lines, with white collar class guardians ordinarily conferring various esteems from guardians in lower financial strata. Notwithstanding, little of this work has inspected fathers specifically, as unmistakable from moms (Kato-Wallace, 2014).

2.3.4. Current knowledge, attitudes and practices in male engagement

Males as a rule consider themselves to be occupied with their youngsters' nourishment to a great extent by means of fiscal and asset backing, and enabling spouses to partake in exercises around sustenance and pay creating exercises, for example, Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC). They contribute less frequently in different spaces, for example, backup (to the wellbeing focus, for instance), passionate backing, or direct care giving/holding with kids. A minority of men pass on a great deal of open frames of mind to including themselves in undertakings like thinking about children or cookery. More often than not, this is just adequate when the spouse isn't accessible for such errands, yet a minority report ordinary contribution in these spaces. For the most area, men need to be progressively drawn in and don't feel that their present degree of commitment is sufficient (CRS, 2016).

2.3.5. Causes that may hinder men to be engaged in ECD

Lack of male role models

Most of early infancy teachers are ladies (86%) who can be motivating good examples for young ladies. Notwithstanding, the lack of male instructors denies young men positive male good examples. A blend of male and ladylike teachers conjointly can possibly carry a great deal of male inventiveness to the exercises and approaches. The respondents noticed the ramifications of having barely any men the calling and contended that this leaves the youngsters without male good examples (Svodziwa and Raymond, 2016).

In India, ladies disclosed how men keep on giving little help care work and childrearing in any event, when the ladies need to accept extra gainful obligations close by their household duties, for example during harvest season. During these periods, ladies are compelled to make "exchange offs" among profitable and local obligations, and some are left with no choice however to leave their small kids at home unaccompanied. In Myanmar, ladies clarified how their jobs are described by extended periods and diligent work, with restricted time for relaxation, social or political exercises. A Focus Group Discussion respondent detailed that "They start since the beginning and proceed into mature age, with grandmas partaking in youngster minding exercises, for example, strolling the kids to class." In differentiation, men possess a great deal of free energy for rest and recreation (Plan International, 2017).

There were a couple of instances of men's constrained inclusion in childcare, yet these were not summed up. In a few nations: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Laos, Myanmar and India respondents detailed that fathers some of the time bring or gather kids from school and go to parent–educator gatherings. In Myanmar, moms and fathers were watched going to the ECCE focus at noon to help with encouraging their kids. In Thailand, interviewees revealed that men are included at whatever point there are communications with open specialist organizations and government establishments, for example at the hour of enlisting the kid's introduction to the world or going with kids' visits to the wellbeing focus. In a significant number of these cases, nonetheless, men's association didn't reflect acknowledgment of the significance of men sharing the weight of care work rather it was on the grounds that ladies experienced snags in attempted these assignments themselves (Plan International, 2017).

Devaluing of ECD educators

Encouraging ECD instructing is normally observed as ladies' work and characteristic augmentation of ladies' work and regular expansion of ladies' unpaid family obligation to care for kids. In numerous nations this keeps compensation for early youth instructors impolitely low. Low wages are a hindrance to selecting and continuing great teachers in ECD. In the examination done in Bulawayo city in southwest Zimbabwe, it was noticed that 82% of the respondents were of the view that low compensations made men not to wander into the calling (Svodziwa& Raymond, 2016).

When depicting the perfect jobs and obligations of the two people inside the family, a subjective investigation in Muhanga and Karongi Districts in Rwanda, focus bunch respondents in huge part portrayed a conventional gendered division of work, with ladies' jobs falling to a great extent into the residential circle direct youngster care, cooking, keeping the house and sustaining the family and men conveying the duty of giving assets to the entirety of the family's needs, for example, for nourishment, cash for family unit necessities, and medical coverage. This was the situation even as the discourse about real commitment uncovered that numerous men are willing to, and in truth do, participate in numerous exercises that would fall into the circle of "ladies' work" by the nature of old sexual orientation jobs (CRS, 2016).

Culture

Cultural naming of outset as ladies' work conjointly makes a disgrace that pushes men who should be magnificent early stages teachers a long way from the calling. Men in some socio-social conditions conjointly face social gathering and institutional hindrances to changing into ECD teachers. In Bulawayo city, 95% of the respondents noticed that men who wish to wander in ECD training are considered as oddballs .A respondent from a meeting noticed that one reason more men are not pulled in to a vocation instructing ECD is that it isn't viewed as a calling, "That has been a headache from the days when the work was deliberate work for ladies inside the hole between completing school and being hitched." Another respondent noticed that improvements, for example, the prerequisite that early youth educators must be completely qualified will enable the segment to be acknowledged as a component of the instruction calling as opposed to as "care"(Svodziwa and Raymond, 2016).

In an investigation done by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Rwanda, there was a predictable reference all through the various discourses to the possibility that a man who embraces such a large number of errands that are seen as "ladies' work" as being "harmed" by his significant other. A few of the drew in fathers depicted having the option to impact incredulous companions to make strides towards commitment, starting with developing kitchen gardens with vegetables. This shows great good examples men who are included and apparently show the advantages of this association to their companions can be an integral asset in balancing any negative social ramifications of being seen as "excessively included" basing on social and social standards (CRS, 2016).

2.3.6. Ways and strategies to increase awareness and empowerment on the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD)

There are strategies to downsize hindrances to fathers' association in training. To assist fathers with warming up and get submitted their children implies that to prevail upon them of the significance of little, extremely simple associations with their children cooperation that will appear to be horrendously unimportant to the fathers, anyway mean an amazing arrangement to their children. It is essential to recall in advance that both affectability and self-assurance are more prominent than a particular aptitude in fatherly conduct and impact. Affectability is basic to both contribution and closeness. The closeness of the dad youngster relationship is that the critical determinant of the father's effect on a kid's improvement and alteration. Creating affectability allows a dad to pass judgment on his youngster's sign or wants, and answer them reasonably (Abramovitch in Lamb, 1997).

Fathers will start or take an interest in exercises that encourage their children succeed scholastically. Helping kids learn can build accomplishment in school. The nature and recurrence with which guardians collaborate in positive manners with their kids mirror the guardians' interest in their kids' instruction. Here are a few stages that fathers will take at their home, in school and in their locale that fabricate a positive differentiation for their own youngsters' education(National Center for Educational Statistics, 2000).

At home, fathers can peruse for their youngsters and intercede in other home consideration giving obligations. The capacity to be proficient well is believed to be one among the premier basic aptitudes an infant must achieve. Guardians and parental figures normally wonder how they'll get their children curious about perusing, intrigued enough to turn off the TV and to peruse without anyone else. Long stretches of study show that the best approach is for the parent to act a model peruser by perusing to the child and by understanding themselves. On the off chance that the daddy can't peruse the content, he will animate his youngster's creative mind by recounting stories utilizing a book. What's more, he will request distinctive significant grown-ups to peruse to more youthful children and request that more established children read to him (U.S. Branch of Education, 2019).

Partake in endeavours to keep their kids' schools or childcare focuses safe. They can go to parent-instructor meetings and school or class occasions. They can volunteer at school. Fathers are welcome at schools as coaches, as pioneers of evening or night clubs, as director for field trips, social exercises or athletic occasions, or as study hall speakers who offer data with respect to their work and in this manner the universe of work and the manner in which training added to their experience on the obligation. They may visit their youngster's school or focus. Fathers can join the Parent Teacher Association or other parent bunches at their youngster's school or childcare focus. At gatherings, they can create their influences heard with respect to their worries and thoughts for school perfection (U.S. Branch of Education, 2019).

Schools and focuses keep families educated regarding their kids' advancement and execution through continuous contact including pamphlets, meetings, phone calls and email. All together include fathers all the more absolutely as accomplices in kids' learning, schools, projects and suppliers need to challenge the supposition that parent association implies just moms' contribution by proactively promising dads to be a part of the family learning group. A "family agreeable air" should conjointly mean a "father benevolent condition" and a "mother well disposed condition". By what means will schools venture out extend fathers' contribution in their youngsters' training? (Braver and Griffin, 1996).

The National Parent Teacher Association (PTA) principles for Parent/Family participation Programs obviously plot six kinds of parent inclusion in training. Utilize these PTA principles to assess what your school is doing and to recognize regions you might want to reinforce for working with families, particularly fathers. These are: Communicating; contact among home and youngsters' school is ordinary, two-way, and deliberate. Child rearing; Parenting abilities are advanced and upheld. Understudy learning; Parents assume an indispensable job in helping understudy learning. Volunteering; fathers and moms are welcome in their youngsters' school, and their help and help are valued. School Decision-Making and Advocacy; fathers and moms are full accomplices in the decisions that affect children and families (National Parent Teacher Association, 1997)

Empower community, administration, otherworldly and altruistic groups to advance responsible parenthood inside their participation and the nation over. Open their offices to energize out of school and night instructional and recreational exercises and courses for children and their dads and moms. Men are come to through expansive mindfulness battles on fundamental 1,000 days of life, including National Family Campaigns, International Women's Day and through the radio and enormous scale network crusades around issues like sex based savagery (GBV). They have likewise been come to through the Umugoroba w' Ababyeyi (Parents' Evenings), an administration methodology for uniting people at town level to examine different issues identified with family prosperity (CRS, 2016).

2.3.7. ECD Policies and strategies

The ECD Policy and Strategic Plan includes an extended haul key study, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan which will bolster the age of proof on the effect of ECD on instruction and wellbeing results just as its commitment to financial development and improvement by and large. It is normal that in the short, medium and long haul, the ECD Policy and its Strategic Plan will yield elevated levels of financial and social rates of profitability. This coordinated way to deal with ECD can encourage Rwanda get through the goals and focuses of Vision 2020 and furthermore the EDPRS for defeating impoverishment, expanding financial and social advancement, and accomplishing a solid harmony and thriving (MINEDUC, 2011).

The ECD Policy is a manual for help all partners and accomplices react to the rising interest for excellent administrations for little youngsters, guardians and parental figures. This strategy tries to fill significant holes in current administrations and address the issues for growing and improving ECD administrations. For the effective usage of ECD, it is basic for guardians and parental figures, Government, people group, common society and the private part to be relegated key jobs and duties, and this Policy gives lucidity and course in such manner. The ECD Policy centres from the pre-origination period, through pregnancy and as long as six years of a kid's life. The early years are key to adjust kids' enthusiastic, social, scholarly and physical advancement. The Policy likewise incorporates activities and administrations for moms, fathers and legitimate watchmen (MINEDUC, 2011).

2.4. Conceptual framework

Theoretical structures are results of subjective procedures of hypothesis. To investigate the way toward building theoretical structures, I initially characterize the terms idea and applied system and afterward diagram the procedures and methods of reasonable system building (Yosef, 2009).

2.4.1. Independent variables

These are variable that influence the other variable (dependent variables). In this research, the independent variables are; Males' interest in ECD educational activities, males' contribution into ECD healthiness activities, males' participation within ECD nutritional activities, men's involvement in ECD WASH activities and men's involvement in ECD Child protection activities. These variables are key to the achievement of ECD program.

2.4.2. Dependent variables

These are variables that are influenced by other variables (independent variables). In this study, the dependent variables are; improved Pre-school and school performance, improved children's health from underage five diseases, Elimination of Child under nutrition and stunting, elimination of poor hygiene related disease in children and happiness and satisfaction among children. These variables are key indicators of children's wellbeing.

2.4.3. Intervening variables

These are variables that together with independent variable make the change to the dependent variables happen. In this research, the intervening variables are; ECD Policy, ECD Care and Education policy, ECD Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) program, ECD and Social inclusion Program, Child protection Policy, Gender and Family Promotion policy and Gender Equality policy. These variables are mostly the government policies and programs.

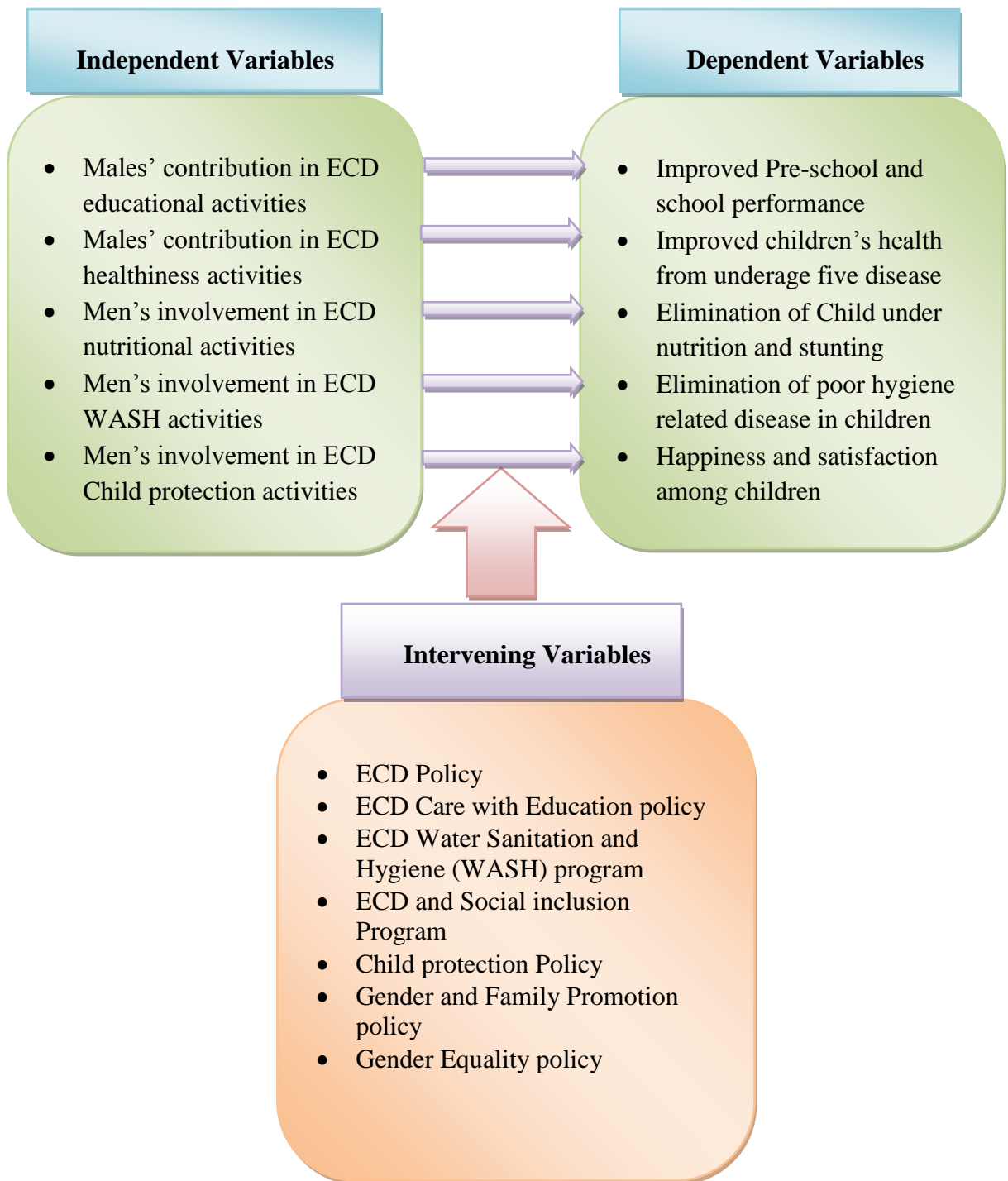


Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher, 2019

2.5. Conclusion

This chapter called literature review is was designed to link current research to the previous researches done by other authors in the domain of ECD and more precisely on the role of men engage in ECD. Many authors tried to study the role of early childhood development initiatives and tried to investigate on the gender issues among caregivers in ECD. It was found that in many societies, women are considered as the only persons who are responsible for caring for babies. Society norms were found to be influential on hindering men from involving in ECD activities. It was also found that nowadays, the pretext that men are breadwinners was removed because current technology is giving equal opportunity to men as women which make women also breadwinners.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This section presents research plan and strategies utilized to address research inquiries of this examination. The exploration strategies received for the investigation are illustrated and connected with research questions. This begins with the justification for the information accumulation strategy and is then trailed by research instrument improvement and test determination. At last, information gathering instruments organization, reactions got and information investigation are examined.

3.1. Research Design

Research configuration alludes to layout, plan or system indicating the methodology to be utilized in exploring the examination issue (Christensen, 1991). In the proper way the analyst gathers pertinent information expected to test the scientist theory. This examination received the elucidating review design. Descriptive research is an investigation intended to portray the members in an exact manner. All the more basically, distinct research is tied in with depicting individuals who participate in the investigation. There are three different ways a scientist can approach doing an illustrative research undertaking, and they are: Observational, characterized as a strategy for review and recording the members, Case study, characterized as a top to bottom investigation of an individual or gathering of people and Survey, characterized as a short meeting or dialog with a person about a particular subject (Jamie Hale, 2019).

It incorporates choices about how the exploration is conceptualized, the direct of the examination and the kind of commitment the examination is planned to make to the improvement of learning in a specific field of concentrate in building up an examination structure, hypothetical, methodological and moral contemplations significant to the investigation are taken (Cheek, 2008). It is a key duty of each analyst to do all in their capacity to guarantee that members in an examination study are shielded from physical or mental mischief, distress, or risk that may emerge because of research techniques (Fraenkel&Wallen, 2009).

3.2. Description of the study area

This research was carried out in Kabare Sector of Kayonza district in Eastern Province. According to forth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC), Kayonza district have 344,157 residents. The population of Kayonza district is predominantly female because 177,437 are women equivalent to 51.6% of total population of the district. Kabare sector is among the top three most populated sectors of Kayonza District accounting for 34,460 residents, equivalent to 10% of total population of Kayonza district (NISR, 2012).

Kayonza District was chosen because it is where ECD started and Kabare sector was chosen because it has a big number of ECD centres among other sectors and they are thought to have more information on ECD.

3.3. Study population and Sampling

3.3.1. Population

The populace of this research was volunteers participating in ECD services in Kabare sector. There are 36 ECD centres in Kabare sector and 288 volunteers. This people were chosen due to the reason that they have enough knowledge on ECD intervention and activities. This makes them of great importance in this research because they have required information on the subject under investigation.

3.3.2. Selection of the sample

Test size computation for an examination, from a populace has been appeared in a few books for example Cochran (1977), Mark (2005) and Singh and Chaudhary (1985). The point of the figuring is to see a sufficient example size which may gauge results for the all out populace with a decent exactitude. In elective words, one must attract sensible intuition or to sum up concerning the populace from the example data. In this examination the example size was resolved utilizing the Slovene's formula; stated as follows:

Equation: 3.1. Sample size with infinite population

$$n_0 = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where: n_o is the sample size, e is the needed level of precision (i.e. the margin of error), in this study the level of precision of 5% (0.05), N is the study population.

At this point, n_0 is the sample size copied from equation (2.1) and N is the population size.

This gave the sample size of:

$$n_0 = \frac{288}{1 + (288(0.05)^2)} = 167.44 \cong 167$$

Sample size for this study was **167** people.

The researcher utilized purposive testing otherwise called particular or abstract inspecting, to choose individuals who took part in this examination; this system depends on the judgment of the analyst when picking who to request to take an interest. Utilizing this technique, the scientists may implicitly accordingly pick a "delegate" test to suit their needs, or explicitly approach people with specific singularities. This technique is frequently utilized by the media when soliciting people in general for conclusions and in subjective research. Judgment examining has the upside of being time-and financially savvy to perform while bringing about a scope of reactions (especially valuable in subjective research) (Saran, 2018).

The researcher also conducted interviews with key informants, including Executive Secretary of 5 cells, one person in charge of social affair at Sector level, and one representative of National Childhood Development Program at district level.

The significance of inspecting is that you can decide the satisfactory respondents from the all out number of target populace (answers, 2012). Powerful testing consequently offers space to speculation of the discoveries to the focused on populace making the examination down to earth and conservative to lead yielding increasingly complete data. Kish (1965) as referred to in (Wiersma&Jurs, 2009) has distinguished four criteria which a decent inspecting plan should meet: objective direction, quantifiability, reasonableness and economy. In such manner, the exploration test depended on the targets of the examination: identify the extent of awareness about Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District, assess the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District, find out the causes that may hinder men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District and identify the ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.

Field information finishing into essential information were gathered dependent on the purposive examining method (Fraenkel&Wallen, 2009) to land at results that speak to the general condition of the tested populace under examination.

3.4. Data Collection Methods and Instruments/ Tools

As indicated by Godfred (2015) investigate instruments are actuality discovering procedures. They are the instruments for information accumulation. They included questionnaire, interview, focus group discussion and audit of narrative. These picked research instruments are legitimate and solid. The legitimacy and unwavering quality of our exploration task relied upon the suitability of our instruments. The methodology used to gather information fundamentally inspected to check the degree to which it is probably going to give the normal outcomes. The analyst utilized triangular strategy to gather information which is a blend of more than one technique.

3.4.1. Questionnaire

This is an information gathering instrument for the most part use in regulating reviews. This is a reliably prepared structure or report with a gathering of questions intentionally intended to inspire reactions from respondents or study sources for the point of social occasion data or information. The appropriate responses gave by the respondents comprise the information for the exploration (Jaykaran, E., 2011).

It likewise comprises questions which allowed the respondent a chance to express their conclusions from a lot of alternatives. Spaces are frequently given to respondents to make their info (Godfred A, 2015). This exploration utilized an organized survey where the respondent was offered alternatives from which to pick the response relating to his/her perspective. A five point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral or Undecided, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree) was utilized to catch data concerning the job of men's commitment in Early Childhood Development.

3.4.2. Semi-structured interview

There are 3 rudimentary types of study interviews: organized, semi-organized and unstructured. Organized meetings are, basically, verbally managed polls, in which foreordained inquiries are posed, with almost no variety and with no degree for follow-up inquiries to reactions that warrant further elaboration. Thusly, they're relatively quick and easy to control and will be of explicit use if explanations of sure questions are required or if there are most likely to be education or numeracy issues with the respondents. Notwithstanding, by their very nature, they consider restricted member reactions and are, along these lines, of little use if 'profundity' is required (Gill, Stewart, Treasure, and Chadwick, 2008).

In this exploration, the analyst utilized semi-organized meeting. Semi-organized meetings includes many key inquiries that encourage to diagram the zones to be investigated, anyway likewise allows the questioner or respondent to veer in order to seek after a thought or reaction in more detail. This meeting arrangement is utilized regularly in medicinal services, as it gives members some direction on what to discuss, which many discover supportive. The adaptability of this methodology, fundamentally contrasted with organized meetings, conjointly allows for the creation or elaboration of information that is important to members yet probably won't have recently been idea of as relevant by the exploration group (Gill, Stewart, Treasure, and Chadwick, 2008).

3.4.3. Key informants interviews

The researcher conducted the interviews with key informants who comprised of Executive Secretary of 5 cells, one person within allege of common affair at Sector level, and one representative of National Childhood Development Program at district level. Key informants are of great importance because they are chosen starting from persons who are concerned into society daytime to daytime live. Among them are those who are in charge of making a follow-up on the implementation of ECD policy.

3.4.4. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A focus group is a gathering talk on a specific subject sorted out for research purposes. This talk is guided, checked and recorded by the researcher (once in a while alluded to as an arbitrator or facilitator). Be that as it may, centre gathering methods, as used in broad daylight and private segments, have veered after some time. Accordingly, in this paper, we look to depict centre gatherings as they are utilized in scholarly research (Gill, Stewart, Treasure, and Chadwick, 2008). In this learn the researcher used two focus groups of ten (10) participants each which make a total of twenty participants in general (see results in appendix c).

3.4.5. Documentary method

Documentary method of data collection is a method used by a researcher to collect secondary data by the help of documents. These documents may be, books, journals and report related to the topic under investigation to be able to relate the research with previous research done in the same domain (Jashim, 2010). This method was used to build a link between current research and other researchers' works.

3.4.6. Success story method

Success story is the best method used in data collection because it measures numbers and give direct link the reality. It gives the reader the insight of impact of activity implementation (Lavinghouzeet *al.*, 2007). This method was used by the researcher to show the way some men role model engaged in ECD.

3.5. Type of Data

The in sequence on this study was collected starting with together primary and secondary data. Data gathered were mostly non mathematical gained throughout oral and non oral by very few being numerical. Data collected were in the type of images, and auditory footages, scripts from ground observations and ideas converted from related narrative. Primary data composed gave the researcher an impression of actions, circumstances, conditions that prevailed within the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development under study.

3.5.1. Primary Data

The information was gathered from the ground interviews (unstructured/individual in-depth interviews), questionnaires and focus groups' discussion.

3.5.2. Secondary Data

This information was attained from diverse foundations similar to books, journals, the press, internet and previous papers which are appropriate to this study in chapter two during literature review.

3.6. Data Analysis

Information were cleaned to recognize missing data, evacuating duplications, identifying passage mistakes and checking for irregularities, for example, anomalies. The gathered information was broke down utilizing the Statistical Package for social Scientists (SPSS) PC program. The upside of this bundle is that it very well may be utilized to break down polls with numerous inquiries including both shut finished and open-finished inquiries (Kothari, 1995).

3.7. Data presentation

The results were displayed in different forms to avoid monotony; the research used tables and charts.

3.8. Reliability and Validity of Data

Reliability and validity are the main two key and essential types for estimating any measuring tool or instrument used for a fine study. Reliability apprehends the assurance that one knows how to contain in the data found beginning by the application of a mechanism, which is the level to which any measuring device wheel for casual mistake (Haradhan, 2017). In this study, the researcher use reliability and validity to ensure the answers given were appropriate and measurable.

3.8.1. Reliability

Reliability is characterized as the nature of consistency or unwavering quality of an examination or estimation. Estimating instrument is solid on the off chance that it gives predictable outcomes (Kothari, 2004). That implies if the equivalent or distinctive specialist rehashes the investigation it should deliver pretty much similar outcomes. This improves dependability by institutionalizing the conditions under which the estimation occurred, accordingly outside wellsprings of variety, for example, weariness and exhaustion were limited. Moreover, the scientist planned course for estimation with no variety from gathering to gathering, and by posing comparable inquiries to examined respondents. The dependability was tried by computing Cronbach's alpha.

Hypothetically, Cronbach's alpha ranges in an incentive from 0 to 1 as it is utilized to depict the dependability of elements removed from dichotomous inquiries (for example those with two potential answers) and multi-point arranged polls or scales (for example rating scale: 1 = poor, 5 = amazing) (Streiner and Norman, 1989). A five-point Likert-type scale was utilized when planning the inquiries; in this manner, Cronbach's alpha can be considered to inspect the interior consistency inside each gathering of inquiries for this exploration. Experimentally, in any case, Cronbach's alpha can take on any worth not exactly or equivalent to 1, including negative qualities, albeit just positive qualities bode well. A usually acknowledged general guideline for utilizing Cronbach's alpha is as per the following:

Table 3.1. Rule of thumb for using Cronbach's alpha

Cronbach's alpha	Internal consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.8 \leq \alpha < 0.9$	Good
$0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.8$	Acceptable
$0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$	Questionable
$0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$	Poor
$\alpha < 0.5$	Unacceptable

Source: Keith (2017)

3.8.2. Validity

This is the most basic model and shows how much an instrument estimates what it should gauge (Kothari, 2004). So as to accomplish legitimacy the specialist guaranteed the estimating instrument gives sufficient inclusion of the subject by containing satisfactory agent test of Kayonza District. Quantities of various advances were taken to guarantee the legitimacy of the investigation: a pilot test was done so as to test the legitimacy and common sense of the questionnaire. The sample population for the study included 35 respondents randomly selected from the pre-identified population, and these were administered the questionnaire and was set at one month before main study begins.

3.9. Limitations

During this study, the researcher met various challenges which include the following: The problem of financial constraint because this research needed money for data collection, transport expense, communication costs, and printing services and again the researcher had a limit of related previous study literatures in which she had to use as references. To solve those issues, the researcher looked for required fund to accomplish this study and keep it before starting data collection, About time limit issues, the researcher tried to get respondents who had at least enough time as compared to those who were in a hurry, so that they take enough time to respond, in order to provide all information needed carefully and lastly, in relation to limited literatures, the researcher used what she found such as reports from civil society organisations, journals, papers, few online and hard books which also worked on men involvement in ECD at low level.

3.10. Ethical consideration

To conduct study needs not only skill and assiduousness, but as well sincerity and truthfulness, this is completed to distinguish rights and the human being topics to make the study principled, the rights to self-rule, secrecy, solitude and knowledgeable sanction was practical. Subject permission was attained before they complete the questionnaire. Researcher necessitates employing care that the rights of folks and establishments are protected (Polit and Hungler 1999). Plagiarism was avoided by the following ways:

3.10.1. Paraphrasing

Any information that found to be wonderful for this study was interpreted and placed keen on the researcher's personal style. The researcher minimized plagiarism trap due to copy and paste by trying to write the content of useful information in own words. Where more than two words from same source used together, quotation marks were used.

3.10.2. Citing

Citing is one amongst the efficient habits used to keep away from plagiarism. The citing was observed throughout this study. This was finished in addition of the name of the writer(s) and the day of the publication or comparable data. This was done because not citing correctly can comprise plagiarism.

3.10.3. Quoting

Because no one wants to be misquoted, while quoting a font, the quote was closely used the mode it emerges. An academic ought to be ready to successfully rephrase main fabric. This method seizes instance, however the hassle shells out. Quoting was completed accurately to pass up plagiarism claims.

3.10.4. Referencing

For the most vital customs to stay away from plagiarism is counting a reference sheet or page of works cited at the ending of the study paper. All the materials used in this research were referenced properly. The writer(s), time, heading and publishing house were included in the reference list to avoid plagiarism.

3.11. Conclusion

This third chapter (research method) indicated the population of the research, the sample selection method, the way used to correct data, the data analysis techniques and data presentation. Under this chapter, the way of preserving research validity and reliability were outlined alongside with the ways used to avoid plagiarism allegations.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Introduction

This section as the title indicates it is dealing with information analysis, arrangement of findings and discussion of the findings. The information gathered from the field using questionnaire, group discussion and interview. The analysis was done using SPSS to produce frequency tables and percentages. The discussion tried to relate the findings and the research objectives: i)To identify the extent of awareness about Early Childhood Development in Kayonza District; ii)To assess the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development in Kayonza District; iii)To find out causes that cause men not to be engaged in Early Childhood Development in Kayonza District; iv)To identify the ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development in Kayonza District and it is basing on the facts and figures found on the field.

4.1. Respondents' demographic characteristics

4.1.1. Gender distribution of respondents

Because this study is gender sensitive, the researcher wanted to know the gender predominance among the respondents and the findings on the gender statistics of respondents are offered in the table under.

Table 4.1. Respondent's gender

Respondent's sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	53	31.7
Female	114	68.3
Total	167	100.0

Source: Field data, February,2019

Staring at the above table 4.1, it is noticeable that females dominated the males in this research. Females were 68.3% of all respondents and males were 31.7% of all respondents. This has a great meaning because the respondents in this research were volunteers in ECD activities. That shows that ECD services are dominated by females than males. Relating this to the primary objective of the research; to identify the extent of awareness on ECD, it means that females are more aware of ECD activities compared with males. And again, according to my experience and observation as someone who have been working with ECDs for about 4 years now,

I realised that in Kabare sector females attend to the community activities with the great number than men because they have that passion of doing it with their whole hearts and they understand things that are related to their families well-being easily especially on the care giving issue either in parenting groups or in ECDs many of the participants are women. Another reason of women to attend these activities more than men is that they have inside their heart the feeling that they are meant to care for their children.

4.1.2. Respondent's age

As age matters on how people respond to a given topic under investigation, the researcher tried to investigate on the age of respondent and the findings of gender distribution are obtainable in the table lower.

Table 4.2. Respondent's age

Respondent's age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20	1	0.6
20-30	63	37.7
31-40	67	40.1
41-50	31	18.6
51-60	2	1.2
Above 60	3	1.8
Total	167	100.0

Source: Field data, February,2019

The table 4.2 above shows that the gender distribution is dominated by people in the age group of 31 to 40 lifetime with the percentage of 40.1% of all respondents. Those with age in the category of 20 to 30 years are 37% of all respondents. Age category of 41 to 50 counts for 18.6% of all respondents. Those with age grouping of 51 to 60 years are 1.8% of all respondents. Those with age range above 60 years are 1.2% of all respondents and below 20 years are 0.6% of all respondents.

According to my observation, I realised that the reason why ECD activities are more attended by the people with the age range of between 31 and 40 than other age range is that in this age range people are mature enough to have a complete family and they work hardly for their families' well-being. They are stable and they understand easily and have more energy to work for everything that may bring their families' stability and promotion in all corners of life including ECCD. for the low dominance of the people with the age range between 20-30, the reason is only that they are still struggling to fix and find their future and many of them are still single so, they may have understood the importance of attending ECD activities but since they don't have children of their own they are not much interested.

4.1.3. Type of employment of the respondents

Because some people may think that ECD services have a relationship with the employment status, the researcher wanted to know the employment status of the respondents to be able to verify if it has influence on the mind-set on ECD services. Availability of people to participate in ECD depends mostly on the type of employment that someone is engaged in. The results are offered in the table under.

Table 4.3. Respondents' type of employment

Type of employment	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	86	51.5
Part-time jobs	17	10.2
Employed	0	0.0
Self-employed	64	38.3
Total	167	100.0

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.3 above shows that the people who are unemployed dominated the respondents with the percentage of 51.5% of all respondents. They followed by those who are self-employed with the percentage of 38.3% of all and those who perform part-time jobs were 10.2% of all respondents and none of respondents said that he/she is employed. According to my observation, People who are unemployed don't have enough time to be involved in any voluntary activity. This reason may justify the dominance of unemployed people among respondents. And also they have the idea on the assumption that ECD is for those who don't have any other tasks to perform.

4.1.4. Respondent's Education

Because the education can affect the person's perception on a given topic, the researcher tried to investigate on the stage of learning of the respondents. Education has a great impact on how people understand a topic under investigation and it highly contribute to the mind-set change from negative to positive mind-set. The answers on the level of respondents' education are presented in the below table.

Table 4.4. Respondent's Education

Respondent's level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary Education	125	74.9
Vocational Training	8	4.8
Secondary Education	33	19.8
Diploma (A1)	1	0.6
Bachelor's Degree	0	0.0
Total	167	100.0

Source: Field data, February,2019

The table 4.4 above displays the results on the educational respondents' level and it showed that 74.9% of respondents attained primary education, 19.8% attained secondary education, and 4.8% of respondents pursued vocational training, lastly 0.6% of respondents have a Diploma (A1). No respondent mentioned that he/she holds a bachelor's Degree or above. According to my observation, the dominance of primary education among respondents may be justified by the reason that more available people to participate in the ECD services are of primary education and it may be linked to the above findings on employment status of respondents because most of primary school graduates are unemployed. This shows that these people have the basic knowledge that is needed to help children grow in a better environment. Preferably, the higher qualifications could bring additional value to ECD services.

4.1.5. Respondent's marital status

In this study the concern may be put on the parents and the parenting is coordinated with marital status because parents are supposed normally to be married and other statuses come accidentally.

Table 4.5. Respondent's marital status

Respondent's Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	16	9.6
Married	136	81.4
Divorced	12	7.2
Widow/Widower	3	1.8
Total	167	100.0

Source: Field data, February, 2019

Glancing at the table 4.5 above it is evident that married people dominated the respondents with a percentage of 81.4% of respondents. Single people were 9.6% of respondents. Divorced people were 7.2% of respondents and widow/widower people were 1.8% of respondents. According to my opinion, the dominance of married people is a good sign of stability in families and the unity of both parents has a great contribution on the child development and may affect positively on the teamwork in raising their children well. For the lowest dominance of respondents, I have observed that the fact that the widows/widowers don't have partners any more makes them more busy fighting for the lives of the rest of the family members (becoming breadwinners) and they don't have time to attend to ECD activities. Again, since they have lost their partners, they feel having lost their faith to raise well their children alone as well.

4.2. The extent of ECD awareness in Kayonza District

4.2.1. ECD awareness among Kayonza Population

Awareness on any program is a key factor on its success. To know the awareness of ECD among the population of Kayonza District, the first purpose of this study was to identify the extent to which the population of Kayonza District are aware of activities and or the role of ECD on the well-being of their children. The questions were formulated to capture the general awareness of the general population in Kayonza referring to what volunteers from Kabare ECDs have observed since they have been staying with parents of children and they have more information on what is going on. The information gained from the field concerning the awareness of Kayonza population on ECD were analysed and presented in the table below.

Table 4.6. Reliability Statistics for the level of awareness

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.737	5

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.6 above shows that Cronbach's Alpha is in the series between 0.7 and 0.8, it is acceptable. As well as the internal consistence of the group of questions is reliable. Then we proceed with further analyses.

Table 4.7. ECD awareness among Kayonza Population

	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly agree		Mean
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Kayonza District's population are aware of the program aimed at Early Childhood Care and Education services	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	56	33.5	110	65.9	5
Kayonza District's Population are aware of Early Childhood Health services	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	55	32.9	111	66.5	5
Kayonza District's Population are aware of Early Childhood Nutrition activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	5.4	66	39.5	92	55.1	4
Kayonza District's Population are aware of Early Childhood Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	44	26.3	121	72.5	5
Kayonza District's Population are aware of Children's right protection and social inclusion	0	0.0	4	2.4	8	4.8	70	41.9	85	50.9	4
Overall Mean	0	0	1	0.5	4	2.5	58	34.8	104	62.2	4.6

Source: Field data, February, 2019

Looking at the table 4.7 above, it is evident that the population of Kayonza District are aware of different ECD interventions and programs aimed at ECD improvement. In the table above, the proposed statement on ECD awareness were found to be agreed upon by the majority of respondents. The statement saying that “Kayonza District’s population are aware of the program aimed at early Childhood Care and Education” was found to be agreed upon by 99.4% of all respondents with a mean of 5.

The statement saying that “Kayonza District’s Population are aware of Early Childhood Health services” was found to be agreed upon by 99.4% of all respondents with a mean of 5. The statement saying that “Kayonza District’s Population are aware of Early Childhood Nutrition activities” was found to be agreed upon by 94.6% of all respondents with a mean of 4. The statement saying that “Kayonza District’s Population are aware of Early Childhood Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services” was found to be agreed upon by 98.8% of all respondents with a mean of 5. The statement saying that “Kayonza District’s Population are aware of Children’s right protection and social inclusion” was found to be agreed upon by 92.8% of all respondents with a mean of 4.

Generally, the above results showed that according to the respondents, they thought that the population of Kayonza District are aware of ECD interventions. During group discussions, participants insisted on saying that the level of awareness among population is good but still need the continuous education to keep them more aware and make it a habit. It was also supported by the local authorities during the interviews. ECD education increases community understanding of the function of fathers in kid growth and prop up adjustments in social customs associated to care giving. Because the first research question was asking to what extent Kayonza district population got awareness about Early Childhood Development, this answers that the awareness is high. This also gives the information on the initial objective of this research of identifying the level of awareness about Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.

4.2.2. The role of ECD awareness on ECD achievements

The role of awareness is irreplaceable on the implementation of any program. This is because when people are aware of aim of the program, the sensitization is conducted in an easy way than sensitizing people who do not have the basic knowledge on the program. The findings on the role of ECD awareness are displayed in the table below. This is a good indicator because ECD is a new initiative in many societies. United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon in March 2016 said that the global society is starting to operate on this fresh perceptive of Early Childhood Development (Hunter, 2018).

Reliability Statistics on the role of ECD awareness

Table 4.8. Reliability Statistics for the Role of ECD awareness

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized objects	Number of objects
0.773	0.772	6

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.8 beyond illustrates that the Cronbach's Alpha is in the range between 0.7 and 0.8, close to 0.8 and this is in an acceptable range. It means that the internal consistence of the group of questions is reliable. Then we proceed with further analyses.

Table 4.9. The role of ECD awareness on ECD achievements

	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly agree		Mean
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
ECD awareness is a key to children's academic performance	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.2	33	19.8	131	78.4	5
ECD awareness is a cumulative approach in social welfare	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	35	21.0	130	77.8	5
Children's death under age of five was reduced due to ECD awareness	0	0.0	3	1.8	4	2.4	46	27.5	114	68.3	5
Children's poor hygiene related diseases were reduced due to ECD awareness	0	0.0	2	1.2	2	1.2	40	24.0	123	73.7	5
Holistic Early Childhood Care was improved due to ECD awareness	0	0.0	2	1.2	1	0.6	43	25.7	121	72.5	5
Children abuse cases were reduced as a result of ECD awareness	0	0.0	2	1.2	7	4.2	84	50.3	74	44.3	4
Overall mean	0	0.0	2	1.2	3	1.6	47	28.1	116	69.2	4.8

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The findings displayed in the table 4.9 are evidence on the role of ECD awareness. In general the respondents agreed with the proposed statement on the role of ECD awareness among Kayonza population and the positive agreement means that they know the importance of having the knowledge on ECD interventions. The statement saying that “ECD awareness is a key to children’s academic performance” was found to be agreed upon by 98.2% of all respondents with a mean of 5. The statement saying that “ECD awareness is a cumulative approach in social welfare” was found to be agreed upon by 98.8% of all respondents with a mean of 5. The statement saying that “Children’s death under age of five was reduced due to ECD awareness” was found to be agreed upon by 95.8% with a mean of 5. The statement saying that “Children’s poor hygiene related diseases was reduced due to ECD awareness” was found to be agreed upon by 97.7% of all respondents with a mean of 5.

The statement saying that “Holistic Early Childhood Care was improved due to ECD awareness” was found to be agreed upon by 98.2% of all respondents with a mean of 5. The statement saying that “Children abuse cases were reduced as a result of ECD awareness” was found to be agreed upon by 94.6% of all respondents with a mean of 4. In general, the overall role of ECD awareness is positive. This means that continuous sensitization is needed to maximise ECD awareness among the population of Kayonza District. To comprehend why a convinced research attains at a meticulous termination concerning the position of attentiveness, a researcher desires to deem both the boundaries of the alertness measure that was utilized and the specifics of the research’s taming practice, which uphold the manoeuvre of responsive or oblivious procedures (Sweldens *et al.*, 2014).

4.3. Men’s engage in ECD in Kayonza District

When working to promote men’s engagement, it is important to take a comprehensive approach, implementing strategies that address both individual attitudes, beliefs, knowledge, skills and behaviours for men’s engagement alongside interventions supporting changes in gender norms and policies that favour and support their involvement. Since women have enthused ever more into waged services and making external the residence, moment use studies beard out that in many fractions of the earth, their encumber of labour has enlarged as their effort outer the habitat has been furthered to hours exertioned within the house.

4.3.1. Men's awareness on ECD

The level of awareness on issues such as harmful traditional practices and awareness amongst men of their role in child raising is of great importance. Increase men's wakefulness of the function of fathers in childhood expansion and support alters in social standards connected to care giving. The findings on men's awareness are displayed in the table below.

Reliability Statistics on men's awareness on their role in ECD

Table 4.10. Reliability Statistics on men's awareness

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.838	6

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.10 above shows that the Cronbach's Alpha is in the assortment between 0.8 and 0.9 and this is in range of good. It means that the internal consistence of the group of questions is reliable. Then we proceed with further analyses.

Table 4.11. Men's awareness on ECD

	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly agree		Mean
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Men in Kayonza District are aware of their responsibility in implementing ECD policy	0	0.0	4	2.4	8	4.8	95	56.9	60	35.9	4
Men in Kayonza District are aware that are key players in promoting equality in Early Childhood	0	0.0	1	0.6	22	13.2	84	50.3	60	35.9	4
Men in Kayonza District are aware of ECD centres education programs for parents.	1	0.6	6	3.6	8	4.8	95	56.9	57	34.1	4
Men in Kayonza District are aware of maternal and child care importance	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	4.8	99	59.3	60	35.9	4
Men in Kayonza District are aware of the best way to boost their children's nutrition and its contribution to the health of children	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	5.4	88	52.7	70	41.9	4
Men in Kayonza District are aware of the importance of helping the children in educational learning	0	0.0	3	1.8	6	3.6	97	58.1	61	36.5	4
Overall mean	0	0.1	2	1.4	10	6.1	93	55.7	61	36.7	4.0

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The findings contained in the table 4.11 above shows respondents position on men's awareness on ECD intervention and their role in ECD activities. Looking at these findings, it is clear that generally men in Kayonza District are aware of their contribution in ECD activities. This is testified by a positive agreement on the proposed statement on men's awareness on ECD interventions and their contribution. The statement saying that "Men in Kayonza District are aware of their responsibility in implementing ECD policy" was found to be agreed upon by 92.8% of all respondents with a mean of 4. The statement saying that "Men in Kayonza District are aware that are key players in promoting equality in Early Childhood" was found to be agreed upon by 86.2% with the mean of 4.

The statement saying that "Men in Kayonza District are aware of ECD centres education programs for parents" was found to be agreed upon by 91% with a mean of 4. The statement saying that "Men in Kayonza District are aware of maternal and child care importance" was found to be supported by 95.2% of all respondents with a mean of 4. The statement saying that "Men in Kayonza District are aware of the best way to boost their children's nutrition and its contribution to children's health" was found to be supported by 94.6% of all respondents with a mean of 4. The statement saying that "Men in Kayonza District are aware of the importance of helping the children in educational learning" was found to be agreed upon by 94.6% of all respondents with a mean of 4.

All the statements were set in favour of saying that men in Kayonza District are aware of their contribution in ECD. Because overall agreement is positive, it means that men in Kayonza District are aware of their contribution in ECD interventions. Males contain a decent scale of crucial information concerning main diet messages; however usually not have elaborated information. On behalf of the foremost element, males are eager to be further occupied and don't suppose that their present altitude of commitment is adequate. Women remark that the input of men in food and childcare is not alike, however don't collectively notice it as a difficulty (CRS, 2016).

4.3.2. Role of men engage in Early Childhood Development

Consider themselves to be occupied with their youngsters' sustenance mainly by giving fiscal help and allowing spouses to take an interest in exercises around nourishment. They contribute less frequently in different spaces, for example, backup to wellbeing focuses, enthusiastic backing, or direct care giving/warmth with kids. A minority of men show high open demeanours to including themselves in errands like thinking about children or cookery. More often than not, this is just worthy when the spouse isn't accessible for such assignments, however a minority report standard contribution in these spaces. For the preminent part, men wish to be progressively connected with and don't think about that their present degree of commitment is sufficient. Ladies see that the commitment of men in nourishment and childcare isn't rise to, yet don't generally consider it to be an issue.

Reliability Statistics on the role of men engage in ECD

Table 4.12. Reliability Statistics on the role of men engage)

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.790	5

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.12 on top of demonstrates that the Cronbach's Alpha is in the range between 0.7 and 0.8, close to 0.8 and this is in an acceptable range. It means that the internal consistence of the group of questions is reliable. Then we proceed with further analyses.

Table 4.13. Role of men engage in Early Childhood Development

	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly agree		Mean
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Men play an important role in ECD raising awareness	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.0	70	41.9	92	55.1	5
Men's involvement changes the cultural beliefs that perceive as taboo a man to take care of children	8	4.8	5	3.0	5	3.0	69	41.3	80	47.9	4
Men who are involved in ECD have a great contribution on their Children growth and academic performance	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.8	68	40.7	96	57.5	5
Men who are involved in ECD have a great contribution in nutrition and child protection	2	1.2	2	1.2	14	8.4	98	58.7	51	30.5	4
Men who are involved in ECD play a big role in improved children's health and WASH behaviours	0	0.0	8	4.8	7	4.2	67	40.1	85	50.9	4
Overall mean	2	1.2	3	1.8	7	4.1	74	44.5	81	48.4	

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The content of the table 4.13 showed that according to the respondents thinking men's involvement in ECD services is very productive. The researcher elaborated the statements concerning the role of men's engagement in ECD activities such as: nutrition, hygiene and sanitation and education and all the statement were supported by the majority of respondents. The statement that "Men play an important role in ECD raising awareness" was found to be supported by 97% with a mean of 5. The statement that "Men's involvement changes the cultural beliefs that perceive as taboo a man to take care of children" was found to be supported by 89.2% with a mean of 4. The statement that "Men who are involved in ECD have a great contribution on their Children growth and academic performance" was found to be supported by 98.2% with a mean of 5. The statement that "Men who are involved in ECD have a great contribution in nutrition and child protection" was found to be supported by 89.2% with a mean of 4.

The statement that "Men who are involved in ECD play a big role in improved children's health and WASH behaviours" was found to be supported by 91% with a mean of 4. Overall role of men engage in ECD is positive. This is testified by the support by the majority of the respondents on the statements proposed by the researcher, because all the statements were formulated in favour that men involvement has a great positive impact on good return of ECD interventions. These results are in line with the literature where UNICEF in 2014 found that fathers take part in an imperative function in kids' lives but, as in the majority of countries however the common of care giving tasks appeared to have been left to the mother of the child. It was found that 62.9 % of fathers in the sample occupied in caring for their kids every day (UNICEF, 2014).

4.4. Causes that may hinder men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development

In this research, knowing the factors that may obstruct men from engaging in ECD is a key tool. This is because it has shown where to put emphasis in sensitizing men to give their hand in ECD. The researcher elaborated the statements on the factors that were supposed to affect negatively the initiative on engaging men in ECD. The respondents were supposed to support or reject these statements by agreeing or disagreeing with them. The findings on the data collected from respondents are presented in the table and the chart below.

Reliability statistics on Causes that may hinder men to be engaged in ECD

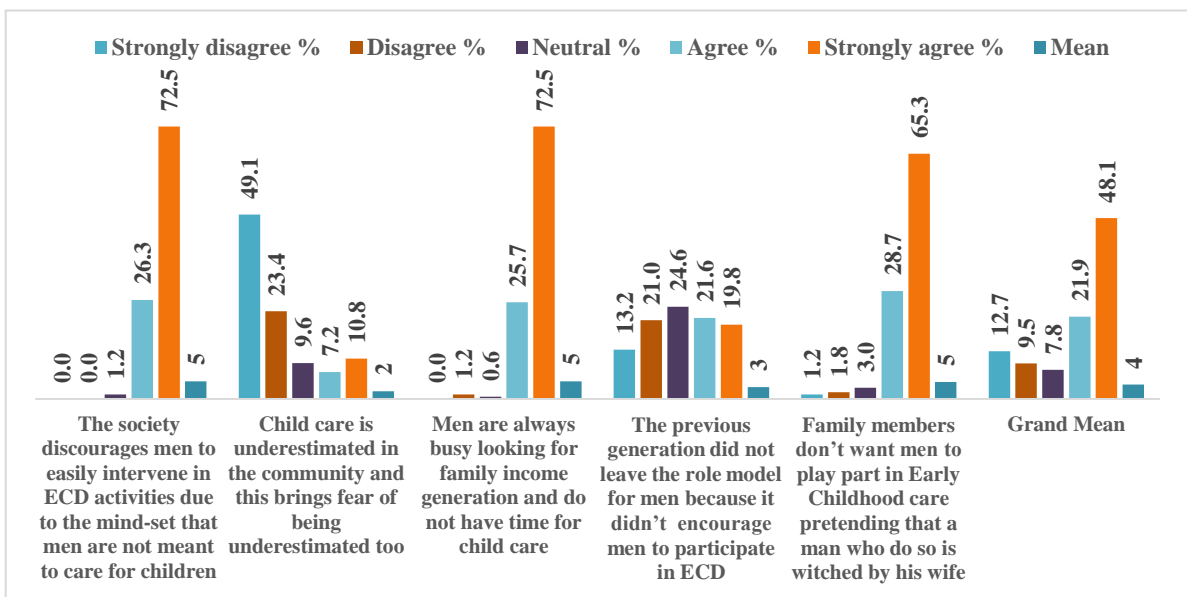
Table 4.14. Reliability statistics on Causes that may hinder men to be engaged in ECD

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.823	5

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.14 beyond illustrates that the Cronbach’s Alpha is in the range between 0.8 and 0.9 and this is in range of good. It means that the internal consistence of the group of questions is reliable. Then we proceed with further analyses.

Figure 3.4. Causes that may hinder men from engaging in ECD



Source: Field data, February, 2019

Table 4.15. Causes that may hinder men from engaging in ECD

	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly agree		Mean
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
The society discourages men to easily intervene in ECD activities due to the mind-set that men are not meant to care for children	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	44	26.3	121	72.5	5
Child care is underestimated in the community and this brings fear of being underestimated too	82	49.1	39	23.4	16	9.6	12	7.2	18	10.8	2
Men are always busy looking for family income generation and do not have time for child care	0	0.0	2	1.2	1	0.6	43	25.7	121	72.5	5
The previous generation did not leave the role model for men because it didn't encourage men to participate in ECD	22	13.2	35	21.0	41	24.6	36	21.6	33	19.8	3
Family members don't want men to play part in Early Childhood care pretending that a man who do so is witched by his wife	2	1.2	3	1.8	5	3.0	48	28.7	109	65.3	5
Grand Mean	21	12.7	16	9.5	13	7.8	37	21.9	80	48.1	4

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.15 above shows that some of the statements elaborated by the researcher, concerning the factors that may impede men from involving in ECD activities were

disagreed upon by the majority of respondents. The statement that “The society discourages men to easily intervene in ECD activities due to the mind-set that men are not meant to care for children”, was found to be agreed upon by 98.8% of respondents with a mean of 2. The statement that “Child care is underestimated in the community and this brings fear of being underestimated too” was found to be rejected by 72.5% of respondents with a mean of 2. The statement that “Men are always busy looking for family income generation and do not have time for child care” was found to be agreed upon by 98.2% of respondents with the mean of 5. Only the statement that “the previous generation did not leave the role model for men because it didn’t encourage men to participate in ECD” was found to be slightly supported because it was supported by 41.3% and rejected by 34.1% whereas 24.6% were found to be neutral and the mean was 3.

The statement that “Family members don’t want men to play part in Early Childhood care pretending that a man who does so is witched by his wife” was found to be agreed upon by 94% of respondents with a mean of 5. This is an indicator that men are eager to participate in ECD although they have some impediments which prevent them from giving direct support in ECD. In fact during group discussion the participants introduced the idea that men are breadwinners and that their time to be involved in ECD is limited. *“If you see men are mostly the main pillar of the families, they always have things to do including move around looking for the well-being of their families, so they don’t have time to look for babies.”* Said one participant during group discussion (Audio record, accessed on February 15, 2019 at Rubumba cell) (See Appendix C).

4.5. Ways and strategies to increase awareness and men’s empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development

As seen above that men contribute a lot in ECD, it is also of great importance to motivate them to continue increasing their support actively in ECD activities. So there are some ways and strategies to increase men awareness, motivation and empowering them so that their support in ECD may be uplifted.

When working to promote men’s engagement, it is important to take a comprehensive approach, implementing strategies that address both individual attitudes, beliefs, knowledge, skills and behaviours for men’s engagement alongside interventions

supporting changes in gender norms and policies that favour and support their involvement. In many communities this requires work also with men's partners, families and community traditional and religious leaders.

Reliability statistics on ways and strategies to improve and support men engage in ECD

Table 4.16. Reliability statistics on ways and strategies to improve men engage in ECD

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.674	5

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.16 above proves that the Cronbach's Alpha is in the range between 0.6 and 0.7, close to 0.7 and this is in a questionable but acceptable range. It means that the internal consistence of the group of questions is somehow reliable. Then we proceed with further analyses.

Table 4.17. Ways and strategies to encourage and support men to engage in ECD

	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly agree		Mean
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Mean
The ECD centres to invite men for educational events which aim at change their perception on ECD services	2	1.2	3	1.8	5	3.0	48	28.7	109	65.3	5
Policies and strategies should be clear enough to give men guidelines on how they can help their pregnant wives and Children	1	0.6	6	3.6	10	6.0	73	43.7	77	46.1	4
Gender equality policy should be enforced to prevent men from dodging their responsibility on family care	9	5.4	15	9.0	7	4.2	53	31.7	83	49.7	4
Current technologies should give men and women equal opportunities at job market so as to remove the barrier of men being breadwinners	5	3.0	11	6.6	8	4.8	34	20.4	109	65.3	4
Men must be given enough package on ECD service so that they can be interested by the service and increase their willingness to participate	0	0.0	3	1.8	8	4.8	67	40.1	89	53.3	4
Overall mean	3	2.0	8	4.6	8	4.6	55	32.9	93	55.9	4

Source: Field data, February, 2019

The table 4.17 above showed that the statements proposed the researcher on ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment in engaging in ECD were supported by the majority of respondents. The statement that "The ECD centres to invite men for educational events which aim at change their perception on ECD services" was found to be supported by 94% of respondents with a mean of 5.

The statement that "Policies and strategies should be clear enough to give men guidelines on how they can help their pregnant wives and Children" was found to be supported by 89.8% of respondents with a mean of 4. The statement that "Gender equality policy should be enforced to prevent men from dodging their responsibility on family care" was found to be supported by 81.4% of respondents with a mean of 4. The statement that "Current technologies should give men and women equal opportunities at job market so as to remove the barrier of men being breadwinners was found to be supported by 85.7% of respondents with a mean of 4. The statement that "Men should be given enough package on ECD service so that they can be interested by the service and increase their willingness to participate" was found to be supported by 93.4% of respondents with a mean of 4. This means that combining the effort in aforementioned area will increase men engaging in ECD.

During the group discussion, the participants said that policies which instruct paternity leave can increase fathers'/male caregivers' engagement. Men must be sensitised on the value of Early Childhood Development and the responsibility of fathers in Early Childhood Development. Specific interventions for men, such as men's groups, reaching men through home visits or male mentoring programs was shown as it may result in positive outcomes. However, alternative ways that may be more feasible like training professionals that reach families directly, so that they reach out to men as part of their routine work and use their contacts with men to promote their engagement in childcare, as well as tapping into existing sectorial structures and initiatives were pointed out during group discussion and interviews.

4.6. Success story

Meet Jean D'Amour a.k.a Meteresi, the man who broke the stereotype and became an exemplary ECD caregiver



Figure 2. Example of success story

Source: Field data, February, 2019

Being a children's caregiver has always been a women's job in the traditional Rwandan culture; a man who would do it would be considered weak who acts under his wife's orders. However in modern Rwanda which promotes gender equity, that stereotype is ending slowly by slowly and some brave men are helping their female partners to take care of children without being ashamed. Ntezimana Jean D'Amour is one of them; he takes care of 60 children from his neighborhood on a daily basis.

Jean D'Amour a.k.a Meteresi is a 34 year old man who lives in Kayonza district, Kabare sector, Cyarubare cell in Kabeza village. He's married to Mukaramba Charlotte and they have 3 children together.

Ntezimana was born in Kabare sector and has never strayed too far from his home as he is still living there. He completed primary school at G.S Kiburara in Cyarubare cell. When he finished primary, he couldn't continue his studies because his parents were poor and besides his father had a strong disability that didn't allow him to work

At the age of 17, he volunteered for 13 years to teach men and women from the cell of Cyarubare to reading and writing. He then was an unpaid helper to educate little kids from Sunday teaching at the Anglican Church in Cyarubare cell.

In 2013, he was engaged in volunteering with EIFA program that supported vulnerable families by giving them cows and helping them to fight against malnutrition by building kitchen gardens for them.

In 2016, Ntezimana joined USAID/Twiyubake program as an unpaid helper at Cyarubare ECD centre. In July of the equal year, he was given his initial guidance on ECD. He used the skills and knowledge from the training to conduct campaigns for parents who had young children and encouraged them to take the children to Early Childhood Development centers (ECDs). By December that year, he was able to start a Community-Based Early Childhood Development centre (CBECD) in his neighbourhood called IGIHOZO CBECD. His centre began with 48 girls and 38 boys who were between 3 to 6 years old.

He says he chose this profession because of the love he has for children. *“Before I joined this project I used to spend too much time with kids at my church as a Sunday school teacher and I did it for 8 years. through that time I increased an immense affection for children and I afterwards on revealed that taking care of children was my calling”* Said the 34 year-old.

At first, it was not easy for Ntezimana as some parents didn't have confidence in him since he was a man taking care of children. However with time, they developed confidence in him.

“Yet children couldn't comprehend how a male could be their caregiver. In their brains this work is destined for females. They used to call me METERESI! [A female teacher]. But on the other hand I would understand them; very few men are involved in child – care. Even in this Community Based Early Childhood Development we are just 3 males in a set of 16 caregivers.” He said.

In the beginning he was supported by the Anglican Church that gave them a room to use as Community-Based ECD center for some time. The Cell authorities eventually offered a room that was used as a Community-Based ECD to support the children with a safe place to study and learn.

As days went by, due to parenting group meetings that occurred every month, and sensitization campaigns that were conducted, many parents brought their children in IGIHOZO CBECD. After realizing that there were too many children to take care of, Ntezimana created 8 additional Home-Based ECDs through USAID-Twiyubake and children could easily study near their homes, since many had to walk a long way from their homes to the IGIHOZO CBECD.

Currently Cyarubare cell has 8 Home-based ECDs and 1 Community-Based ECD that take care of 223 children in total. 72 ECD Community Based Volunteers are mobilized to carry out this important task.

According to Ntezimana, who started the hard work of child-care as a volunteer, the ECD program is one of the best strategies for children to have a good start to their bright future.

He also noted that the ECD program is a key component to gender equity and for children to do well at school since it sharpen the children's brains early.

As for the families, Ntezimana says that ECD program provides parents security in their child's safety, since they are no longer insecure about what their children are doing during the day.

“The ECDs are also a very affordable way for parents to equip their children with quality early childhood education. It also builds the relationship between parents and children since there are many ECD activities that bring them together every day through the positive parenting pillar.” He added.

Jean D'Amour says he can't thank enough USAID, Global Communities and YWCA Rwanda for giving him a chance to grow his career.

‘‘Before 2016 I was a simple Sunday school teacher, but after joining USAID-Twiyubake program as a volunteer I was trained and gained much knowledge about early childhood development. For instance, at present I can analyse a kid with famine and recognize which foodstuffs can facilitate him/her, I can make good kitchen gardens, I am familiar with how to rouse child’s mind, to mention but a few.’’ Jean d’Amour added.

4.7. Summary of the findings

The results have shown that the population of Kayonza District are aware of services and or interventions intended at ECD. This was in line with the initial objective of this research: **‘‘To identify the extent of awareness about Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.’’** The findings for this objective and related questions are presented in the tables 4.7 on the level of awareness and 4.9 showing the role of awareness, where most of respondents approved with the statements proposed by the researcher regarding the extent to which Kayonza population are aware of services and or interventions aimed at ECD and the role of awareness on ECD amongst the population.

For the level of awareness the results show that population are aware as are in the table 4.7 where the average of responses shown that 162 respondents accounting for 97% thought that the population of Kayonza District are aware of ECD services. Then for the role of ECD awareness, as shown in the table 4.9, the average of answers shows that 162 representing 97.3% of respondents agreed that the awareness on ECD has a big role.

The findings are in line with the second objective of this research **‘‘Assess the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.’’** The findings as shown in the overall mean in the table 4.11, the majority of respondents 154 representing 92.4% of respondents thought that men in Kayonza District are aware of their role in ECD services. The table 4.13 contains the results showing that the majority of respondents 155 signifying 92.9% thought that men have a great role in ECD services as shown by the overall mean.

The results presented in the table 4.15 concerning the third objective of this study: **“To find out the causes that may hinder men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District”**, have shown that the causes like; the society which discourages men to easily intervene in ECD activities due to the mind-set that men are not meant to care for children thought upon by 98.8%. The fact that Child care is underestimated in the community and this brings fear of being underestimated too” was found to be rejected by 72.5% of respondents with a mean of 2. The statement that “Men are always busy looking for family income generation and do not have time for child care” was found to be agreed upon by 98.2% of respondents with the mean of 5.

Only the statement that “The previous generation did not leave the role model for men because it didn’t encourage men to participate in ECD” was found to be slightly supported because it was supported by 41.3% and rejected by 34.1% whereas 24.6% were found to be neutral and the mean was 3. The statement that “Family members don’t want men to play part in Early Childhood care pretending that a man who does so is witched by his wife” was found to be agreed upon by 94% of respondents with a mean of 5. This is an indicator that men are eager to participate in ECD although they have some impediments which prevent them from giving direct support in ECD. This was supported by more than 70% during group discussions. And this was also supported by key informants who said that the reason that hinders men from engaging in ECD is that they have to look for their families’ well-being since they are head of households.

The results on the fourth objective **“Identify the ways and strategies to increase awareness and men’s empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District.”** Have shown that the ways and strategies like: The ECD centres to invite men for educational events which aim at change their perception on ECD services; Policies and strategies to be clear enough to give men guidelines on how they can help their pregnant wives and Children; Gender equality policy contribution to prevent men from dodging their responsibility on family care; Emphasis on current technologies which are giving men and women equal opportunities at job market so as to remove the barrier of men being breadwinners; Giving men enough package on ECD services so that they can be interested by the service and increase their willingness to participate, were found to be the best ways and strategies to increase awareness and men’s empowerment in engaging in ECD.

4.8. Conclusion

The findings in this chapter have shown that the objectives of this research were met. The first objective aimed at identifying the extent of awareness about ECD in Kayonza District. This objective was met because the findings have shown that population of Kayonza District are aware of ECD interventions. The second objective was to assess the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District. This objective was also met because the respondents have shown that men have a great importance when they fully involve in ECD activities.

The third objective was to find out the causes that may hinder men to be engaged in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District. This object was met and the main pointed out cause was that men are always busy looking for their families' wellbeing. The fourth objective of this study was to identify the ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District. This objective was met and the ways and strategies were suggested where it was suggested that ECD centres may invite men for educational events which aim at change their perception on ECD services. It was also suggested that policies and strategies must be clear enough to give men guidelines on how they can help their pregnant wives and Children. The findings also showed that men must be given enough package on ECD services so that they can be interested by the service and increase their willingness to participate.

CHAPTER FIVE

GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. Introduction

This section as the title displays it, it deals with conclusion which is drawn from the findings presented and discussed in the previous chapter (chapter four). It also deals with recommendations which are drawn from the conclusion. And it ends by suggesting the area of further research.

5.1. General Conclusion

As the general conclusion of the whole research in stripe with the objectives of the research and the findings on chapter four, the researcher realised that all objectives of this research were met. The first objective aimed at identifying the extent of awareness about ECD in Kayonza District and the results demonstrated that the respondents thought that the population of Kayonza District are aware of ECD services. The second objective was to assess the role of men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District and the findings showed that the respondents thought that men have a great importance when they fully involve in ECD activities.

The third objective was to find out the causes that may hinder men to be engaged in ECD in Kayonza District and the findings showed that respondents pointed out the main causes such as: that men are always busy looking for their families' wellbeing and the society still discourages men not to be involved due to the mind-set that men aren't meant to care for children. The fourth objective of this study was to discover the ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment in engaging in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Kayonza District and the respondents suggested that ECD centres should invite men for educational events which aim at change their perception on ECD services, policies and strategies to be clear enough to give men guidelines on how they can help their pregnant wives and Children. The findings also showed that men must be given enough package on ECD services so that they can be interested by the service and increase their willingness to participate.

5.2. Recommendations

5.2.1. To the government policy makers

It is better to formulate policies which are clear enough to give men the guidelines in participating in early childhood development activities. Empower existing program accomplishments as occasions to increase men engagement. There is inadequate understanding with the significance dynamic care giving, connection and incitement for kids' advancement. The two people ought to be given the chance to find out about and practice standards of early kid advancement. Disseminated messages ought to inspire the two fathers and moms too on a regular basis play and engage with their young children.

5.2.2. To District and local authorities

Because it was found that the population of Kayonza district are aware of the services and or interventions aimed at early childhood development (ECD), it is time to continue sensitization of the program. This must be done not only in ECD centres or Home Based ECDs but also in local communities meetings held either at village level, cell level, sector level and district level. This is to increase the level of awareness and outcomes of ECD services. Use “father role models”, male champions and boys to change and encourage dialogue-focused methodologies because males desire the occasion to study and swap over with their peers, who add to communal bear for behaviour, amend. Men who were previously affianced are supposed to be able to facilitate team dialogue targeted methodology that not solely provides data on topics associated with food and family healthiness, but also scrutinizes ideas of gender customs, manliness, and paternity, and persuades transformative thoughts and behaviour modification to higher appointment.

5.2.3. To ECD educators

Family members like mothers-in-law have a big influence with regards to household roles and responsibilities and are not embattled by existing intrusions. Teaching might focus also on mothers-in-law, to be equipped with the skills and knowledge to promote positive maternal, infant, young child nutrition behaviours and to encourage father involvement at household level. ECD centres ought to guarantee that fathers and moms contain the occasion to contribute.

It is also recommended that men should be given continuous education to change the thoughts that children care is for women only. They may also be visited in their homes to conduct conversations with them on the positive impact on their children if they cooperate in children care giving at home.

5.2.4. To the general public

The general public is suggested to go in line with the current behaviour change initiative because it is their interest. Gender stereotypes must not be used to avoid responsibilities but to complement each other to meet common goal as a family. Mostly men are encouraged to give their hand voluntarily in early childhood development of their children because it is in their favour to have bright children with good health. Family members and the society in general are advised to not discourage men who are trying to be involved in ECD activities because it is an initiative of great importance to our country.

5.3. Areas of further researcher

This study was focusing on men engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD). There are other related areas where studies are of a big importance like:

- Relationship between family stability and ECD
- The contribution of ECD on adulthood social life
- The influence of Early Childhood Development on person's intellectual performance.
- The role of father involvement into Early Childhood Development on Children's academic performance.

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APPENDICES

1. APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondents, my name is **Mrs. Aline DUSHIMIMANA**, a Master's Student at UR and now I am doing a research on **“Men Engage in Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Rwanda.”** Doing research is a requirement to fulfil all requirements for the award of Master's Degree. I am introducing the questionnaire below unto you so as to get data helpful to my research. Many thanks indeed.

SECTION A. Demographic characteristic of the respondent

Please tick with  on the statement that characterizes you.

1. Respondent's gender?

Male	Female

2. How old are you?

Less than 20	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60

3. What is your employment status?

Unemployed	Part-time employed	Employed	Self-employed

4. What is your education level?

Primary	Secondary	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	PhD

5. What is marital status?

Single	Married	Divorced	Widow(er)

SECTION B: ECD awareness among Kayonza Population

Please tick  with as appropriate to your agreement with each of the following statements.

ECD interventions awareness

The answer must be weighted basing on the following.

5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree

ECD interventions awareness	5	4	3	2	1
Kayonza District's population are aware of the program aimed at early Childhood Care and Education					
Kayonza District's Population are aware of Early Childhood Health services					
Kayonza District's Population are aware of Early Childhood Nutrition activities					
Kayonza District's Population are aware of Early Childhood Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services					
Kayonza District's Population are aware of Children's right protection and social inclusion					

Role of ECD awareness

The answer must be weighted basing on the following.

5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree

Role of ECD awareness	5	4	3	2	1
ECD awareness is a key to children academic performance					
ECD awareness is a cumulative approach in social welfare					
Children's death under age of five was reduced due to ECD awareness					
Children's poor hygiene related diseases was reduced due to ECD awareness					
Holistic Early Childhood Care was improved due to ECD awareness					
Children abuse cases were reduced as a result of ECD awareness					

SECTION C: Men's engage in ECD

The answer must be weighted basing on the following.

5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree

Men's awareness on ECD	5	4	3	2	1
Men in Kayonza District are aware of their responsibility in implementing ECD policy					
Men in Kayonza District are aware that are key players in promoting equality in Early Childhood					
Men in Kayonza District are aware of ECD centres educational programs for parents					
Men in Kayonza District are aware of maternal and child care importance					
Men in Kayonza District are aware of the best way to boost their children's nutrition and its contribution to children's health					
Men in Kayonza District are aware of the importance of helping the children in educational learning					

Role of men involvement in ECD

The answer must be weighted basing on the following.

5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree

Role of men involvement in ECD	5	4	3	2	1
Men play an important role in ECD raising awareness					
Men's involvement changes the cultural beliefs that perceive as taboo a man to take care of children					
Men who are involved in ECD have a great contribution on their Children growth and academic performance					
Men who are involved in ECD have a great contribution in nutrition and child protection					
Men who are involved in ECD play a big role in improved children's health and WASH behaviours					

SECTION D: Causes that may hinder men from engaging in ECD

The answer must be weighted basing on the following.

5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree

Factors that hinder men from involving in ECD	5	4	3	2	1
The society discourages men to easily intervene in ECD activities due to the mind-set that men are not meant to care for children					
Child care is underestimated in the community and this brings fear of being underestimated too					
Men are always busy looking for family income generation and do not have time for child care					
The previous generation did not leave the role model for men because it didn't encourage men to participate in ECD					
Family members don't want men to play part in Early Childhood care pretending that a man who do so is witched by his wife					

SECTION E: Ways and strategies to increase awareness and men's empowerment

The answer must be weighted basing on the following.

5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree

Ways and strategies to increase awareness and encouragement	5	4	3	2	1
The ECD centres should invite men for educational events which aim at change their perception on ECD services					
Policies and strategies should be clear enough to give men guidelines on how they can help their pregnant wives and Children					
Gender equality policy should be enforced to prevent men from dodging their responsibility on family care					
Current technologies should give men and women equal opportunities at job market so as to remove the barrier of men being breadwinners					
Men should be given enough package on ECD service so that they can be interested by the service and increase their willingness to participate					

Thank you for your cooperation!

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. How do you see the awareness of Kayonza population on ECD intervention?
2. According to you, is there any role of men involve in ECD? If yes, which one?
3. What can be the factors that hinder men from getting involved in ECD actively?
4. What do you suggest as way or strategy to increase men's awareness and their willingness to participate in ECD?

APPENDIX C: A SUMMARY OF GROUP DISCUSSION

1. ECD awareness

“In general awareness on ECD is getting high because people are eager to get involved in ECD voluntarily. In meetings the leaders sensitize the general public on the benefits of ECD.” said group participant.

“Parents are willing to give their contribution in ECD because everyone wants his child to get registered in ECD centres. When there is a common activity, the parents participate voluntarily in such activity.” said group participant.

“If you ask any person if he/she knows where ECD centre is, he/she will answer positively that he/she knows. Even people in the villages where ECD centres are not introduced are asking why they don't get to them.” said group participant.

2. Role of men engage

“There are some men who are getting aware of the importance of ECD interventions. Some men bring their children to ECD centres and other make a follow-up of their children.” said group participant.

“Men are of great importance in ECD because they give a big achievement in the program. In anything man can be seen as an added value. When children are seeing their father following their education, they feel loved by both parents. Men are aware of the ECD intervention and are aware of their role in ECD.” said group participant.

“Men in Rugunga come in ECD activities but they don’t come because they are willing to participate but they are curious of the ECD is all about because it is a new program.” said group participant.

“Men are of great importance, in our village we started with women and our kitchen garden was not performing well but after men arrival our kitchen garden was improved.” said group participant.” said group participant.

3. Causes that may hinder men from engaging in ECD

“Men are always busy outside the home and they don’t have time for ECD. Men don’t have time for ECD because they are pillars of their families. They are always busy looking for the wellbeing of their families.” said group participant.

“In obvious that everywhere men are fewer that women in many program. They don’t value social activities, they consider themselves as family income generating agent only.” said group participant.

“They take ECD as an underestimated task that women are responsible for that. No man is responsible for baby caring. They don’t want to be involved in baby caring but they can provide food and other family requirements.”Said group participant.

“Men are not meant to curry babies, it is for women because men are there to handle hard tasks because normally men and women are not physically equal.” said group participant.

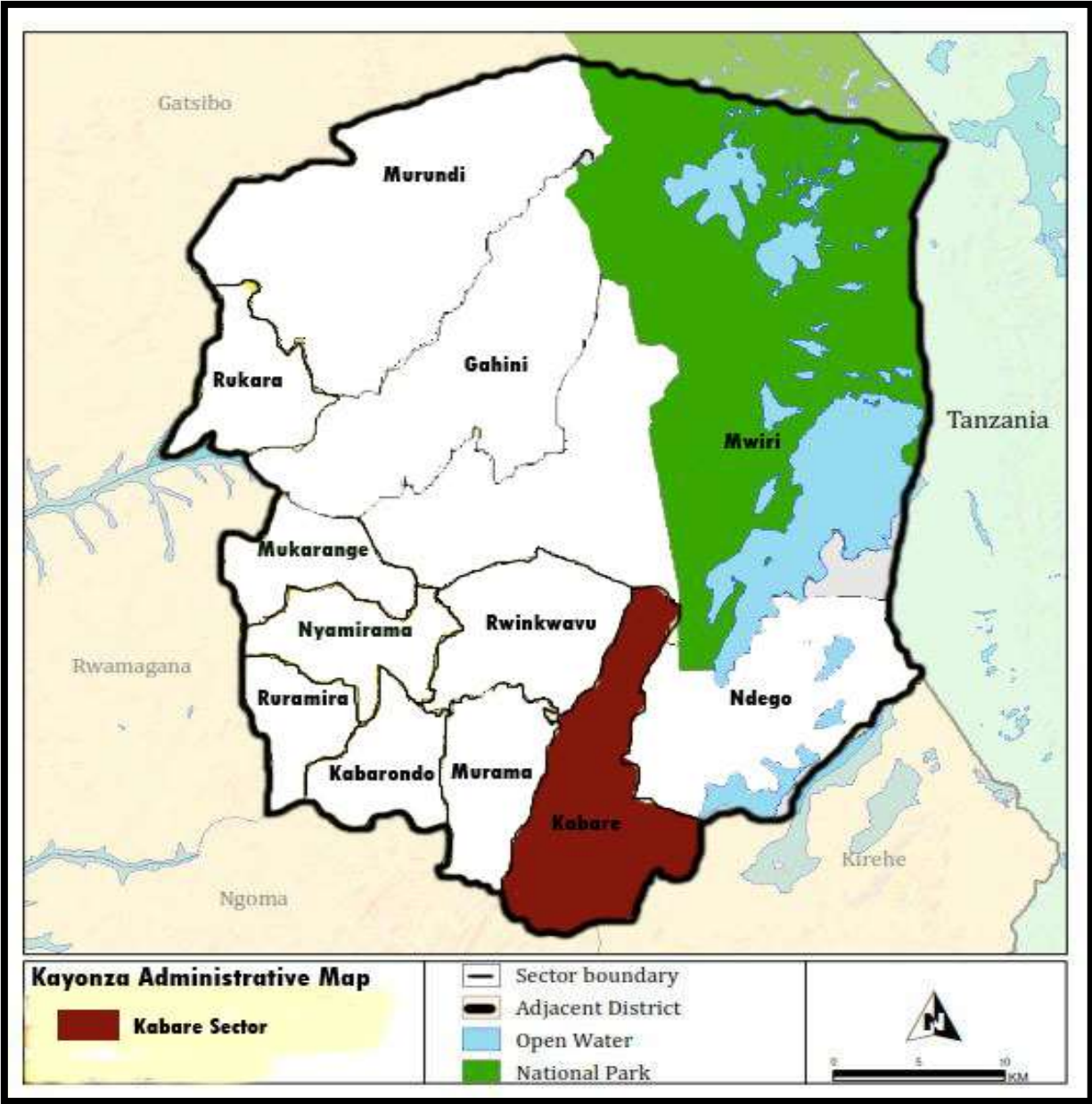
4. Way and strategies

“The men must have continuous sensitization the raise their level of understanding.” said group participant.

“The role model men must be approached to know how they perceive the role of men in ECD, because they are of great influence in the society and they are may (may be ten in a cell) and they may meet other men in meetings.” said group participant.

“Men may be provided with special training to increase their level of understanding because men don’t participate when they are asked to participate together with women.” said group participant.

APPENDIX D: MAP OF KAYONZA DISTRICT SHOWING KABARE SECTOR



Source: Rwanda 4th Population and Housing Census, 2012 (NISR)

APPENDIX E: GROUP DISCUSSION PICTURE



Source: Field data, February, 2019

APPENDIX F: TURNITIN ORIGINALITY REPORT