



College of Arts and Social Sciences

School of Governance

Master of Arts in Local Government Studies

**IMPACT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) ON
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION IN
RWANDA
CASE STUDY OF KICUKIRO DISTRICT (2015-2019).**

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DECLARATION

I, **Vedaste NKURUNZIZA** with the reference number: 218015541, hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and that it has never been submitted to any Academic institution for any academic award. Where other people's work has been used, sources have been acknowledged and references given.

APPROVAL

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DEDICATION

To the staff of UR

To the staff of RALGA

To my beloved Family

To my beloved brothers and sisters;

To my beloved classmates;

To my parents;

To my friends and relatives.

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First and foremost, I am highly appreciative to my Supervisor, Dr. NDIKUMANA Celestin for his inspiration, constructive guidance, patience and giving me good advice to my research study. I am equally grateful to all the other Lecturers for the guidance they gave me in different course units

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EDPRS	: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies
EU	: European Union
GDP	: Gross Domestic products
ICT	: Information, Communication and Technology
IPPR	: Institution of Public Policy Research
.LGI	; Local Governance Institute
JADF	: Joint Action Development Forum
MINICOM	: Ministry of Commerce
MSWM	: Solid Waste Management
PFI	: Private finance initiative
PPP	: Public private partnership
PSF	: Private Sector Federation
UK	: United Kingdom
UN	: united Nations
UR	: University of Rwanda
USA	: United States of America
WHO	: World Health Organization
NEPAD	: New Partnership for African Development
PPI	: Private Participation in infrastructure
SPSS	: Statistics Package for Social Sciences
ICIDI	: International Commission on International Development Issue

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of public and private partnership (PPP) on socio-economic development of population in Kicukiro. The specific objectives of this work were to identify forms of public and private partnership to support residents of Kicukiro District, and to assess the contribution of public and private partnership to the socio-economic development in Kicukiro District. The study used a cross-sectional design with the mixed-methods approach with both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. Results of this work were mainly based on the data collected by questionnaires and interviews with a total number of 96 respondents drawn from a population 318,564 inhabitants of Kicukiro District. Data were reported using tables with frequency and percentages to show the contribution of forms of PPP to the socio-economic development of population in Kicukiro District and a descriptive analysis was conducted. The findings of the study revealed that public and private partnership (PPP) had great contribution on socio-economic development of population of Kicukiro District. However, the main challenges that affect PPP in Kicukiro District include: insufficient fund for organizational activities, shortage of legitimacy for some collaborators in growth, incomplete resource control and District failures to pay investors on time. Hence, the researcher suggests that the government of Rwanda must reinforce the public and private partnership at all levels, to reinforce development of human resources in order to improve the service delivery. The public and private sectors must share some objectives in order to develop a country and the private sectors have to be characterized by transparency in their operations. Therefore, PPP should increase fund for running activities, should strengthen sharing detailed action plan with District officials, should reinforce management in using resources and the District should assure payment of investors on time.

Keywords: Public and Private Partnership, Socio-Economic Development

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

Achieng, (2013) argued that PPP dissipate the expense of major investments for the assets' duration as a benefit to the government sector. Consequently, PPPs are expected to be available. Greater financial quality and good cash benefit. The advantages of PPPs are shown to enhance the level of facilities and viability of initiatives, minimize financial risk and the period taken to execute a plan (EPEC, 2009). The innovations of PPPs are open, consistent, equal and able to compete; Plan identifying, choosing, prioritizing, planning, evaluating, acquisition, plan consultants' permits and acquisition. The legal regime has also been transparent PPP plans for production and authorization (Achieng, 2013).

1.2. Background to the study

PPPs seems to be cooperation among state and finance industry companies. Privately managed relations are alliances among public bodies. PPPs are classified as contractual obligations between such a public body or public sector body as well as a private industry body that provide for larger business entities. Involvement throughout service provision or in the creation of a healthy place. (Witters, et al., 2012).

In such alliances, the private industry carries out initiatives or offers typically public-sector facilities. These alliances consider an ideal procurement strategy particularly for regimes which are underfunded, massive national building projects while these collaborations are essential in reducing complicated social challenges such as poverty, violence and job prosperity who cannot, and hence needs, be handled by a single government. (Austria, 2013).

The public-private partnerships identify a combination of internal and external funds to accomplish goals that are perceived to favor both individuals as well as the publicly. Public-private collaboration is a plan to satisfy the requirements and priorities of the civil service. The scope of such collaborations is immense but that it is believed to be the strongest approach to solving social issues by the contributors and financial backers needed by surrounding people including legislators (Koschmann, Kuhn & Pfarrer, 2012).

These collaborations are described by Hodge and Greve (2013) as a worldwide common existing infrastructure policy by regimes. These alliances typically are long-term investments to satisfy the needs of their residents. They have been used to finance the state as an additional material

(Koimett, 2013). Evolving work throughout the United States shows that collaborations have already progressed to massive gains (Buse& Tanaka 2011) but had helped to solve certain challenging world challenges. However, reality is very far from certain which approaches that have been sought in the failure of both governments as well as economies. The aggregate net benefit of collaborations is hardly formed nor rigorously assessed what of socio-economic development of populace? As well as the essential link should be implemented nowadays in able to commence the implementation of the issue (Biermann et al. 2007b).

Participation by the corporate sector in particular is related, to a larger conviction in wasteful and uncommunicative bureaucracies so in that industry structure can facilitate performance and deliver cost-effective services of good quality. A second viewpoint for this discussion is that, along with its growing inability on both sides, the civil service must reorganize their dual position of funding and services provision. In collaborations, creative position funding and provision of health care services can be played by the federal and state governments (Koimett 2013).

There is a dynamic and comprehensive definition of economic progress. Growth was originally created through western progress via expansion (Redclift, 1987). Economic and social progress from the Western viewpoint means modernizing jobs and economic governance structures. Economic growth raises overall productivity with per capita spending, thus growing the populace's cost of life (Redclift, 1987). It stresses productivity as well as the costs of output, well if its advantages are reached, the community as a whole is seeped. But in practice this often seems to be untrue, as the greater public has no exposure to and opportunity to reap these advantages in several places where the potential gains favour privileged portions of the state (Redclift, 1987).

Ray (1998:56) claims that indices of wealth creation are only used for assessing social progress and growth in job creation in more reliable ways. The International Development Commission (ICIDI) also opposed the globalization pattern of organizational production. "World growth isn't just an economic operation," says ICIDI (1980:49). Statistical measures of growth predict that progress cannot be viewed simply as an empirical phenomenon, but also as a goal for economic development, which is the goal dismissed by several academics (Todaro, 1989). 'There is no longer a subjective element' of progress which means that global progress has not been seen as the purpose of economic growth. Since the income activity in several nations not just to failed to address but has also caused and increased social issues (Seers, 1969). Ray (1998) argues that capital accumulation indicators are used only in a more accurate manner to measure social change and

infrastructure Implementation of expenditure. The human services committee (ICIDI) as well derided globalization trends. ICIDI (1980) notes that "World Growth is no just an economy process." Numerical conditions exist indicate that success can not only be seen as an irregular rhythm but it can also be seen as an aim of industrial prosperity, which many university students have set aside (Todaro, 1989). "No more is there the subjective component" of development, meaning that the object of wealth creation is not world development. Enhanced public problems have not only been dealt with in different countries because of income practices increased (Seers, 1969:78).

Todaro (1989:45) not just to points out that growth is a high - faceted mechanism, but a structural complex processes the reorganizing of societies in general, as well as substantial changes in wages and production in the institutional, social as well as administrative frameworks, attitudes and customs. Todaro (1989:89) says that the overall sustainability target is a multifaceted mechanism involves substantial societal changes and behaviors as well as accelerating job creation, decreasing inequalities and eliminating total poverty. The goals of this mechanism are a multi - level project charter. Growth through its nature must reflect a broad spectrum of changes whereby a social structure is moving away from a state of life generally seen as unsatisfying and towards a circumstance or status of life deemed practical and fundamentally ideal, tailored to the various common wishes and desires of person and friendship organizations in that structure (Ray 1998).

In this study the main concern refers to public-private relations for socio-economic increasing population are explored. A review paper shows that the current study focuses primarily upon this financial market, with no work investigating the public sector. Moreover, few researches regarding cooperation seen between parties have been performed. This study attempts at resolving this void by applying a research report protocol for Rwandan large and small companies (Ray 1998).

This research therefore aims at evaluating the PPP effects on Rwanda mainly community economic development during the 2015–2019 period of study throughout Kicukiro District.

1.2.1. Statement of the Problem

Public-private partnership (PPP) is a government-private collaboration arrangement wherein: a private corporation funds, constructs and manages an aspect of social sector; as well as a foreign firm is fair understanding for many years by usage charges (often referred to as an agreement), voluntary charges, or both (Garb, Y., 2004).

Public-private collaboration is a plan to satisfy the requirements and priorities of the civil service. The scope of such collaborations is immense but that it is believed to be the strongest approach to solving social issues by the contributors and financial backers needed by surrounding people including legislators (Koschmann, Kuhn & Pfarrer, 2012).

The public and private relationship is characterized as a continuous collaboration among the industry and government in order to achieve a common goal and to follow both parties' selfish goals. This concept means that each participant participates in the design of a PPP; provides a percentage of the financial, administrative and technological necessary to deliver and often operate the project to the free trade of each partner, and partly addresses the cost of the project and derives from the advantages anticipated by each companion (Seers, 2009).

Rwanda public and private partnership contributes to the attainment of Vision 2020 objectives and EDPRS targets, through job creation, strengthening professional competencies, local community participation in the development of the sector for their own benefit, improved use of information and communication technology, rational use of existing physical infrastructure and development of new infrastructure (Ministry of Trade and Industry,2009).

Hence, the government only cannot reach of its objectives aiming at socio-economic development of population. The population cannot achieve their goals without any support or assistance. .

In response to the problem stated above, this study aimed to assess effect of public and private partnership (PPP) on socio-economic development of population in Rwanda based on the case study of Kicukiro District and recommendations were made basing on the research findings for better improvement of public and private partnership.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The main aim of this study is to evaluate the socio-economic development effects of public and private partnerships in Rwanda mainly in the Kicukiro district.

1.4. Research objectives

1.4.1. General objective

The general aim of this study is to analyze the impact of public and private partnership on socio-economic growth of the public and private collaboration (PPP) in Rwanda, in particular in Kicukiro district.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

- (i) To find out forms of public and private partnership in Kicukiro District;
- (ii) To assess the contribution of forms of Public and Private Partnerships to the socio-economic development in Kicukiro District;
- (iii) To identify the challenges faced by PPP and strategies used to overcome those challenges in Kicukiro District.

1.5. Research Questions

Throughout this regard, the researcher noted the actual issues to accomplish the aims of the study.

- (i) What are the forms of Public and Private Partnerships in Kicukiro District?
- (ii) What is the contribution of public and private partnership forms to the socio-economic development in Kicukiro District?
- (iii) What are the challenges faced by PPP and strategies used to overcome those challenges in Kicukiro District?

1.6. Significance of the study

This study intends to analyse the impact of public and private partnership on socio-economic growth of the public and private collaboration (PPP) in Rwanda, in particular in Kicukiro district.

Academically, it is a requirement of UR for any students finalizing his/her studies in master's level to select a topic, deal with it, present it in panel and put the corrected work in library in order to get a Master's Degree.

Scientifically, this dissertation will serve as reference for further researchers who will desire to make a research in similar domain.

1.7. Scope of the study

This analysis should be restricted in time , space and in the field, as needed for any scientific research.

In time, the present research spanning the time along with 2015 up to 2019.It a time frame longish to measure the impact of formal and informal influence partnership (PPP) on socio-economic development of populace throughout Rwanda primarily through Kicukiro District.

1.8. Definitions of key terms

1.8.1. Public sector

Under particular, the community sector is composed of states and then all departments, undertakings or other bodies that provide welfare services, products, publicly regulated or publicly supported (Bakovic T, et al. 2003). It is not obvious, however, that it must be also in this context for any specific organization. Relevant parameters must also be defined to help determine the limits. Public sector principles are wider than accurate understanding principles and can overlap with private industries or nonprofit sectors. The public sector consists, for the purpose of this guide, of a growing circle of entities with implementation of “at its centre, accompanied by authorities and government corporations (World Bank 2010).

1.8.2. Private sector

The private sector is not declared regulated by the government and is remaining amount of the purchase by people and enterprises. The private market includes all non-governmental profit-making companies (Lynette D. 2005).

Licensed companies that operate different services such as collection, transport, treatment and disposal are included in the private sector. The "formal private sector" can be defined as "international companies, organizations, people and companies, companies with licensed operations and/or companies with authorized licenses for enterprises, labor-related organization, a certain level of capital costs and, as a basic guideline, technological advances" (Furedy, 1990).

1.8.3. Public and private partnership

Public and private collaboration is described as a sustainable collaboration seen between public and private sectors in achieving the same goal whereas the different goals of both players are being followed. This phrase includes that, in a PPP, every partner participates in the creation of a venture and, according to the free trade of every partnership as well as partakes throughout the risk of investment, provides a portion of the funding required and often works, to achieve the advantages of each partner. Therefore, a sequence of continuous interactions, a consensus on priorities and strategies, as well as a division of labor to accomplish these goals, are required if the 'partnership' criteria is to be fulfilled (Robbins, G., 2004).

1.8.4. Socio-economic development

There is a dynamic and integrated definition of economic growth. Development was originally created in western transformation via development (Redclift, 1987:56). Socioeconomic transformation from a Western point of view means modernizing socioeconomic structures by measurement of business growth. Income activity raises productivity and competitiveness and the per capita spending, thus growing the populace's quality of life. It stresses productivity and the costs of output, well if its advantages are reached, the community as a whole will be seeped (Bakovic T, et al. 2003). In fact, however, this often does not seem true as the larger economy does not have exposure and opportunity to profit from these advantages in very many nations where the potential gains come from elite segments of society (World Bank 2010).

1.9. Organization of the study

There are five chapters in this review. Chapter one introduces students, problems of research, goals of research and issues of research. The second chapter includes a review of the study and the third is a research methodology. The chapter 4 provides results including corresponding explanations for evaluating them, whereas the chapter five and the last provide conclusions, suggestions and proposed fields for more research

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

The description of main themes particularly in the field as well as the available information is discussed throughout this section. This research paper emphasizes certain recent evidence and aims to recognize the wide trend of formal and informal collaboration throughout the District of Kicukiro on socio-economic rapid urbanization. The provenance and roots of terms used for this essay, the Archive as well as other valuable tools are also included in the chapter.

2.2. Theoretical perspectives

2.2.1. Public and Private Partnership

The public and private relationship is characterized as a continuous collaboration among the industry and government in order to achieve a common goal and to follow both parties' selfish goals. This concept means that each participant participates in the design of a PPP; provides a percentage of the financial, administrative and technological necessary to deliver and often operate the project to the free trade of each partner, and partly addresses the cost of the project and derives from the advantages anticipated by each companion (Bakovic T, et al. 2003).

There should also be a variety of continuous contacts, a consensus on priorities common strategies and separation of labor to addition to satisfy the requirement of a 'partnership.' To accomplish the objectives. There are some premises from the above description. Firstly, a PPP involves a change in public and private entities' positions and attitudes, a change from the normal clients-builder's strategy, to the central position of public entities in control and regulation, and to the assigning of larger obligations and risks to private-sector property executions, operations and mobilization. This change in stance needs the partners to be transformed, as certain public sector resources are shifted to the government industry. Furthermore, a persistent combined effort is conducted to achieve a shared goal (Bakovic T, et al. 2003).

In the establishment of PPP in a particular state the look good as well as regional dynamics are impacted: the first includes all the opportunities for the establishment of PPP, the second includes all the situations relevant to the willingness of each of the players to serve as professional associate. Political issues are essential on the macro scale: no real relationship can be formed without a

general political climate that promotes simultaneously personal for benefit as well as non-profit action. The fiscal climate in a project is different other than that political element. The current economic crisis is also the baseline for replenishing political parties (Franceys R, Weitz A., 2003).

While an economic crisis is always a significant factor in establishing a relationship, it is a terrible night to do that because the potential for compromise has undermined the government collaborator. Throughout reality, the root of growing attention to PPPs is typically found in two factors. First, fiscal stresses have driven policymakers to pursue creative strategies and efficient asset production. Throughout this regard, multiple scholars have also shown that productivity increases in the public sector are highly likely. Secondly, further studies indicate that both philanthropic and profit-oriented private insurers may play a key role in publicly owned technologies and supplies, which has now been widely overlooked by administrations (Franceys R, Weitz A., 2003).

Conversely, despite the financial industry 's position, the country's fiscal commitment is vital to the survival of a PPP mid- to long-term as when the wealthier part of the populace will continue to rely on popular approval. Eventually, the court system is relevant at macroeconomic scale. The integrity and accountability of collaboration among the numerous parties are important for the survival-term success of a PPP (Franceys R, Weitz A., 2003).

2.2.2. Rationale of the PPP

For economical, technological, performance, ideology as well as strategic purposes, PPPs can be applied in conjunction. In 12 of the 18 case studies analyzed, the justification for applying the PPP is defined. (1) financial factors (such as portfolio diversification), (2) growth reasons (3) productivity and (4) ideology / strategic purposes (see Annexed 4 for information per case survey) (Triodos Facet, 2017). Those are largely divided into:

- Financial factors (including risk diversification, 7 studies): PPP is introduced in a large amount of case-studies because the local government does not have enough money to conduct a mission alone: The Pakistani government agreed to introduce PPP in education because they had no means of "completing the huge challenge of quality education and metaics

The Lebanese public claimed the PPP in telecommunications along with its lack of funds for restructuring the national conference (Jamali, 2004). Triodoset al. (2017) report that the use of PPP has evolved predominantly as a feature of the administration's lack of funding in the sense of (large) construction projects: "Local authorities in several instances assume that perhaps the big

disparity between both the visible population of physical investment as well as an increasingly growing need for efficient cities infrastructures can be filled only by private sector funds." (de Jong et al. , 2017). Also defined as an incentive to incorporate PPP is threat liquidity. For instance, the PSOM (Emergency Collaboration economies) PPP was created to "motivate capital projects not introduced due to the high product / market risk" (Triodos Facet, 2017).

- Dewan et al. (2006) answered in their analysis of PPPs for tuberculosis research (not in results section). "The cooperation between both the formal and informal healthcare or public-private mixes could be a perfect remedy to the epidemic, which often does not follow domestic or international requirements for the use of evaluation, care and reporting.

- Explanations of productivity (3 studies): the reasoning of gardening plant breed could be identified in business failure and bad government, according to Pfisterer et al, 2009).

- Failing business shows that specific businesses struggle to innovate and "sure continued product / process growth changes" (Pfisterer et al., 2009), which are not beneficial to themselves. Grace and Duce (2011) are also concerned with this form of business failure. PPPs in developed countries (not the overview table) in their study of the production of medicines. They note that PPP has been introduced as "private parties themselves do not adequately invest in pathogens that are particularly present, or that in underdeveloped nations, have regional variations of illness although analysis [AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria] that is difficult for advanced nations to achieve are important" (Grace and Duce, 2011)

2.2.3. Stakeholder theory

Throughout the early 20th century, the concept of the stockholder is favoured, if not normal, because of increased corporate citizenry statements and immense pressure on state and foreign companies. In 1984 Edward Freeman coined and is an integral part of the CSR theory of stakeholders (Carroll &Shabana, 2017).

The corporate governance is that companies are (by description) not entirely reliant on shareholders or customers but also have different kinds of connection, as they have the potential to manipulate the accomplishments of the institution in the sense of Freeman (1984: 46) "A stakeholder in an entity is (by description) any community or person who may affect or be affecting the accomplishment of the organization's goals. Identifying associations and persons in connection

with the company and trying to embrace a greater position than just to guarantee investors a total of benefit (Mitchell, Agle & Wood, 1997).

2.2.4. Benefit of Public-Private Partnership

McQuaid (2002) aims to maximize productivity via alliances and gain greater credibility, with growing capital. These three strengths are described below as well:

- **Increase the number of programs offered.** Enable the pools on various types of capital. It involves knowledge and skills, legal body, economic center, alternatives, system including interactions (McQuaid, 2002). Akintoye et al. (2003) added that, in addition to offering further services, each participant can receive better funds. Therefore, there is increasing both the quantity and variety of capital. Ke, Wang and Chan (2017) also suggest that the sharing of risks between the parties involved is possible to exchange collaborations.

- **Performance as well as performance enhancement.** In order to build synergies which, prevent unnecessary repetition, effective collaboration between various entities should be central in the system (McQuaid, 2002). It can lead to higher results including reductions in prices (ibid.). In the macro run, too, since alliances generate stability, reduce future stakeholders including partners' risks, whilst also developing local capability and community management (ibid).

- **Greater legitimacy,** by involving local communities directly. According to McQuaid (1993), cited in McQuaid (2002), reasons for local authorities to engage in a partnership include the potential of extra resources brought in sector (e.g. finances, land, skills, ties to regional assistance programs, etc.), avoiding overlap, replicating safety habits from many other projects and thereby enacting laws and enforcing them more efficiently and effectively. In exchange, state communities also have services, enforcement authority and democracy.

Furthermore, increasingly individual actors are realizing that they need to partake in such collaborations because they are not capable of tackling global challenges by themselves (Schäferhoff, Campe & Kaan, 2009; Kolk, van Tulder & Kostwinder, 2008). To do this the public-private partnership can function as an institutionalized platform where public and private actors jointly work on projects and in that process both serve the public good as well as gain private interest (Biermann, et al., 2009).

2.2.5. Challenges encountered Public & Private Partnership

There are three varieties of key risks for creditors.

The lack of trained available capital is yet another challenge. Although the population is rising and a great deal of expenditure has been invested in the growth of technical and professional skills, companies must nonetheless spend more in education than theirs in neighboring states and management positions, and employ regional expatriates (Bakovic T, et al., 2003).

One has been the nation's landscaped environment. It not only entails huge price leading to extensive ground transit corridors, but also to reliance for surrounding countries of shorelines on their networks and involves classification as well as the UK. Rwanda is home to an estimated three times African shipping costs incurred transported into the area. Also it indicates that the value in Rwanda is fairly tiny and corresponds towards its scale (Bakovic T, et al., 2003).

Developers must also note that Rwanda does not have a longstanding experience of private sector-led growth, despite the Government's efforts to change the regulatory environment. In particular, even in more vulnerable areas, the government continues to strengthen its capacities to promote and facilitate and provide full room to play its vital basis (Bakovic T, et al., 2003).

2.2.6. Public and private sectors partnership in Rwanda

The foundation for just about any nation's growth is its transport facilities and pay rates, including highways and bridges, wind turbines, electricity transmission systems, hygiene and sewerage systems, port facilities, airlines and trains. These construction projects become highly capital-intensive that strain banking sector which, in general, developed countries have insufficient funds to generate those programs. This constantly pursues alternative financing sources for both the government sector of poor nations, one of which is financial industry investments PPPs (Franceys R, Weitz A., 2003).

It must work with its suppliers to improve progress for every country. The State of Rwanda has put it forward Public Private Collaboration in either initiative, following the 1994 genocide, because it can play a crucial position throughout the acceleration of critical massive infrastructure development, the return of capital upon this long-term as well as ensuring public services. PPP ventures in our nation are well handled in this respect and many stakeholders want to do and manage their money in Rwanda (Franceys R, Weitz A., 2003).

The group is investing to harmonizing policy strategy as a means of enabling PPPs to interact with multiple agencies of the state in accordance with the PPP system although the PPP Project is not yet implemented by law (Franceys R, Weitz A., 2003).

2.3. Empirical Research on the effect of PPP on socio-economic development of population

Public-private partnership (PPP) is a government-private collaboration arrangement wherein: a private corporation funds, constructs and manages an aspect of social sector; as well as a foreign firm is fair understanding for many years by usage charges (often referred to as an agreement), voluntary charges, or both (Garb, Y., 2004).

The PPP definition has not been used until the 1990s but there were compromises for a long span of time. It was a concept that the financial enterprise decided in order to spend one's own resources, in which the State assured a dominance of the Business in offering quality service throughout the region protected. Throughout the late nineteenth century, incentives were often used to build moisture, gas- as well as PPP networks and trains, requiring high investments in resources. But the expenditure scale for social care was not available at competitive prices; hence state control easily filled it with public finances (Garb, Y., 2004).

Throughout the 1980s in Great Britain the state of Thatcher introduced the fictional version of PPPs, under which the private corporation was compensated by the state instead of by customers. The implementation of neo-liberal tax laws restricted deficit spending, but it also required government expenditure. Underneath the Private Finance Initiative (PFI), PPPs is the answer. Though its president has undertaken an offer to deliver off the expenditure, as though it had lent the capital itself during a span of 25 years upwards of, financial laws authorize the state to regard it as personal lending, not as debt capital. The government later also appealed to the strategy as it provided a further type of redistribution which allowed private corporations to invest in public spending and required community system to enhance productive forms of the market (Boase, J., 2000).

After Enron's downfall, these lines are banned by businesses, but PPPs are respectable position as the path forward towards states, centered on same concepts of covering debts. They reflect an incredibly lucrative potential market for private businesses – banks, developers including consulting firms. A continuous regulation gives everyone a 25-year or even more income flow that the State itself normally supports to a huge extent. Firms will petition policymakers to guarantee

instructional leadership and try and negotiate PPPs during the lengthy years of the deal as needed. From the start, the PFI was accused by both the conservative and liberal of its expense to cover actual spending and debt much more than utilizing state money, weakening services, and a fraud. However, the following United Kingdom Regimes also embraced and speeded up the procedure, within the treasurer a small force was formed to serve as a temporary center within state to facilitate PFI initiatives, primarily made available by finance industry entrepreneurs. This has been the standard used by several governments worldwide for PPP levels (Calabrese, D., 2008).

PPPs have been used by the UK for many housing, utilities hospitals, schools, highways, railways, security agencies and regulatory agencies. The same is true of PPPs – for example, in Europe when the EU regulations began to restrict deficit spending to 3 % of GDP – as liberal restrictions on public lending grew. New Zealand, Australia, Canada and the United States have all started to use PPPs as an aspect of industrial policy and to balance expenditures by hiding credit. While PPPs are generally marketed in the sense of financial adjustment as a remedy for nations, the data indicates that the financial difficulties are much worse. As per the EIB, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the UK seem to be the six laws that make the most use of PPPs in recent decades (Calabrese, D., 2008).

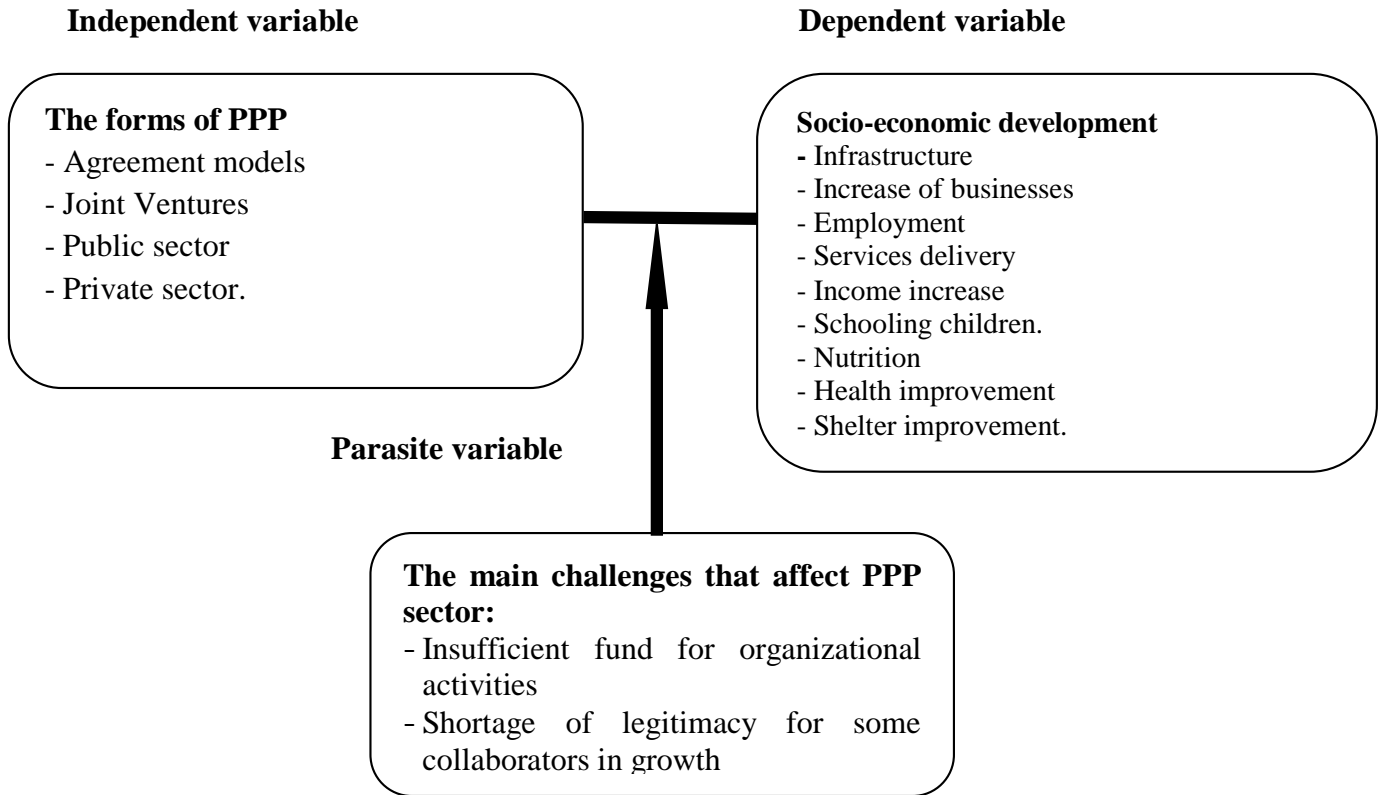
Through emerging regions, donor agencies as well as global corporations, as a broader encouragement of privatisation – and as a route across the budgetary limitation that the very same IFIs had put on emerging economies – led to the expansion of PPPs in 1990, particularly throughout the environmental and electricity industries. Compromises or project management offices, which are a conventional type of PPP, were the primary method of resource control. Throughout the field of electricity, the long-term assured procurement by the state services of PPPs has usually been made possible by the independent power producers (IPPs). In several nations, this has faced considerable popular opposition, contributing through general to the end of several groundwater compromises (Bertolini, L., 2004).

2.4. Conceptual frame work

As Balchander and Soy (2003) asserts that A conceptual framework applies to a theory community that is designed systemically to provide a tool for knowledge processing, analysis and incorporation. Frameworks are often a scheme of the possible significant correlation among

variables that is supposedly correlated with a specific issue. The variables are all in the containers, and the connections are identified from the following arrowheads:

Figure 1: Conceptual framework diagram



The first variable concerned with the types of PPP throughout the division of Kicukiro demonstrates the highest average: contract forms, joint companies, the public and private sector. This diagram indicates also the dependent variable that is the effect of PPP forms on socio-economic development of population in Kicukiro District with the following indicators: Increase of businesses, infrastructure and service delivery, employment, income increase, schooling children, nutrition, health and shelter improvement.

The main challenges that affect PPP in Kicukiro District include: insufficient fund for organizational activities, shortage of legitimacy for some collaborators in growth, incomplete resource control and District failures to pay investors on time

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

The approach of study is the direction to be taken by scientists. An overview of the field of research as well as the strategies used in information gathering is described in this chapter. This included stratified sampling and guidelines for the selection of the field of study. It also involves data collection, retrieval, interpretation tools.

3.1. Research Design

This study used mixed-methods approach with convergent parallel strategy of mixing utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. The research used a quantitative approach since it deals with numerical, large-scale, measurable as well as tough-data based data, polls, surveys and organized questionnaires. The research often employs qualitative approaches, since they explain data, address small quantities of data, surveys and verbal structuring data including process-based data.

The process of quantitative approach has systematically and statistically evaluated relationships among variables and thus is ideally suited for the optimistic investigator. Through comparison, the qualitative approach is better suited for the dialectic investigator to consider a specific research issue in more detail (MUN, 2013). Qualitative research enabled the researcher to summarize the huge data collected from the field and to come up with a synthesized work easy to understand. It facilitated the researcher to make an interview with the respondents while collecting data from the field.

3.2. Target population

The targeted group applies, as per Yuko Oso, to the overall range of individuals or the biophysical culture of concern. The populace is often too big to be practically able to take a selection from the entire populace (Oso, et al. 2005). The total population involved in this study included 318564 people, residents of Kicukiro district according to the annual report 2019 of Kicukiro district.

3.2.1. Sampling technique

Sampling refers to technique of a number of individuals in order that the physical presence the wider selection group (Gray, 2008). The sample was obtained from the total population of Kicukiro by using formula of Alain Bouchard to get 90 participants.

3.2.2. Sample size

An appropriate sample that meets the requirements of performance, representation, consistency and versatility should be optimized (Grawitz, M., 2001).

Sampling is the selection method for individuals or instances for studies. Sample is a set of people that only comprises a part of the population. In attempt to do this study, this method was used to select the limited number of participants. The formulation of Alain Bouchard has been used for choosing the corresponding sampling: whenever the world is limitless, that is, 1000,000 participants, a sample is taken of 96 individuals while assuming 10% error (Bouchard, A, UNR, 96 individuals) as the world of 318564 individuals in Kicukiro District has been completed in our study. The following equation: N_c : Sample which is correct

N : population

c : Size of the corresponding sample to 96.

$$\text{Formulary} = N_c = \frac{N \times 96}{N + 96}$$

Finally, the sampling frame has been calculated:

$$\text{Formulary} = N_c = \frac{318564 \times 96}{318564 + 96} = 95.97 \sim \approx 96$$

Hence, the sample size of this study was 96 respondents selected by using random sampling technique who represented the whole population. The researcher informs that among the questionnaires distributed to 96 respondents only 90 came back well filed and the researcher sought to consider only 90 respondents even the formula showed 96 persons as a sample size. Consequently, the sample size of this study was made of 90 persons based on the information provided above answered the questionnaires and few of them were interviewed.

3.3. Research instruments

The survey equipment has been created and utilized in the operation of the current study:

3.3.1. Questionnaire

Yuko Oso notes that perhaps the survey implies the set is generally to be responded in correspondence by the participant (Oso, et al. 2005:33). The survey is an engraved analysis method

for obtaining needed data from a participant by means of a quote from Grawitz. (2001). It was developed utilizing variables as the basis for the analysis of the published papers and conceptual context (Grawitz. 2001). For this research, the rationale for taking the survey is that, in only a short period of time, several people will obtain a survey. The investigator then planned Questionnaires opened as well as opened, and controlled them to provide answers collected from personal as well as community collaboration representatives throughout the city of Kicukiro.

3.3.2. Interviews

As per Yuko Oso, an interrogation refers to a person to be contacted verbally whereby an individual(s) poses certain questions intended for knowledge or thoughts (Oso, et al. 2005). The methodology for a contact line discussion during which interviewer simply asks who provide them with research-related knowledge. The study utilized this approach to gather the thoughts and perspectives of all eligible persons including. It assisted the user to gain further knowledge which cannot be explicitly verified with background records because of the choice of this interval.

3.3.3. Document analysis

Oso, et al. (2005), reviewed process implies a thorough appraisal of data supplied through public or private on the subject within review (Willis Y. 2005:38). That's why the record review is a way of gathering data based on characters as well as other records. The investigator was able to obtain knowledge in the area of the analysis from various literary documents.

3.3.4. Administration of the instruments

The survey will be managed self - administered questionnaires. Best and Khan (1993) found that there is a range of benefits to a survey given to individual classes. The managing the tool has a chance to write, clarify the intent of the analysis and emphasize the purpose of things that are not obvious. This is why the author chose to directly answer questionnaires.

3.4. Data Collection procedures

The information was collected mainly from questionnaire and interview guides. In order to pass the test for the staff and local authorities the researcher then evaluated the people interviewed. The conversation was arranged and organized by the researcher as well as the chairman as per compromise.

3.4.1. Validity research instruments

This signify the degree of evaluation of the presently measured lot of equipment (Kothari C.R., 2004). The legitimacy of these tools applies to the contents of the survey that was self-administered.

The researchers tested the validity of the instrument and its consistency to guarantee that the questionnaire measured what would have been supposed to be measured and to maintain alignment, productivity and required to finish it. Validity was concerned with the questionnaire its design in the relation with the research objectives.

3.4.2. Reliability of research instruments

According to Kothari, C.R. (2004), dependability is a measurement as to how precise test results or data are produced by various tests. In order to verify the reliability of such a survey, a limited determination is done of the survey till the finalized types are shared to the society for data gathering. A tiny number of people from of the concerned were pre-tested where this reserach has been performed. Grinnell and Williams (2009) indicate that a not very large number of comment-experimental situations are required given the number of prosecution occurrences. Pilot study not just to helps investigators to optimize the amount of employees, but also allows them to review and amend issues that appear vague, annoying as well as susceptible for attendees during the real regime.

3.7. Data analysis

Stats are the analysis of information gathering, structure, analysis, perception and show. It includes all data aspects along with the layout of conducting surveys, as well as the preparation of information gathering. The survey form with suggested relevant questions was formatted throughout the Arabic amount to promote all use of your laptop prior to actually evaluating the information. Primary and secondary data have been used in the investigation. The data analysis facilitated the researcher to present findings in tables for their easy interpretation.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

This concerns moral principles which the investigator should recognize at all phases of research design throughout all methodologies. In the event where citizens have been used as test subjects, precaution must be taken to protect the interests of those people (Polit and Hungle, 1999). The

qualitative behaviors relating to this study is: secrecy, informed consent, confidentiality as well as transparency.

Confidentiality means people. Users are expected to withhold some details regarding oneself from the community. The confidentiality of respondents' knowledge about anyone who is able to interact with their existence is guaranteed. Secrecy refers to an arrangement amongst parties restricting private information by other parties. Who will be able to access the data is interested. (Willis, Y.:54). This study would protect the dignity to confidentiality because every student has been given the confidentiality by a consultant, by specific interviews with individuals in a secluded location and by the confidentiality of data obtained. Anonymous steps were followed to ensure that any individual participant does not have a completed formal interview schedule. Only the researchers and statisticians were able to obtain the finished structured questionnaires and the researchers were securely hidden. For both the purpose of this review, the data obtained should be used. The working paper would include statistics, estimates, tables and graphs however this document would not show the names of persons or groups. All of the details will be handled exclusively by the investigator and no actively looking with her would be revealed to anybody other than an agency.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0. Introduction

The results of the analysis are described in this report. The information is displayed as tables as well as the results are arranged according to the objectives of the analysis. The findings of this survey were therefore focused on the evaluation of Rwandan public and private partnerships in the Kicukiro District (2015-2019).

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The selection of research participants who can give the analysis necessary details is important in order to obtain precise data. Indeed, as per the inclusion procedures, the investigator defines participants: gender , years of birth, study level, occupation, and relationship position.

4.1.1. Gender

The characteristics of the surveyed population were focused on the disparity between males and females throughout the PPP Kicukiro District.

Table 1.4: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage
(Male)	51	57
Female	39	43
Total	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

As from table described, 57% of people surveyed were men and 43% were women. This indicates that in private and public sectors, men are more than women. In order to promote the information collection, the author analyzed the gender of participants.

4.1.2. Level of Education

The following table shows the history of the participants' schooling.

Table 2.4: Level of Education

Education level	Number of respondents	%
Highereducation	42	47
Bachelor's level	33	37
Secondary	8	9
Primary	7	8
Total	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The above shows that 47 % of participants have university level, 37% have Bachelor's level, 9% have secondary school level. 8% have primary school level. The above shows the academic qualifications of those who responded. The educational level aims to understand how people can contribute to the growth of the District of Kicukiro through a Private and Public Partnership.

4.1.3. Age distribution of respondents

Almost private and public sector officials from Kicukiro District were surveyed throughout this research. The rating of sampled individuals is necessary to understand if there are actually personal and state representatives of various ages.

Table 3.4: Age distribution of respondents

Age level	Number of respondents	%
21-30	5	5
31-40	34	38
41-50	25	28
51-60	20	22
Above 60	6	7
Total	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The most numerous participants, as seen throughout the table above, fall into 31-40 age level, which represents 38 per cent. Around 28% of participants were between both the ages of 41 and 50, around 22% between the ages of 51 and 60, about 7% are older than 50 and 5% between the ages of 21 and 30

4.2. Forms of Public and Private Partnerships in Kicukiro District

Kicukiro District has numerous forms of public as well as public company paired in field of Kicukiro, the table beneath shows the type of PPP.

Table 4.4: The form of Public Private Partnership (PPP)

Question	Response	Frequency	%
What are the forms of Public and Private Partnerships in Kicukiro District?	Contractual Forms	14	16
	Joint Ventures	32	35
	Private sector	23	26
	Public sector	21	23
Total		90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The table illustrates PPP kinds in District of Kicukiro. Around 32% say PPP can be defined by joint ventures and 26% say that private sector is another form of PPP, 23% say that public sector is another type of PPP, and 16% say that contract types. There are private-sector businesses, co-operatives, banks, restaurants, IMFs), insurance firms, universities, traders' associations (international NGOs, local NGOs and Churches.

Joint ventures are formed in order to collaborate among each group that carries out unique tasks for which they have special skills and experience in the benefits and drawbacks of a specific corporate entity. In conjunction with their different investment funds or other mutual arrangements, the involves the reaction in the company's payoffs. Samples contain the patent protection or authorization of public service entities' science and technology (Rutebuka, B. 2019).

Joint ventures have become a common way to support projects for economic repair and maturation.

4.3. The contribution of public and private partnership forms to the development of Kicukiro District

This research was carried out to acquire Commitment to growth throughout Kicukiro Area of ways of formal and informal collaboration and Throughout the following table, the participants shared their thoughts:

Table 5.4: Participants’ views concerning contribution of PPP forms to the development

Question	Response	Frequency	%
What is the role of the Kicukiro county's formal and informal collaboration?	Increasing of business	90	100
	Investment in infrastructure	90	100
	Development of service delivery	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The results above indicate that the participants said approximately 100% that public and private partnerships lead to industry, investment infrastructure and service delivery growth.

One said: *“public and private partnership increased business in Kicukiro District because the business was improved”*. The Kicukiro District company generally raised and people got cash and solved the issues everyday.

Via an interview made with one male of the respondents said: *“the partnership with private sector and public sector helped on providing infrastructures like roads, health infrastructures, water infrastructure and schools”*.

Various facilities contribute to region growth and community growth. Private and public sector facilities developments for schooling in the District of Kicukiro. Infrastructure performance relies on the policies that dedicate together for several years to invest significant sums of money. PPPs are not applied to this, choosing a tiny proportion of the most lucrative ventures and persuading policymakers to allocate expenditure for those projects, even though this misrepresents public service growth.

As per Polidano (1999:34), in managing infrastructure programs and providing infrastructure facilities, the private sector is frequently perceived as offering increased efficiency than the public sector. Private sector participation could boost operational efficiency through new technology development, creative technologies and more open management cultures. Even so, not all network is PPP-appropriate and there need to be requirements that encourage private sector investment in capital projects and patient care. The gains from privatization in capacity building involve I great

place to start use, (ii) better resources as well as services efficiency, (iii) enhanced leadership throughout the public sector and (iv) overall progress in financial services. Given the thoughts of the writer mentioned above, Public and Private Partnership played a prominent role in improving the infrastructure and operation throughout the District of Kicukiro.

4.3.1. Increasing of the business in partnership with public and private sector

This study has been conducted to know whether PPP policy has facilitated local population of Kicukiro district to increase businesses and the respondents provided their views in the table below:.

Table 6.4: Participants' views regarding the type of business

Question	Response	Frequency	%
How much business has evolved within that District of Kicukiro due to the formal and informal collaboration?	Handicraft activities	54	60
	Alimentary shops	75	83
	Entrepreneurship activities	86	95
	Financial institutions	86	95
	Public transportation services	75	83

Source: The field survey, 2020

Rge table above indicates that said that 54 respondents about 60% said that handicraft activities is among businesses developped in Kicukiro district due to the partnership with Public and Private sector. 75 respondents about 83% said that alimentary shops is among businesses developped in Kicukiro district due to the partnership with Public and Private sector. 86 respondents about 95% said that eentrepreneurship is among businesses developped in Kicukiro district due to the partnership with Public and Private sector. 86 respondents about 95% said that financial institutions is among businesses developped in Kicukiro district due to the partnership with Public and Private sector. 86 respondents about 95% said that public transportation services is among businesses developped in Kicukiro district due to the partnership with Public and Private sector.

Via an interview made with a businesswoman said that, *“due to the public and private sector, the shops and hotels were increased in Kicukiro District”*.

Account for PSF, *“the entrepreneurs were increased in Kicukiro District since 2015 up to 2019. For instance, there are KCB and Equity Bank and GTB operated in Kicukiro District”*.

The task of businessmen is to change or fundamentally change the conventional news. You could do this in many respects: by leveraging an innovation or, more broadly, by using an untested technical opportunity to manufacture a latest brand or by manufacturing an existing in such a different way; by introducing a small information new supplier or a major product access point; by restructuring an industrial sector and so on (Michael H. et al., 2001). Taking these results into account, public and private collaborations have helped to grow industry.

Referring to the ideas of Rutebuka, B. (2019), Public Private Partnerships is attributable Within three various driving forces: Construction investment – the success of an organization depends heavily on infrastructure innovation and success, especially in electricity, water and telecoms, and transportation systems. In addition, new welfare system like clinics and hospitals, jails, school resources as well as accommodation are desperately needed in several nations. This is considered the most urgent area for private sector participation by many jurisdictions. Higher wealth - in asset use has already shown knowledge of restructuring that, with the implementation of private sector managerial functions and competences, many operations can be carried out more economically and also those historically carried out by the civil service. Generating commercial value from public sector assets - In developing the resources such as defence, defense technologies as well as leading-edge data management, large public investments have been made, which are frequently used for a small number of social stakeholder expectations. The use of private sector resources in a broader variety of applications will contribute to the realization of significant positive financial good.

4.3.1.1. Situation of industries enrolled in Kicukiro district from 2015 – 2019

This study was conducted to know the situation of industries enrolled in Kicukiro district from 2015 – 2019 and the table hereafter illustrates clearly the real situation.

Table 7.4: Industries developed from 2015 up to 2019 in Kicukiro district

No	BEFORE 2015		AFTER 2015 TO 2019	
	INDUSTRY	PRODUCT	INDUSTRY	PRODUCT
01	RWANDA PLASTIC INDUSTRIES	Plastic	MASTER STER	MABATI
02	RWACOF	COFFEE	AMACO PAINTS	AMARANGI
03	NAEB		JARDIN MEUBLE	IBIKORESHO BYA PLASTIC
04	MIROPLAST	Plastic	KASESE BREWERY	IBINYOBWA
05	Bonus industry Ltd	EMBALLAGE	YEGO MANUFACTURES	IBINYOBWA
06	Biohab Ltd	Alcool	KIGALI GARMENT CENTER	IMYENDA
07	GORILLA FEED	IBIRYO BY'AMATUNGO	COFATOLE Ltd	AMABATI
08	BRALIRWA	IBINYOBWA	COOPERATIVE LE PALMIER	Palm Oil
09	SHUMUK Ltd	AMASAFURIYA	POLYBAGS RWANDALTD	EMBALLAGE
10	FLEXIFOAM	MATELAS	GASHUMBA MAIZE FLOUR	KAUNGA
11	SUPA	HYGENIC MATERIALS	YET BAG FACTORY	IMIFUKO
12	UPROTUR	TOLE & TUBES	HNB LTD	INKWETO
13	AFRIPRECAST	Construction Materials	MINIMEX	MAIZE
14	UMURAGE	Biscuit	EVER STAR	AMADONGO
15	NEW HOPE DIVINE	Liquid & Solid soap	LANGWAN CONSTRUCTION	TUBES
16	ENAS	IFUMBIRE		

Source: Kicukiro district annual report, 2019

The table above shows the industries operating in Kicukiro district developed before and after the year 2015 up to 2019.

4.3.2. Infrastructures through Kicukiro District in partnership with public and private sector

This study has been conducted to know whether PPP policy has facilitated local population of Kicukiro district to increase infrastructure and the respondents provided their views in the table below:.

Table 8.4: Participants' opinions concerning facilities in Kicukiro District

Question	Response	Frequency	%
What facilities are being developed in Kicukiro District due to formal and informal partnership?	Health institution	90	100
	Schools	90	100
	ICT	90	100
	Hotel industry	90	100
	Transport industry	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The above findings show that approximately 100 percent of all study stated that, given the public and private health collaboration and facilities, PPP added to the improvement of healing institutions, schools, ICT, the hospitality businesses and the transportation industry, throughout the District of Kicukiro.

Head of PSF says, "The public and private collaboration has led to the variety of various health facilities, numerous schooling and five establishments throughout the Kicukiro District. PPPs are uniquely capable of exchanging a wealth of methods, technology, ideas and abilities in a partnership that can help transform the way urban programs and facilities are supplied to citizens by integrating public and private sector abilities.

Under Franceys R. Under Franceys. Infrastructure Funds Public-privacy collaborations (2003) open up support for other effective urban initiatives in 2 ways: first, via possible efficiency gains from the PPP-based approach as well as secondly, via access to secret investment to help the state to allocate payments to lonely facilities. (2003) Infrastructure Projects There are ways wherein successful Public and Private Collaborations are promoted in Kicukiro District, such as economic development, funding for the private industry as well as the promotion of private sector membership to Joint Action Funds (JADF).

The private industry engaged in educational institutions via the formation and management of school systems include being enrolled in primary, primary, secondary, TVET and vocational education fund to promote content creation and consulting on labor market requirements for

capacity building as well as provide other collaboration forms including apprenticeships and research jobs for learners.

4.3.3. Service distribution in collaboration with formal and informal in Kicukiro District

Relating to consumer and corporate collaborations like transportation, healthcare services and micro financing facilities, numerous services have been delivered in District of Kicukiro.

Table 9.4: Respondents’ views about services delivery in Kicukiro District

Question	Response	Frequency	%
What service delivery developed in Kicukiro District due to the public and private partnership?	Transportation amenities	90	100
	Healthiness amenities	90	100
	Savings and credit amenities	84	93
	schooling amenities	87	97
	Technologies amenities	84	93

Source: The field survey, 2020

Abovementioned table shows that 100 % of participants said healthcare services were established in the District of Kicukiro response to popular and personal transportation collaboration services. Approximately 97% of participants answered that educating facilities were strengthened in the Kicukiro District, and 93% said that the Kicukiro District supported savings, credit and transmitting. The observation which mass transportation companies functioning throughout Kicukiro-Nyanza Taxi Park are focused upon disclosures made by focused subject the following things: RFTC, ROYAL, KBS, RUGALI, UGUSENGA EXPRESS, Excel Service as well as EXPRESS Therefore, the internal and external amenities provision of the local people of the Kicukiro area is high.

One man said, *“ubufatanye hagati ya Leta n’abikorera byatumye serivisi zihabwa abaturage zirushaho kumera neza”* that is to say *“the partnership between Public and Private improved the services delivery”*.

According to Rutebuka, B. (2015), PPPs play an important role in accelerating of infrastructure Faster rollout, riskier investment distribution, better performance rewards, increased service levels, production of supplementary revenue, efficient government leadership.

Table 10.4: Figures of health organizations in collaboration with PPP sector

N°	Institution	Public	Private	Informal	Counts
1.	Hospitals	2	3	0	5
2.	Health centers	4	0	6	10
3.	Health post	0	6	5	11
4.	Polyclinics	0	2	0	2
5.	Clinics	0	15	0	15
6.	Dispensaries	0	22	0	22
Counts		6	48	11	65

Source: Kicukiro report, 2019

From this table above, public and private health infrastructures, which provide services to local economic residents throughout the county of Kicukiro, are very important, nor are the establishment of hospitals, health centers, primary care, treatment centers and pharmacies in collaboration with the formal and informal sector.

Table 41.4: Status of education infrastructures in partnership with PPP sector

N°	School	Public	Private	Informal	Counts
1.	Primary schools	11	53	0	64
2.	Secondary	21	11	0	32
3.	TVT	1	9	0	10
4.	Universities and Colleges	2	5	0	7

Source: Kicukiro report, 2019

According to the above chart, public and private health facilities is extremely important, where public and private fund has been developed for the procuring of the services to the residents of Kicukiro community in elementary, middle schools, TVT, higher education institutions.

4.4. The impact of public and private policy to the socio-economic development in Kicukiro District

The study was conducted to know the impact of PPP policy on the socio-economic development of population in Kicukiro District, which have contributed to public as well as revenue generation, as well as the views expressed as follows:

Table 52.4: Participants perspectives on impact of PPP policy to community socio-economic development in Kicukiro district

Question	Response	Frequency	%
What is formal and informal partnerships' commitment to Kicukiro District socio-economic growth?	Employment	76	84
	Changed conditions of living	74	82
	Increase of income	72	80
	Assets acquisition	70	78
	Schooling of children	69	77
	Access on health care	66	73
	Shelter improvement	64	71
	Nutrition	62	69

Source: The field survey, 2020

The amount of 76 participants in the above table Approximately 84 per cent said in Kicukiro District we had job opportunities due to PPP. A maximum of 74 people in Kicukiro District reported improving their lives because of PPP around 82 percent. A maximum of 72 people

recorded an increase of around 80 percent due towards PPP throughout District of Kicukiro. A maximum of 69 participants throughout the Districts of Kicukiro has some 77% could taught their kids because of PPP. A maximum of 66 respondents reported about 73 per cent of PPP premiums throughout the county of Kicukiro. A maximum of 64 interviewees reported improving ones nourishment through PPP in Kicukiro District, around 71 percent. A maximum in Kicukiro District of 62 participants stated that approximately 69% could buy up to date products from PPP.

4.4.1. Economic situation resulted PPP policy

The financial implications resulting through PPP are as follows:

4.4.1.1. Evolution of monthly income

This research demonstrates the monthly salary pre and post rewards are earned PPP forms as well as the participants provided their opinions as below:

Table 63.4: Participants’ views concerning their monthly income before and after PPP policy

Monthly earnings pre as well as post PPP policy	Situation of before and after			
	Before		After	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Less than Rwf 30,000 per month	48	53	4	4
Between 30,000-100,000 per month	32	35	28	31
Over Rwf 100,000 per month	4	4	52	58
Counts	90	100	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The details answered by the participants indicates in the above table that there are Approximately 48 survey yielded that their overall sales were lower than Rwf 30,000 per month prior to receiving

PPP rewards. Overall, 32 study indicated that their month earnings were assessed among Rwf 30,000-100,000 before obtaining advantages in PPP formats. Finally, only 4 % of the accused said that about 4 percent provided upwards of 100,000 PPP types per month.

According to the facts, the condition during month revenue was modified, when around 58 percent said that, after receiving PPP rewards, they earned over 100,000Rwf a month. Around 31 percent of those surveyed said after earning rewards from PPP sources, they two subsections 30,000 and 80,000Rwf per month. Approximately 4 percent of participants said that they accepted money from PPP forms among less than Rwf 30,000 per month.

Individually, as a tool for the analysis, exposure to more than 10,000Rwf per month was challenging for the vulnerable because of their joblessness prior to obtaining PPP compensation.

4.4.1.2. The situation of savings before and after PPP policy

The investigators have prompted this research to determine the earnings scenario pre and post benefiting PPP policy as well as the participants as long as their opinions as below:

Table 74.4: Participants’ opinions concerning save rate pre and post PPP policy

How often you save a month on scale?	Situation of before and after			
	Before		After	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
From 20,000 to 50,000 Rwf	34	38	4	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 Rwf	30	33	13	14
From 100,000 to 150,000 Rwf	15	16.6	38	42
Over 150,000 Rwf	11	12	35	39
Total	90	100	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The table studies reveal that approximately 38 percent of those surveyed already indicated that they might integumentary 20,000 and 50,000 Rwf before gaining advantages through PPP types.

A total of 30 participants showed that approximately 33% were able to save around 50,000 and 100,000 Rwf before gaining advantages from of the PPP type. A total of 15 participants, approx. 16.6% said that since claiming assistance from PPP aspects, they could save approximately 100,000 and 150,000 Rwf.

Per the news, the dynamic has improved pre and post, when a majority of surveyed participants state that only 14 percent are able save around 50 000 as well as 100 000 RWF after taking advantage of PPP formats. A maximum of 38 interviewees state that around 42% are able to save Rwf approximately PPP types from 100,000 to 150,000 rwf. Some 35 people contend that, after taking advantage of PPP aspects, individuals also had the ability that would save more than 150,000 Rwf.

4.4.1.3. The situation of before and after in acquiring assets

The present study was conducted to understand the purchase of resources pre and post they receive PPP advantages as well as the participants provided their opinions as below:

Table 85.4: Participants’ views on their assets acquisition

Items	Situation of before and after			
	Before		Before	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Motorcycle	0	0	20	22
Television posts	26	30	60	66.6
Mattress	34	38	90	100
Car	0		0	0
Land for farming	8	9	54	60
Plot	12	13	36	40

Source: The field survey, 2020

The results of the other figure indicate that 26 people have shown that approximately 30 percent are not able to buy TV until earning PPP format rewards. A sum of 8 participants said they could not purchase farmland until benefiting from PPP sources about 9 percent. A total of 12 participants said that approximately 13 percent could not buy plots until taking advantage of PPP forms. A maximum of 34 people said they mightn't buy matt until they got advantages from PPP formats, around 38%.

The circumstance pre and post had found additional according to the same details, where approximately 40% said they purchased plot. Around 60% said they purchased agricultural land. Approximately 66.6% said they bought TV articles. 110% They stated they purchased mattress, approximately 100%.

4.4.2. Change of living conditions due to PPP policy

Social class arising through the use of PPP variants is as follows:

4.4.2.1. Changed conditions of living

This report points out that living standards improve due to PPP gains as well as the participants provided their opinions as underneath:

Table 96.4: Participants' views on change of living conditions

Items	Situation of before and after			
	Before		Before	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Living conditions had been improved	21	23	64	71
No change for living conditions	37	41	26	29
Living conditions was very bad	42	46.6	0	0
Total	90	100	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The findings showed explicitly that approximately 46.6 percent, with a total of 42 respondents, have reported that their quality of life are very poor prior to taking advantage of PPP types. A maximum of 37 participants confirmed that around 41 percent of them had no improvements in their quality of life before obtaining PPP rewards. A maximum of 21 people registered change in their living standards until benefiting through PPP types, some 23 percent said.

The circumstance of subsequent cases, in which 64 people, approximately 71 per cent said their health outcomes were enhanced today after receiving advances from PPP formats, has totally changed according to the same facts. A total of 26 participants, roughly 29 percent state their living circumstances had improved until PPP types were taken advantage of.

4.4.2.2. Contribution of PPP policy on education of children

The research was conducted in the following table, which revealed the impact of PPP aspects throughout the upbringing of students:

Table 107.4: Participants’ views on contribution of PPP forms on education of children

Situation of before and after	Situation of before and after			
	Before		Before	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Attending public schools	46	51	32	35.5
Attending private schools	14	15.5	26	29
School fees, material and bonuses of teachers easily	30	33	32	35.5
Total	90	100	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

According to example above, about 51% of 46 individuals said their students enrolled school only because of low incomes before gaining PPP advantages. Around 33 percent said 30

participants could easily afford to pay educators' fees and incentives until earning incentives from PPP forms. Just 14 participants said the kids go to schools until gaining advantages from PPP.

The condition in schools with kids has drastically changed because, after receiving advantages from PPP formats, approximately 35.5 percent have reported that after collecting welfare of PPP types they are capable of paying their kids various college tuition, supplies and educator incentives problemlessly. 26 interviewees; around 29% stated that after obtaining benefits from PPP types their kids would attend schools. Finally, 32 interviewees say they always receive an education, around 35.5 per cent, though they are nearly free of charge.

4.4.2.3. The situation of health insurance before and after PPP policy

The evaluation was conducted to know pre and post value of health coverage PPP policy as well as the participants provided their opinions as underneath:

Table 118.4: Participants’ views concerning change of living conditions

Situation of before and after	Situation of before and after			
	Before		After	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Payment of mutual health insurance	70	78	90	100
Buying hygienic material	50	55.5	90	100
Caring of patients	12	13	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The data in table above show counts of 70 particles, roughly 78% have stated that before receiving PPP coverage, they were unable to afford joint healthcare coverage. Some 50 percent of those surveyed have shown that, until they profit from PPP types, they are not in a position to purchase hygiene materials. Twelve participants even stated about 13 percent did not provide for participants assigned to earning PPP rewards.

The circumstance had completely transformed pre and post, where 90 people said they could take care of joint healthcare coverage forward to affordable through PPP types, around 100%. from another details. A total of 90 participants stated approximately 100 percent will purchase sanitary content once PPP types have been used. Finally, a maximum of 90 participants also said about 100 percent would help cancer since receiving PPP advantages.

4.4.2.4. Contribution of PPP policy on shelter improvement

The current study aimed to assess the contribution of PPP policy on shelter improvement and the respondents gave their views in the table below:

Table 19.4: Respondents’ views on contribution of PPP policy on shelter improvement

Situation of before and after	Situation of before and after			
	Before		After	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Building a house	70	78	64	71
Renew the houses	50	55.5	76	84
Cementing houses	12	13	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The results according to the above tables suggest that a maximum of 70 respondents, approximately 78 percent of them, have reported not having their own homes. Around 55.5% of the participants stated that they did not have the ability to renovate their homes until taking advantage of PPP forms. 12 Approximately 13 % of participants said that until they take funding from PPP types they could not concrete their homes.

The condition pre and post had definitely altered because, according the data, about 71 per cent of 64 participants said that they designed their first homes after taking advantage of PPP types. 76 people stated around 84% that after benefiting from PPP types they refreshed their homes. Finally, 90 participants, around 100% of them attested that after benefiting from PPP types they solidified their homes.

4.4.2.5. Contribution of PPP policy to the number of daily meals

The current study aimed to assess the contribution of PPP forms on number of meals taken per day and the respondents gave their views in the table below:

Table 20.4: Respondents' views about the number of meals taken per day

Situation of before and after	Situation of before and after			
	Before		After	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Once per day	70	78	0	0
Twice per day	14	15.5	10	11
Three times per day	6	6.6	80	89
Total	90	100	90	100

Source: The field survey, 2020

The findings of these table clearly demonstrate that a maximum of 70 participants reported that approximately 78 percent of their households ate once the day before receiving PPP support. 14 Approximately 15.5 percent of people have indicated that they ate 2 times a day before receiving PPP incentives. 6 participants attested that about 6.6 percent eat 3 times a day before receiving PPP value.

The same data indicates that the condition pre and post has improved absolutely, as 80 people, approximately 89%, state that their households eat 3 times a day after receiving PPP sources. A maximum of 10 participants state approximately 11 percent bring stuff twice daily after receiving PPP advantages.

4.5. Challenges faced by PPP policy in Kicukiro District

The current study aimed to find out the main challenges that face PPP policy in Kicuro district and the respondents gave their views in the table below:

Table 21.4: Participants’ views on public and private partnership issues in the District of Kicukiro

Question	Response	Frequency	%
What are the formal and informal interests problems throughout the city of Kicukiro?	Insufficient fund for running activities	33	36
	District fail to pay investors on time	29	32
	Mismanagement in using resources	13	14
	Gap in sharing detailed action plan with District officials	12	13
	Lack of credibility of some partners	9	10

Source: The field survey, 2020

The table 21 showed that 36% of participants said that the lack of enough funds for operating processes is an obstacle to the relationship between the public and private sectors in the Kicukiro area, while 32% said that the District has failed to pay shareholders on time. 14% said that there is a mismanagement in using resources. 13% said that there is a gap in sharing detailed action plan with District officials, while 10% said that lack of credibility of some partners.

The in charge of JADF in Kicukiro District said: *“District does not reserve funds to run PPP activities; some partners don’t give their activities report on time, some Partners activities which aren’t included in the District action plan. Not enough budgets to run all PPP activities like coordination, some partners do not submit their action plans and reports to the District, Partners action plans without correlation with District priorities, some partners do not participate actively in PPP activities”*. PPP in Kicukiro District The enterprises' managers have not communicated to all the private sector needed to meet difficulties such as spending so much time on management, project failure for contractors, various construction deviations of innovators.

4.6. Techniques for PPP policy in Kicukiro District to resolve difficulties

The researcher sought to find out the strategies used to overcome challenges that face PPP policy in Kicukiro district and the respondents provided their views in the table below:

Table 22.4: Participants views about strategies to overcome the challenges facing PPP in Kicukiro District

Question	Response	Frequency	%
Throughout the Kicukiro District, what are the methods to solve the PPP difficulties?	Monitoring and evaluation in partner's activities	83	92
	Mobilization of investors	86	95
	Service delivery and rapid service	87	97
	Improved collaboration	75	83
	Improved accountability and transparency	88	98

Source: The field survey, 2020

Above that the results demonstrate that 98% also said enhanced accountability is a policy to resolve the difficulties of PPP in Kicukiro. Roughly 97 percent said that they would boost operational efficiency and excellent service in order to address the problems facing PPP. Other techniques include shareholder mobility, as reported by 95% of participants, enhancement of partnership, as reported by 83% of participants, and participant follow-up and assessment, as reported by 92% of participants.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This paper summarizes the findings of the project with respect to the aim of this research and also offers an overview of all conclusions and possible areas of the analysis.

5.2. Summary of findings

The discussion of the results has been based on the findings from the questionnaires dispatched to the respondents in Kicukiro District according to the specific objectives. The first objective was based to find out forms of public and private partnership to support residents of Kicukiro District and the following are results from the respondents views:

Around 100 % of participants said that public and private partnerships shape companies, development facilities and service provision growth.

All participants answered that, as a consequence of public and private collaborations and health facilities, PPP related to the construction of healthcare institutions, schools, ICT, hospitality industry and the transportation sector throughout the District of Kicukiro.

100% of attendees attested the formal and informal collaboration bus companies established health services in the Kicukiro District. 93% said the Kicukiro District encouraged income, financial as well as sharing useful. Data analyzed to participants, the Kicukiro-Nyanza taxi park's private transport agencies comprise: RFTC, ROYAL, KBS, RUGALI, UGUSENGA EXPRESS, EXCEL EXPRESS and CITY EXPRESS. This shows a strong public-private collaboration in servicing the whole population of Kicukiro District.

The second objective consists of assessing the commitment to socio-economic growth of the populace of the District of Kicukiro from formal and informal collaboration aspects, and the outcomes are as follows:

A maximum of 76 participants in Kicukiro District reported around 90 percent were exposed to jobs as a result of PPP. Some 88% of participants answered that the PPP in Kicukiro District enhanced their quality of life. A total of 72 participants in Kicukiro District recorded an 85.7 percent rise throughout the incomes from PPP. In general, 69 interviewees in Kicukiro District recorded that 82,1 per cent were able to teach the kids because of PPP. A total of 67 interviewed participants answered that in Kicukiro District, around 78.5% had paid for joint coverage because

of PPP. A maximum of 64 participants in Kicukiro District reported around 76.1 per cent that PPP improved their wellbeing. In the District of Kicukiro, a maximum of 62 participants said it around 73,8% could buy better techniques because of PPP.

Around 100 percent of participants has said that the District failed to pay investors in due time about the difficulties that PPP face in Kicukiro District, which showed that insufficient funds to operate its operations are the issue in public and private partnership in Kicukiro District. Approx. 89 percent said that it was not traditional to share a comprehensive action plan with District administrators, 90 percent said incompetence of money, while 84 percent said that certain donor agencies lacked legitimacy.

Around 98 percent of those surveyed indicated that increased openness and transparency is a method to solve the challenges of PPP in Kicukiro District with respect to the methods used to resolve the difficulties of PPP in Kicukiro. Roughly 97 percent said that they would boost operational efficiency and fast service in order to address the problems facing PPP. Other techniques include investor mobility, as reported by 95% of participants, enhancement of partnership, as reported by 83% of participants, and partner follow-up and assessment, as reported by 92% of participants.

About the challenges that face PPP, the findings of this study revealed that The table 21 showed that 39% of participants said that the lack of enough funds for operating processes is an obstacle to the relationship between the public and private sectors in the Kicukiro area, while 34.5% said that the District has failed to pay shareholders on time. 15.4% said that there is mis management in using resources. 14% said that there is a gap in sharing detailed action plan with District officials, while 11% said that lack of credibility of some partners.

5.3. Conclusion

This study aimed to evaluate the socio-economic growth of Rwandan populace through PPP. The aim of this work was to identify ways of formal and informal collaboration to help the citizens living in Kicukiro, to identify ways of public and private partnerships in Kicukiro District as well as to evaluate their relation to the socio-economic growth of Kicukiro District by way of mass and personal collaboration. The thesis employed a cross-sectional method in identification and quantification. These findings focused primarily on surveys and the overall participants was 96, taken by the random sampling from the 318,564 population of the Kicukiro District. Information

with proportions can be seen in the tables. The review of information was focused on a descriptive study as well as the investigator tabled the answers. In the results, a meaningful impact to the community socio-economic growth of the District of Kicukiro has been identified by formal and informal collaboration (PPP).

5.4. Recommendations

The recommendations made were based on the formal and informal interests' problems throughout the District of Kicukiro and they are arranged as follow:

PPP should increase fund for running activities, should strengthen sharing detailed action plan with District officials, should reinforce management in using resources and the District should assure payment of investors on time.

5.5. Suggestions for further researchers

At the end of this work, due to limit of time and financial means, the researcher invites further researchers who will intend to make a scientific research in the similar domain to deeply make an assessment on the following research topics:

- The role of Public and Private Partnership in economic growth of the population in Rwanda.
- The contribution of private sector in promoting the welfare of population in Rwanda.
- The strategies used to overcome challenges that face Public and Private Partnership policy in Rwanda.

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APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear respondents,

In the aim of fulfillment of the requirement of completing Masters of Local Governance Studies in College of Arts and Social Sciences, I have prepared the questionnaires for collecting ideas and opinions on *“the effect of public and private partnership on socio-economic development of population in Rwanda based on the case study of Kicukiro District (2015-2019).* I make sure that your ideas are confidential and will be used only for the academic purpose. I am looking forward with your sincere willingness to reply it as soon as possible and I will be always grateful to your contribution in realization of this work.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer freely to this question and any responses are considerable.
- Put (V) sign in the box corresponding to your choice
- For other types of questions, give answers in your own words
- Your answer will be kept under strict secret.

Thank you for your collaboration!!

Vedaste NKURUNZIZA

Section A. Respondent's identification

1. Sex:

a) Male []

b) Female []

2. Age

a) 21-30 years old []

b) 31-40 years old []

c) 41-50 years old []

d) 51-60 years old []

e) More than 60 years old []

4. Marital status:

a) Single []

b) Married []

c) Divorced []

d) Widow []

5. Occupation:

Public sector agent []

Private sector agent []

6. Level of education:

Primary: []

Secondary: []

University: []

1. How do you consider Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Kicukiro District?

a. Very high appreciated []

b. High appreciated []

- c. Appreciated []
 - d. Low appreciated []
 - e. Very low appreciated []
2. In which ways PPP was implemented in Kicukiro District?
- a. Dialogue between private and public sector []
 - b. Sharing development plan []
 - c. Collaborating in preparation and implementation of contract performance []
3. What are the forms of PPP in Kicukiro District?
- a. Contractual Forms []
 - b. Joint Ventures []
 - c. Private sector []
 - d. Public sector []
4. What are is the contribution of forms of PPP in development of Kicukiro District ?
- a. Increasing of business []
 - b. Investment in infrastructure []
 - c. Development of service delivery []
5. What kind of businness developed from Public and Private partnership in Kicukiro District ?
- a. Handicraft activities []
 - b. Increase of financial institutions []
 - c. Increase of entrepreneurship activities []
 - d. Alimentary shops []
6. What are the infrastructures built due to the Public and Private Partnership in Kicukiro District?
- e. Health institution []
 - f. Schools []
 - g. ICT []
 - h. Hotel industry []

i. Transport industry []

7. What service delivery developed in Kicukiro District due to the Public and Private partnership?

j. Transport services []

k. Health services []

l. Savings and credit services []

m. Technology services []

n. Educational services []

8. What is the contribution of PPP forms to the socio-economic development of population in Kicukiro District?

a. Employment []

b. Increase of income []

c. Living conditions []

d. Assets acquisition []

e. Health care []

f. Nutrition []

g. Shelter improvement []

h. Education of children []

9. What are the challenges facing Public and Private partnership in Kicukiro District ?

a. Insufficient fund for running activities []

b. Lack of credibility of some development partners []

c. Mismanagement in using resources []

d. District failure to pay investors on time []

e. Lack of tradition of sharing detailed action plan with District officials []

10. What are the strategies undertaken in order to overcome the challenges faced by PPP in Kicukiro District?

o. Monitoring and evaluation in partner's activities []

p. Mobilization of investors []

- q. Service delivery and rapid service []
- r. Improved collaboration []
- s. Improved accountability and transparency []

INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What is the effect of public and private partnership on development of Kicukiro District ?
2. What are the infrastructures put in place due to the Public and Private Partnership in Kicukiro District?
3. What are forms of PPP in order in Kicukiro District?
4. What domains developed in Kicukiro District due to the Public and Private Partnership in Kicukiro District?
5. What service delivery developed in Kicukiro District due to the Public and Private partnership?
6. What is the contribution of PPP forms to the socio-economic development of population in Kicukiro District?
7. What are the challenges facing Public and Private partnership in Kicukiro District ?
10. What are the strategies undertaken in order to overcome the above challenges?