

UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE
MASTERS OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

ASSESSMENT OF PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL IN SUSTAINING
LIVELIHOOD IN RURAL COMMUNITY A CASE STUDY OF MBAZI SECTOR
(2011-2018)

Thesis submitted to the University of Rwanda as partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of Master of Arts in Development Studies.

By
Rutwaza Rodrigue
Reg No: PG 215005861

Supervisor: Dr. NKURAYIJA Jean de la croix

Huye, October, 2019

DECLARATION

I, **RUTWAZA Rodrigue** hereby declare that this thesis entitled “**Assessment of participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining Livelihood in rural community**” is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge; it has never been presented or submitted anywhere for any award in any University or for any publication as a whole or in part. This research project is entirely my own original work by the help of God. Other materials and publications that I have consulted are indicated and recognized in the references.

Signature

Date.....

APPROVAL

I, the undersigned, certify that this dissertation “**Assessment of participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining Livelihood in rural community**” is an original work of Mr. RUTWAZA Rodrigue and has been directed underneath my supervision to be submitted for the purpose of academic award of Master’s Degree in development studies, in the University of Rwanda.

Names of Supervisor: **Dr NKURAYIJA Jean de la Croix**

Signature:

Date...../...../.....

DEDICATION

To my best Lover JESUS Christ,

To the memory of my Sister MUKANTAGANIRA Angelique

To all my Family and friends

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My First and deep gratefulness goes to the almighty and caring God, for his unconditional love and Grace through Jesus Christ, thank you to make this possible.

There are also some people who helped me in my studies but especially during my Research for this thesis, as well as in writing it. Actually, it could be better to mention all people who helped me, but it is practically impossible. But few of them deserve special thanks;

This Research project was made possible through the support and supervision of University of Rwanda. I therefore present my sincere gratitude to UR and the School staffs for their academic assistance. My special appreciation goes to my exceptional supervisor Dr. NKURAYIJA J. de la Croix for his great contribution to my research project, his Willingness and his constructive instructions and guidance during this study. If I missed you Sir! I could not snatch what were my Goals.

Let me extend my special and heartfelt recognitions to my family members; Brother KAYONGA Vincent, NGABONZIZA J.D, MURASIRA Tony, late M. Angelique and M. Yasin. You are such an amazing family.

I am especially indebted to my great friends; Pastor Prof. Kayitare Egide, Pastor MPONGERA Sylvie, Pastor Mazimpaka Olivier, Pastor Habimana Letitia for their spiritual and moral assistance, couple of Sesonga & Concilie, my best friends Mr. Samuel MUGAMBI, Miss Umutoni Gahigi, Miss Agnes Twizeye, Mrs Uwizeye Chantal, the Couple of Callixte & Immaculee, among others.

Finally, I thank every person who has backed me to the realization of this work and those who made my stay at UR including; unforgettable classmates, friends and relatives.

LIST OF TABLES

Table: 2.1. CBHI population categories and corresponding fees.....	30
Table1. <i>Age of Respondents</i>	46
Table 2: Education level of respondents	47
Table 3: Occupation of respondents	48
Table 4: Knowledge on PRA in Mbazi Sector	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure: 1.1 Conceptual frameworks7

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

9& 12 YBE: Nine and twelve years Basic Education

CBHI: Community based health insurance in Rwanda

CBOs: Community based organizations

CCM: Center for Conflicts management,

DS: Direct Support

EDPRSI: First Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

EDPRSII: Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

EICV: Integrated Household living conditions

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FGD: The Focused Group Discussion

FS: Financial Services

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GNP: Gross National Product or the Gross National per head

GoV: Government

MINALOC: Ministry of Local Government

NGOs: non-Governmental organizations

NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

PLA: Participatory Learning and Action

PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisal

PW: Public Works

RDF: Rwanda Defense Force

RNP: Rwanda National Police

RRA: Rapid Rural Appraisal

UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UPE: Universal Primary Education

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

VCT: Voluntary Counseling and Testing

VUP: Vision Umurenge Program

ABSTRACT

The Government of Rwanda respects citizen participation and considered as rights and duty of citizens, and it is something recognized in the Rwandan constitution as amended in 2015 in its articles specifies that “all citizens have the right to participate in the governance of the country, whether directly or through representatives, in accordance with the law. All citizens have a right to equal access to public service in accordance their competence and abilities”. The Government has put in place various channels to assure Participatory Planning and Implementation process. Different researches and surveys of this field wrote about levels and awareness of Citizens’ Participation.

This is about the assessment of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining rural livelihood, which is basically the core focus of this study. To achieve that purpose, three research questions were preferred; one, is there any contribution of PRA in sustaining rural livelihood in rural community of Mbazi Sector? Second, what are the indicators shows that Participatory Rural Appraisal improves and sustains rural livelihood of residents of Mbazi Sector? Third, what are the factors that hinder the effectiveness of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining rural livelihood?

Data used included both primary data and secondary data, such as books, reports, journals, articles and other relevant documents. The researcher have sampled respondents randomly and purposive, the total sample size of this study is 60 respondents; purposively Forty eight (48) famers were interviewed in Focus Group Discussion, eight (8) were randomly interviewed, and finally four (4) local leaders of Mbazi sector interviewed.

Data were analyzed and interpreted in relation to the objectives of the research after the analysis and interpretation; all objectives were realized through respondent’s opinions, observation and documentation. Therefore, basing on the outcomes of this study, the research reveals that there is significance part of PRA in rural sustainable livelihoods in Mbazi but not at the extent it was expected. It was clearly indicated that participatory rural appraisal framework should improve in the district, as well as in the country as so many respondents proposed, in order to increase its efficiency to better livelihood. Means, though there is a level of attainment, but there is a long way to attain the needed and fully level of participatory rural appraisal for the enhancement and sustain rural community livelihood.

Keywords of the study: Participatory rural appraisal, community development, rural development and Sustainable livelihood.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FUGURES	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	ix
CHAPTER ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the study	1
1.2. Problem statement	2
1.3. Objectives of the study	3
1.3.1. General Objectives	3
1.3.2. Specific Objectives	4
1.4. Research questions	4
1.5. Hypothesis	4
1.6. Significance of the study	4
1.7. The scope of the research	5
1.8. Organization of the study	5
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	6
2.0. Introduction	6
2.1. DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS	6
2.1.1. Participatory Rural Appraisal	6
2.1.2. Rural Development	6
2.1.3. Community Development	7
2.1.4. Sustainable Livelihood	7
2.2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	7
2.2.1. PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL	9
2.2.2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT	12
2.2.3. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	18

2.2.4. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD	24
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	36
3.1. STUDY DESIGN.....	36
3.2. AREA OF THE STUDY	37
3.3. TARGETED POPULATION	37
3.4. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE SIZE	38
3.5. SOURCES OF DATA	38
3.5.1. Primary data collection	38
3.5.2. Secondary data collection	39
3.6. TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION	39
3.6.1. Observation technique.....	39
3.6.2. Interview technique.....	40
3.6.3. Focused group interviews	40
3.6.4. Document analysis technique.....	40
3.6.5. E-resources and internet technique	41
3.7. DATA PROCESSING	41
3.7.1. Data Presentation	41
3.7.2. Data Editing	41
3.7.3. Data Coding	41
3.7.4. Tabulation	42
3.7.5. Data interpretation.....	42
3.8. METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS	42
3.9. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	43
3.9.1. Financial resources constraints	43
3.9.2. Suspicion problems	43
3.10. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION	43
3.11. PARTIAL CONCLUSION	44
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FUNDINGS	45
4.0. Introduction.....	45
4.1. Description of respondents	45
4.1.1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents	46
4.1.2. Education level of respondents	47

4.1.3. Occupation of respondents.....	47
4.2. Knowledge of respondents about Participatory Rural Appraisal.....	48
4.3. Assessment of Participatory Rural Appraisal in improving and sustaining livelihood in rural community of Mbazi Sector.....	49
4.4. Indicators show that PRA improves and sustains rural livelihood of Mbazi Sector.....	52
4.5. Hindrances of the effectiveness of PRA in sustaining rural livelihood	54
4.5.1. Poverty and Financial shortage	54
4.5.2. Top down policy system	55
4.5.3. Ignorance and Illiteracy	56
4.6. Partial Conclusion.....	57
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS	58
5.1. Summary of Major Findings	58
5.2. General Conclusion.....	58
5.3. SUGGESTIONS	59
5.3.1. To Policy Makers	59
5.3.2. To Rural Community members.....	60
5.3.3. To NGOs whose missions oriented to rural community	60
5.3.4. To further researchers	61
REFERENCES	62
APPENDICES	A

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This chapter concerns the background of the study; the Problem statement; Research Objectives of the study; research questions; research methodology, significance of the study; the scope and Limitation of the research and the organization of the study.

1.1. Background of the study

Since early 1960's initiatives of development via the actions of community development for fostering livelihood, sought to involve local people in efforts to improve their communities. It also developed local skills and stabilities and encouraged local people to play a part in and to take some responsibility for supporting and implementing a range of physical infrastructure works. Paulo Freire (1968)

Basically, the philosophical backgrounds of PRA can be copied from the thoughts of Brazilian educator Paulo Freire in his work named "Pedagogy of the Oppressed" who were strongly believe that the involved and empowered local population is vital to successful rural community development. Flower, Charlotte; Mincher, Paul; Rimkus, Susan (2000)

1980's Robert Chambers, a key promoter of PRA, said that the method owes much to "that the poor and exploited people can and should be empowered to examine their own realities. Simultaneously, development policy makers and planners began to argue for societal level of participation and also to devise strategies whereby poor people could become more directly involved in development efforts. Chamber R. (1981)

The term participatory rural Appraisal (PRA) flourished in 1980's in the beginning were known as Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) by international conference on RRA at Khon Kaen University. Actually in RRA, the information is more produced, extracted by outsiders. On another hand, in PRA the information is generated, analyzed, owned and shared more by local People than outsiders as part of the process of the empowerment. Nowadays, Participatory Approach such as participatory rural appraisal are becoming basic approaches in the developing and sustaining rural livelihood, by bring citizens involvement in decision making processes, in implementing

projects and programs. They also share benefits of development programs and evaluation. Chambers R. (1984)

Rural community is backbone of country's economy especially agriculture sector. This appeal for upholding decentralization, Participatory rural appraisal to enable those concerned and involved to pace with changing perspectives, needs and aspirations of the rural citizens and to act according to people's real needs.

The Final goal of this study therefore, is to assess the contribution of PRA in sustaining rural community livelihood in Rwanda, specifically in Huye district, with a case study of Mbazi Sector.

1.2. Problem statement

The real essence of development requires cooperative and mutual management capacity to solve problems, as they rise with less outsider's intervention, in order to legitimize and sustain improvement with relevant solutions to the existing problems of the community.

Developing countries including Rwanda, rural citizens are faded by limited choice in determining their livelihood, Public Policies, daily activities, rural programs such as agriculture, and land tenure. Something unfortunate is that not involving rural population in local development analysts have shown that such system leads to negative consequences. Therefore, social planning for a change shouldn't have to be totally a top-down form but participatory approach, which involves citizens as beneficiaries and other players. Hahirwa, J. (2014)

When the national programmers are operating in top-down scheme, it calls up outsiders who are not neither rural nor experienced in rural predicament to impose solutions. Wherever this effort has been applied for the rural progress, it remains irrelevant, unsuitable and unsustainable due to the absence of people's involvement. Since rural population considered beneficiaries of national programs and all rural development initiatives in general, it is inevitable to take into consideration their role in participation in planning and implementation of those programs. Rural population most of the time are called to be submissive to the top-down taken decision without consulting or involving them, in the design and formulation of policy and program. This leads to mismatch between policies and projects made from national conferences and top offices, vis a vis to the reality on the field (rural livelihood).

In developing countries, research have revealed evidence of little people's participation especially in policies, programs and process headed for rural community development that are concerned improving people's livelihood. In Mbazi sector , like other parts of the country, there are many governmental programs and initiatives intended to promote their people's livelihood, such as Girinka Munyarwanda, Vision Umurenge Program (VUP), Ubudehe, land consolidation policy, among others.

The government launch programs, policies and reforms but rural people participation in designing, planning still remains poor, but subjected to the execution. Second, each one of those programs applied in the whole country regardless area's context, geographical differences, like climate, nature of the soil, different level of poverty situation, people's attitudes toward programs adaption and among others. The fact that, protesting officially in Rwanda is prohibited and risky, sometime citizens indirectly protest by resisting those top-down policies that affects their daily life, and that resistance lead to poor production accompanied by the chronic poverty, extreme hunger, persistence famine and poor economy growth. Hahirwa J. (2014)

These are reasons that have hindered the success and realization of these development programs, the logic behind is that at planning and designing stage, people's opinions and aspirations were not taken into account. That causes also discontentment and resistance, however much people may be submissive but there will be no sustainability due to their lack of ownership. In other words, they don't see policies and programs as their own but as burden from oppressors. Finally, this study will analyze and assess the participatory rural appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community in Rwanda: with a case study of Mbazi sector 2011-2019.

1.3. Objectives of the study

For the purpose of this research, following objectives will guide the researcher the get reliable findings. Those are: General objective and specific objectives

1.3.1. General Objectives

The main objective of this study is to assess the contribution of participatory rural appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- To understand the concept of participatory rural appraisal and its functions relevant in sustaining rural livelihood.
- To assess the situation and the level of participatory rural appraisal execution in areas of this study.
- To highlight the necessity of participatory rural appraisal and bottom up policy and programs in the process of sustaining rural livelihood.
- To provide suggestions to whom it may concern based on findings

1.4. Research questions

The study will be conducted by using the following questions:

- Is there any contribution of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining rural livelihood in rural community of Mbazi Sector?
- What are the indicators show that Participatory Rural Appraisal improves and sustains rural livelihood of Mbazi Sector?
- What are the factors that hinder the effectiveness of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining rural livelihood in Mbazi sector?

1.5. Hypothesis

- ❖ There is a contribution of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community of Mbazi sector.
- ❖ There are some factors that hinder the effectiveness of PRA in sustaining rural livelihood in Mbazi sector.

1.6. Significance of the study

This study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge in field of Development studies including various range of discipline related to rural livelihood and rural development. This research will help local leaders, community workers and other argents of rural development to

match development programs to be relevant to real needs of the people. It will also contribute to other Personnel with skills of implementing programs where are supposed to be applied in the rural community.

The outcomes of this study help local leaders to understand how effective and efficient Participatory Rural Appraisal is in sustaining rural livelihood. It adds availability of data in the area that will be useful to the future and farther researches.

This study is of a great significance, because it highlights the involvement of population in policies and programs as the key factor of the success of policy implementation and the increase of productivity for sustainable livelihood. Here, the researcher is interested in revealing how government needs people as key actors to participate in their concern public affairs in Rwanda.

Last but not least, the research reveals challenges that Participatory rural Appraisal meet in sustaining livelihood.

1.7. The scope of the research

This research mostly focuses on the assessment of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community of Rwanda. More specifically the research limited itself in Huye District, Mbazi Sector for the analysis within a defined period from 2012-2018.

1.8. Organization of the study

This research is organized into five chapters:

The 1st chapter is the introduction part of the study that presents the background of the study, problem statement, Research Questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and organization of the study. Generally chapter one is the sense and the skeleton of the research. The chapter two is about literature review (from the text books and related documents): definition of the key concepts and theoretical framework for the aim of fetching the knowledge from the works already conducted. The chapter three is about the methodology used while carrying out the research. The fourth chapter concerns findings analysis and interpretation of data collected edited in the objectives of the study. The fifth chapter is the conclusion and suggestions to policy makers, rural population and researchers.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.0. Introduction

This chapter aims to give definitions of key concepts relevant to this study, the theoretical framework, is also to consider reviewed literature that generates knowledge about the role or contribution of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustainable rural Livelihood in Africa, in the region and in Rwanda more precisely within the contexts and the case study of this research. Without ignoring the knowledge engraved in participatory policy or programs design and implementation process in relation to sustainable community development from the grassroots level, which brings about a better and sustainable rural livelihood.

2.1. DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

In this study, the researcher describe five (5) key concepts to follow: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Rural Development, community development, Sustainable livelihood.

2.1.1. Participatory Rural Appraisal

Though different scholars have define PRA differently, but one of the greatest writers have define it in this way; Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) has been described as a growing family of approaches and methods to enable local (rural and urban) people to express, enhance, share and analyze their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and to act. (Chambers, 1994)

In other words, PRA is a methodology to involving rural community by interacting with them and understanding them along with their locality. It is also a process that empowers local people to change their own conditions and situation. It is intended to enable them to conduct their own analysis to plan and to take action.

2.1.2. Rural Development

Rural development is understood to be multi-dimensional, encompassing improved provision of services, enhanced opportunities for income generation and local economic development, improved physical infrastructure, social cohesion and physical security within rural communities, active representation in local political processes, and effective provision for the vulnerable. Rural development in this context is thus much broader than poverty alleviation through social programs and transfers. The concept places emphasis on facilitating change in rural environments to enable poor people to earn more, invest in themselves and their communities,

contribute toward maintenance of the infrastructure key to their livelihoods; in short, to identify opportunities and to act on them.

2.1.3. Community Development

It is not easy to give a precise definition to what community development is owing to different notions. In some sense —community development is about building active and sustainable communities based on social justice and mutual respect. It is about changing power structures to remove the barriers that prevent people from participating in the issues that affect their lives.

UNESCO working paper of 1956 has defined Community development as the process of planning technical assistance programmes and of interagency, the combination of processes by which an underdeveloped area develops or is developed, in other words, the process by which local communities can raise their own standards of living such as social welfare, health protection, education, improvement of agriculture, development of small-scale industries.

2.1.4. Sustainable Livelihood

Mainly In this concept we find the term Livelihood which can be defined as a means of securing the necessities of Life, but the qualification of livelihood involves sustainability, which is the quality of being able to continue over a period of time.

Therefore, the concept of sustainable livelihood comprises having capabilities, assets both material and social resources and activities required for a means of living for a long-term sustainability of the community.

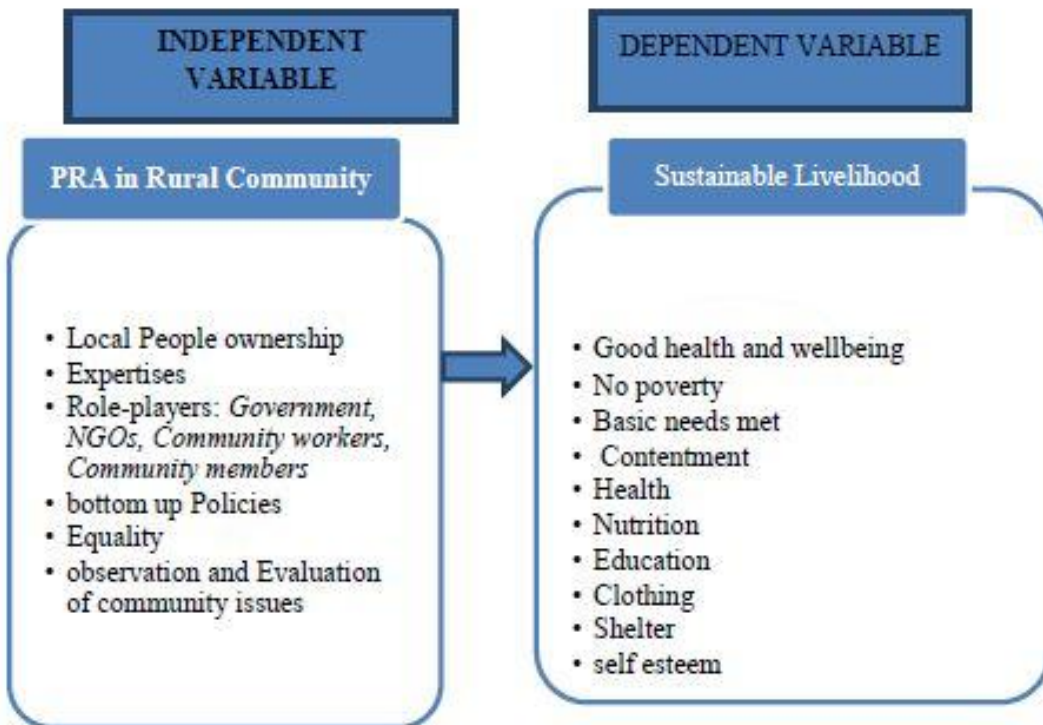
2.2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework is defined as a visual or written product, one that —explains, either graphically or in narrative form; the main subjects to be studied, the key factors, concepts, or variables and the presumed relationships among them. (Miles and Huberman, 1994)

In this endeavor, the research highlights the conceptual framework which attempts to explain the relationship between sustainable Rural Livelihood as dependent variables and PRA as independent variables which both are set to raise rural Development.

Undoubtedly, one independent variable was used in an attempt to assess the contribution of PRA in sustaining rural livelihoods. This includes PRA Principles and practices, which help to transform rural livelihood by embedding two dependent variables, poor family livelihoods and sustainable community development. These two dependent variables in turn have been considered as foothold, which allows us to evaluate steps made by poor families to climb out poverty towards sustainable livelihood.

Figure: 1.1 Conceptual frameworks



Source: Primary data

The summarized conceptual framework is a big picture of how the literature review is built, shows the rationality between independent and dependent variables. According to the literature Sustainable livelihood is possible via the participation of different actors such as Government, community members, NGOs community workers.

2.2.1. PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) a useful framework for Rural. It has been described as a growing family of approaches and methods to enable local (rural and urban) people to express, enhance, share and analyse their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and to act. (Chambers, 1994) Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) is acknowledged as the precursor to PRA. Although Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is said to have a lot in common with Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), they however differ in the ownership of information, and the nature of the process involved in application.

PRA believes that meaningful change must come from the people if it is to remain relevant and sustainable. Opuka observes that PRA is challenging a common practice where by aspiring communities have learnt to speak the 'language' of various Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other similar development agencies. People will speak 'water language' to water related agencies and speak 'livestock language' to livestock related agencies. Efforts therefore should be made to break through this culture, which has led to irrelevant interventions being introduced to docile communities. Participatory Learning and Action (PLA/PRA) will enable those concerned and involved to keep pace with changing perspectives, needs and aspirations of the people and to act according to people's real needs (Opuka, 2001: 16).

2.2.1.1. Basic Assumptions of PRA:

There is no community that can be unable to assess and identify its own development and learning priorities. Similarly, communities will usually be able to monitor and evaluate their own projects, which they themselves have initiated and managed for their own purpose, given capacity building efforts to develop the relevant skills, knowledge and attitudes. Participants of community projects have often proven to effectively conduct' objective appraisals and evaluation where the purpose is understood and the necessary skills are imparted to them.

- Involvement of project participants in project identification, monitoring and evaluation can be of great value since they not only have first-hand experience with the project but also have more relevant details and insights than any outsider.
- The primary focus of PRA should not be fault finding but rather seeking to build on any existing potential and positive trends, and drawing lessons for better performance in future.
- Genuine PRA processes are only possible in a relationship among equals. Such relationships can only develop over an historical context of learning and growing together among stakeholders.
- No uniformity in PRA processes should be expected. "The depth and quality of the processes will largely depend on the overall methodological orientation of the promoting organisation and the historical context of the relationship with its stakeholders.
- Both trickle-down and trickle-up of information and experiences among stakeholders should be enabled and equally valued. Hence, the outcome of internal appraisals and self-evaluations among local stakeholders should be shared with the donors and valued accordingly respected by acting upon them.
- It is advisable to de-link appraisals and evaluations from the funding cycle where possible. This will ensure best results, as the stakeholder emotions associated with the consequences of evaluation will not influence the objectivity of those involved. At least the project continuity in the short term will not depend on the outcome of the appraisals and the evaluations.
- Projects have failed to remain sustainable (after the donor pulls out) as a result of poor sense of local ownership on the part of beneficiaries. It is also unethical for outsiders to invade into the 'project-bed-rooms' in the name of evaluation without due respect for the privacy of the 'occupants'. This is wrong and a violation of people's rights. Donation of resources to the poor should not give anyone the right to violate their right to privacy. PRA and PE will correct this anomaly by enhancing the sense of local control and ownership of the project cycle.

- Evaluation processes should acknowledge that the causal factors of change in a programme are not linear but complex. In this sense, an evaluator should appreciate that positive change in a programme area may be attributed to factors emanating from other influences outside the programme design and its scope.

2.2.1.2. Techniques of PRA

Appraisal: The Finding out of information about problems, needs and potential in a village. It is the first stage in any project.

Participatory: means that people are involved in the process – a bottom-up approach that requires good communication skills and attitude of project staff

Rural: The techniques can be used in any situation urban or rural, with both literate and illiterate people

1. Direct observation – is systematically observing objects, events, process, relationships or people and recording these observations. Direct observe is a good way to cross-check
2. Participatory techniques emphasize on the importance of involving people. i.e people participation for the betterment of society through their involvement in implementation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of various developmental programs set by the government

PRA Definition: is a methodology to involving rural community by interacting with them and understanding them along with their locality.

- A PRA field exercise is not only for information and idea generation, but it is about analysis and learning by local people.
- It is about building a process of participation of discussion, communication, and conflict resolution
- The outsider's role is that of a catalyst, facilitator, and convener of that process within a community
- PRA therefore basically aims at a process that empowers local people to change their own conditions and situation. It is intended to enable them to conduct their own analysis to plan and to take action.

2.2.1.3. Principles of PRA

Anyway, PRA is never the same in different circumstances and never follows a predetermined pattern; it is useful as a means to information generation lies in this fact. Nevertheless, there are certain principles that must be kept in mind, and often shared as long as PRA assessment is concerned. The 1st Using Optimal Ignorance: refers to the important of knowing what it is not worth knowing. This principle avoids unnecessary details and irrelevant data but optimizes tradeoff between quality, relevance, accuracy and timeliness. The second is offsetting biases: particularly those of rural development tourism, by being relaxed and not rushing, listening not lecturing, being unimposing instead of important and seeking out the poorer people and their concerns. 3rd Triangulation: This is about using more than one and often three sources of information to cross-check answers. 4th is Learning from and with rural people: is to participate directly, on site and face to face, gaining from indigenous knowledge. The 5th is Learning Rapidly and progressively issues with conscious exploration, flexible use of methods, improvisation, iteration and cross-checking, not following a blueprint program but adapting through a learning process. (Bhandari, n.d.2003)

2.2.2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to understand this concept of Rural Development, Rural Development is a concept that relates to regional development. Regional development recognizes that not all —Spacell is the same, and that different policies and approaches may be required to develop different regions. Rural areas are faced with peculiar problems that need to be addressed through rural based interventions.

One of the main problems of Third World development was the struggle between the interests of the urban areas and those of the rural areas. The question was always one of either/or; either the urban areas must be developed for the best long lasting economic results, or the rural areas must receive more attention because poverty is more visible there. Of course, the question is not one of either/or, specifically for two reasons

Firstly, poverty is bad in both the urban areas and the rural areas _ the poor in both these areas need drastic steps to be freed from the poverty trap. Secondly, people who at the same

time belong to a rural and urban household, and have economic ties that are impossible to sever, tie the rural areas and urban areas together.

The either approach has led to urban bias, which has harmed the rural areas and their inhabitants. At the same time, however, the either/or approach has failed to really benefit the urban areas because of the greater movement to urban areas it has triggered. This is due to urban areas being part of one system with the rural areas and thus they cannot escape the harm done through urban bias.

2.2.2.1. Rural Livelihood

In recent years, the questions of equity and equality in the distribution of the benefits from growth-centered development have become key concern in development thinking and practice. Since the majority of African people live in rural areas and poverty in these areas has been high, the concern about rural development became apparent. These concerns about the rural poor have been expressed in many for a. Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the FAO, has expressed this concern in his foreword to the Peasants' Charter:

The rural poor must be given access to land and water resources, agricultural inputs and services, extension and research facilities; they must be permitted to participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of rural development programmes; the structure and pattern of international trade and external investment must be adjusted to facilitate the implementation of poverty-oriented rural development strategies.

Growth is necessary but not sufficient; it must be buttressed by equity and, above all, by people's participation in designing, implementing and evaluating rural development programmes and policies.

2.2.2.2. The Nature of rural community

Rural and rural areas or communities have been defined simply as all that is not urban. Historically, rural was identified with the countryside, agriculture, and traditional culture and geographical peripherally. However, what is rural and what makes an area or community rural is complex in nature. There has been an increase in theories that try to explain the nature of rural communities. Today, the term rural is commonly understood to refer to the people in the rural

place and the rural nature of the relations and interactions of those people. There is no single definition to what a rural area is because rural areas vary considerably – the rural area where land-use is still dominated by agriculture is very different to the rural area located close to a growing urban centre.

There have been a number of classifications of rural areas to enable targeted policies for specific rural areas. Some of the common classifications of rural areas and their characteristics include:

- Predominantly rural: Over 50% of the population living in rural communities.
- Significantly rural: About 15% to 50% of the population living in rural communities.
- Integrated rural areas: These are areas near towns and cities with a growing population employed mainly in the secondary and tertiary sector, but with farming being a key use of land.
- Remote rural areas: These are areas with lower population densities, often with low incomes. The population depends largely on agriculture. These areas generally have the least social services and inadequate infrastructure network.

However, rural areas throughout the world tend to have similar characteristics. Populations are spatially dispersed. Agriculture is often the dominant, and sometimes the exclusive economic sector and opportunities for resource mobilization are limited. These characteristics mean that people living in rural areas face a set of factors that pose major challenges to development. The spatial dispersion of rural populations often increases the cost and difficulty of providing rural goods and services effectively. The specific economic conditions in rural areas result in fewer opportunities than in non-rural locations. Consequently, the tax base is limited, so rural areas are rarely able to mobilize sufficient resources to finance their own development programmes, leaving them dependent on transfers from the centre.

2.2.2.3. Why rural development

Worldwide, the pervasiveness of poverty and poor delivery of basic services in rural areas of developing countries continue to constrain development efforts. The prevalence of rural poverty provides major challenges to governments, organizations of civil society and developmental agencies. The failure of many rural development projects during the last three decades has led those involved to consider in more detail the factors that undermined successful outcomes. Prime among these are the issues of inadequate local capacity and the excessive centralization of decision-making.

Rural Development is undertaken for two main aims: an economic aim and an equity aim.

- ***Economic Aim:*** Rural Development is concerned with ensuring that rural people and their organizations undertake economic activities that maximize national output. However, rural communities face problems that prevent them from mobilizing resources and maximizing their potential contribution for national development. The major problems facing rural communities include poverty, unemployment, population pressure, declining agricultural output, infrastructural limitations, among others.
- ***Equity Aim:*** The second major aim of rural development concerns equity. This aim is based on the fact that those living in rural areas are likely not to have access to services and equal opportunities as those in urban areas. Both the state and the market fail to provide these services and opportunities in the rural areas. Rural development therefore, seeks to address these inequalities by provision of services and opportunities to rural communities.

2.2.2.4. Framework for rural development

The particular problems a given rural areas face depends very much on the nature of the rural area or community. Rural development attempts to understand the rural areas and their problems and proposes measures to address these problems. Quite often, problems of rural areas are complex in nature and are interlinked; cutting across sectorial bounds and therefore, requires integrated not a single sector approach. There are many strategies for rural development including integrated rural development approaches and Participatory rural appraisal. These strategies try to address the problems of rural areas the most pressing of which is poverty.

2.2.2.5. Integrated rural development

Rural poverty is endemic among the poor households in the Third World and manifests itself in a number of ways, amongst others malnutrition, hunger and disease. The groups which are affected include the landless, the near-landless, female-headed households and children.

We have all been exposed numerous times to media presentations of the appalling human suffering arising under conditions such as drought, floods and civil wars, yet many of us, including even experienced development administrators, are not personally aware of the real extent of persistent poverty in rural areas of the Third World.

There are many reasons given to explain the continued existence of extreme poverty in the Third World. Some observers tend to hold to one set of explanations. Technocrats and practitioners are inclined to put their faith in the lack of modernization, the physical limitations, and the bureaucratic stifling viewpoints. Academics and leftists tend to emphasize local and international exploitation and dependency relationships as well as blaming the capitalists and the transnational corporations. Some of the many reasons that explain the existence of extreme poverty in the Developing Countries like Rwanda including:

- 1. Physical Causes:** poor soils, poor climatic conditions, lack of natural resources, environmental destruction, etc.
- 2. Social Causes:** Lack of knowledge/skills, lack of cooperation, bad cultural beliefs, large families/population, poor social services, etc
- 3. Political Causes:** Political corruption, lack of local participation, political instability, civil wars/conflicts, bad leadership and lack of institutions.

2.2.2.6. Rural Development in Rwanda

Rwanda's poverty is the outcome of both economic and historical factors. First, the economic structure reflects a chronic failure to achieve productivity increases in a context of a large and growing population. This failure became increasingly evident in the 1980s and early 1990s, leading to severe structural problems. Second, the war and genocide of 1994 left a horrific legacy, further impoverishing the country and leaving a number of specific problems and challenges.

The country now faces the following microeconomic structural problems: Low agricultural productivity, which was aggravated by the failure of past agricultural policies, in particular the failure to make the transition in the early 1980s from low-value agriculture to high value farming. As a result, farmers do not have the resources to risk investing in technological and methodological change; Low human resource development, especially in literacy and skills

development; Limited employment opportunities, with an oversupply of unskilled workers in comparison to their low demand

High population density and growth; High transport costs, on account of Rwanda's landlocked position, which have been aggravated by the imposition of axle weight limits in neighboring countries. Internal transport costs also pose a major constraint, partly because of the recapitalization of the rural sector.

Environmental degradation, with a chronic decline in soil fertility, poor water management, and deforestation; the failure to address these problems has contributed to an economy characterized by:

- A very weak export base of US\$ 16 per capita compared to an average of US\$ 100 in sub-Saharan Africa, with a heavy dependence on the export of agricultural products, particularly tea and coffee.
- Vulnerability to external price shocks. Our earnings from coffee exports fell from \$45 million in 1997 to \$26 million in 1999 because the price dropped to less than half, even though volume increased.
- A narrow revenue base, averaging 8.7% of GDP in the period 1995-1997, compared to an average of 17.7% of GDP in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Low measured private investment at only 8% of GDP in 1999. Net smallholder investment in animals, crops and terraces, which may not fully be reflected in the national accounts, was probably negative between the early and late 1990s.

Until now, poverty in Rwanda has been monitored by using movements in consumption to extrapolate from the household survey of 1985, making certain distributional assumptions. The poverty line was set at a level where 46% of the households in the 1985 survey fell below it. Poverty, in this statistical approach, is measured by the real value of households' expenditures; if a household's real expenditure, including own-produced food, falls below a certain level, it is considered poor. As the data show, poverty was increasing in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The proportion of households, rather than individuals, that were below the poverty line was 53% in

1993, it got worse in 1994 after the genocide, poverty rose dramatically to the point the state seem dead. GoR (2005)

As part of the programme of decentralization the Ministry of Local Government, in collaboration with the National Poverty Reduction Programme, is extending project planning and implementation down to the cellule level. The approach involves the direct funding of each cellule for the implementation of a project that they have identified and analyzed themselves.

The objective of the approach is to put in place a durable system of intra-community cooperation through collective action which creates communal discussion forums for the implementation of long-run development activities. These forums will strengthen trust and confidence between members of the community and reinforce the ability of the cellule to undertake other development activities in the future. The chosen Kinyarwanda name for the action planning is *ubudehe mu kurwanya ubukene* – which makes use of the traditional Rwandese concept of communal action in the fields, although here the approach is for the entire community for any project they choose to fight poverty.

2.2.3. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community development as defined in UNESCO working paper of 1956, The United Nations Economic and social Council, Social Commission report on concepts and Principles of Community Development and recommendations described **community development** as a process involving the integration of the two sets of forces represented by the local community on one hand, and the government on other, means that UN understands Community Development as a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. It is a broad term given to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of communities, typically aiming to build stronger and more resilient local communities.

Others have defined it in different ways but share some key words like working collectively in ways which aim to **empower communities** and increase **community wellbeing**. The whole point of community development is that communities are empowered, this means working in ways which empower people in ways which mean that people feel confident, that they are *involved* in and *inclusive* and *organized*, in that networks formed, are *cooperative* and support each other and ultimately in which they are influential.

2.2.3.1. Origins of Community Development

Since the late nineteenth century, the use of the term community has remained to some extent associated with the hope and the wish of reviving once more the closer, warmer, more harmonious type of bonds between people vaguely attributed to past ages (Averweg, 2009) Before 1910 there was little social science literature concerning 'community' and it was really only in 1915 that the first clear sociological definition emerged. This was coined by C. J. Galpin in relation to delineating rural communities in terms of the trade and service areas surrounding a central village (Harper and Dunham 1959: 19). A number of competing definitions of community quickly followed. Some focused on community as a geographical area; some on a group of people living in a particular place; and others which looked to community as an area of common life.

From time immemorial, communities have been engaged in activities designed to improve the well-being of their members, and have been taking the initiative and responsibility for such activities. Eversole, (2014) the nature of the activities and forms of co-operation may have changed (early forms of human societies were based mainly on hunting and gathering while modern societies are sustained mainly by agricultural and industrial ties) but the basic principle of community involvement and collaboration in life-sustaining activities remains the same.

Community members have always worked together, one way or the other, to promote their common welfare. In this sense, community development is as old as human societies themselves Eversole, (2014) In African traditional practice, Community development initiatives was called in different ways in different countries: *Harrambe* in Kenya; *Ujjama* in Tanzania; *Ubudehe* and *Umuganda* in Rwanda.

Nonetheless, the origin of community development as it is practiced and understood today is traceable to certain specific occurrences and periods. In the Third World, community development became a popular development approach in the 1950s and early 1960s. Holdcroft (1982), however, shows that this growth of community development in the developing countries was influenced by a number of experiences and initiatives both inside and outside these countries.

2.2.3.2. Main Characteristics of Community development

The community development approach has been widely used in the rural areas of the Third World, yet it is not only a rural development strategy. Its principles are applicable in the urban areas as well. However, when community development was introduced in developing countries, most people there lived in rural areas and poverty was more pronounced in these areas, and it still is even today (Todaro, 1997). Thus, attempts to deal with rural poverty have tended to characterize community development as a rural development strategy. Perhaps the most fundamental principle of community development is that it follows an integrated approach to the problems of poverty and development

Integration in community development has two major implications. Firstly, that the problems of development are multifaceted and that they should be tackled together in a co-ordinated fashion. This position is a refutation of the stance that economic goals of development are the most important. It emphasizes the fact that social, political and cultural aspects of development should be treated together with the economic aspects because they are all interrelated.

The second element of integration is that different role-players in development should co-ordinate their efforts. Governments, non-governmental organisations and local communities should work hand in hand in order to maximize the impact of their efforts, and to avoid unnecessary duplication or conflicts. This particular feature of community development was later adopted and used as the defining characteristic of a related poverty oriented strategy, namely, integrated rural development.

2.2.3.3. Felt Needs

Community development seeks to address the felt needs of the people (Jeppe, 1985:28-29). It is the people themselves who must define their needs and not the government or any other development agency. This means that a government or a non-governmental organization that wants to be effective in its development efforts must engage in dialogue with the intended beneficiaries to determine their needs.

2.2.3.4. Community Participation

Community Participation can be loosely defined as the involvement of people in a community in projects to solve their own problems. People's participation forms the basis of community development (Kot & Swanepoel 1983:2). It is important to realize that community development is directed at promoting better living for people in the local communities, especially the disadvantaged people. Therefore, the success of this approach is not reflected in changes in national economic growth figures, such as the gross national product (GNP) or the GNP per head. Economic growth figures only give us aggregate conditions and average standards of living in a country. Community development directs us to local communities and helps us to determine whether there is any real improvement in people's lives at local level.

2.2.3.5. Educative process

To reach its objectives community development must be an educative process; it must continuously improve the ability of the people to deal with the challenges confronting them (Jeppe 1985:30). There are many ways in which people's participation in community development becomes a learning process. Firstly, people learn the technical skills necessary for them to carry out their development projects. These skills could be in different types of farming, brick-laying, brick-making, carpentry, sewing, knitting and many other areas. Secondly, people acquire administrative skills through community development projects (Walters 1987:24-25). They learn to keep proper records of their activities, to conduct meetings, to manage time as well as to manage other people.

Thirdly, through community development people learn to resolve their conflicts and to solve problems together (Kemp 1982:34-35). They acquire confidence in themselves and learn to become self-reliant. The educative aspect of community development illustrates the interrelationship between the different dimensions of development. By learning to work together (social aspect) the people increase their chances of implementing their projects successfully (economic aspect).

2.2.3.6. Major role players in community development

Mainly, the study will consider three, such as Local people, government, NGOs, and community workers.

A) Local People

Local people should be among the main actors in the development of their communities. They are going to be directly affected by the process and, therefore, they must be in the forefront of shaping and determining the direction of their own development agenda. For this reason, De Beer and Swanepoel (1998:23) argue that community participation in development is more important than the participation of other actors.

Individuals as a voter, their voices matter, It's important not only that they stay informed about policies that will affect their life, but that people's voices and preferences for policies should be expressed. Most of Politicians want to stay in office, and that means keeping their constituents happy. If people are proactive and engaged citizens in Public sphere, Let leadership know that they're paying attention and they've got ideas on how and what needs to be done.

B) Government

Governments are also role-players in the development of local communities. Much as it is crucial for communities to own the process of development, the co-operation and support of the government is necessary for its success (Remion 1986:37). Governments can support community development in different ways. They can provide financial assistance, for instance. Although communities need to be self-reliant, the poverty of their members still means that outside help is usually indispensable. Governments can also help by providing technical advice and training to enable the people to carry out their development projects.

C) Non-government organization (NGOs)

The third actor in community development comes in the form of **non-governmental organizations (NGOs)**. These institutions often contribute significantly towards helping to organize local communities. NGOs also give financial support to local communities. It is generally acknowledged, however, that their strength lies in their ability to organize communities and in acting as catalysts which influence government policy towards community development (Korten 1987; Therien 1991). Private business enterprises which finance community development projects may be included in this category.

D) Community development workers

Another major actor in community development is the **community development worker** (Swanepoel 1992). This person is also referred to as the group organizer, group animator or

change agent. In a way, community development workers act as consultants to local people. Their main functions are to: a) encourage group formation; b) facilitate access of the people or their CBOs to outside resources; and c) act as a source of relevant information which is not readily available to local communities. d) A change agent can be someone selected from the members of the community in question or an employee of either the government or a non-governmental organisation. To be effective, group animators must be properly trained for this job.

2.2.3.7. Problems in Community Development

The implementation of community development programmes and projects in developing countries has been marred by different problems.

A) Financial problems

The widespread failure of community development programmes due to financial problems, mainly caused by aid withdrawal, has already been alluded to.

When community development begins in low-income communities, involving residents in revitalization activities frequently falters. *(Joan L. Arches MSW, 1999)*

B) Unequal distribution of resources

Due to the inequality of the community, you find at the project level is that most of the benefits of development tend to go to the rich and not the poor because insufficient steps are taken to ensure the participation of the latter group. Most of the benefits of Development efforts tend to go the rich people not to the poor.

C) Top down System: the Failure of the Government to decentralize decision-making power

There is insufficient of steps to ensure the participation of the poor. Rural community is often excluded from development decisions and may feel betrayed as its input is ignored. Suggestions for addressing the dilemmas and the implications for community practice rely on integrating grassroots community organizing throughout the development process while

engaging in an ethnically sensitive, empowerment-oriented approach using coalitions and interagency collaboration. Joan L. Arches MSW, (1999)

2.2.3.8. Community based organization (CBO)

They represent the community and should specifically act as vehicles through which the poor can participate in development. They may be unsophisticated, poor and weak, but their process of rural development should be a learning process for them so that they become empowered to successfully address their problems themselves.

2.2.4. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

Sustainable Livelihood is a wide term which we cannot find a single common meaning of it but this part try to merge views of different researchers to give us the incite service the objectives of this study

2.2.4.1. Livelihood Globally

As an academic discourse the concept of livelihood to address poverty issues has developed in the recent past. Initially this was conceptualized by the World Commission on Environment and Development. It aimed to maintain or enhance natural resource productivity, secure ownership of and access to assets and income-earning activities, as well as to ensure adequate stocks and flows of food and cash to meet basic needs United Nations (1992). Similarly, the Copenhagen Social Summit highlights in its Commitment Three -governments accept responsibility for promoting full employment, as well as the attainment of sustainable livelihoods for all through productive employment and work|| United Nations (1995). It also emphasizes the interrelatedness of its main thematic elements such as poverty, unemployment and social exclusion. This shows that productive employment and work are vital elements for livelihoods; however, poverty, unemployment and social exclusions are the basic threats to be taken into account.

The concept of a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not under mining the natural resource base. (Chambers & Conway,1991). However, livelihood is more than income or a consumption package.

Sustainability comes if there is a long-term perspective of means for sustenance. A sustainable livelihood approach draws an improved understanding of poverty and analysis relating to gender, governance, and farming systems, bringing together more holistically (Farrington et al., 1999). Chambers and Conway define livelihood more comprehensively as —the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living‖ (Chambers and Conway, 1992: 7). This definition tries to establish a relationship among different variables such as capabilities of the person/household, various forms of assets, and the type of activities required for living.

Different forms of assets could be different alternatives for a livelihood. The notion of capabilities can be taken in terms of physical and mental and social capabilities for doing work. Frank Ellis, one of the leading scholars on this issue, says —livelihood comprises the assets (natural, physical, human, financial and social capital), the activities, and the access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or household.‖ (Ellis, 2000: 10). In this definition of livelihood Ellis also identified three important variables comprising assets, activities and access. These elements are mediated by institutional and social relation processes for the ultimate outcome of the livelihood strategies. A livelihood programme should help the poor to gain better access to opportunities and may turn out to be substantially more cost effective for poverty reduction than attempting, artificially, to support particular sectors or sub-sectors of rural economic activity Ellis (1998).

For better understanding livelihood process and analyzing it, Ellis has developed a framework for the analysis of rural livelihoods. Similar frameworks have also developed by Scoones (1998). The framework identifies entry points and critical processes, and assists with prioritizing catalysts for change that can improve people’s livelihoods. This is a version of the ‘_assets-mediating process-activities’ framework, which can be utilized for poverty alleviation, sustainability, and building livelihood strategies.

The framework starts with assets owned, controlled, claimed, or accessed by the household. Assets can be important element in the livelihood framework, which enables the individual/family to undertake directly or indirectly for production, or use as a means of survival, engage in labor markets, participate in reciprocal exchanges with other households. Therefore, to

get rid of vulnerability or the poverty trap, various forms of assets such as human capital, physical capital, financial capital, social capital and natural capital are considered necessary (ibid. 31). Some others such as Swift (1989) divide assets among the investments, stores, and claims; Maxwell and Smith (1992) between productive capital, non-productive capital, human capital, income, and claims. Similarly, Reardon and Vosti (1995) consider assets as natural and human resource assets and on-farm and off-farm physical and financial resources, while Mosher (1998) takes labor, human capital, productive assets, households 'relations, and social capital. Among these various types of assets natural capital comprises land, water, and other forms of biological resources that can be used for generating means of living, while physical capital comprises of roads, buildings, irrigation canals, pumps, etc used for generating income.

Similarly, human capital is an important factor in poor people's homes, as they can use their own labor. The usefulness and effectiveness of human capital depend heavily on the education, training, and healthy condition of the people (see also Carney, 1998). Financial capital is the stock of money to which the poor household has to access.

The saving and credit and also the salability of other assets comprise in financial capital, which is important for generating means of living. Among these assets social capital has been recently considered as an important asset required for generating means of livelihood (ibid. 32-7). Social capital can be defined as —reciprocity within communities and between households based on trust deriving from social ties (Moser, 1998 cited in Ellis, 2000: 36). Social capital does not cost money but is build up by individuals, groups, communities, societies, and other forms of human associations that are effective for managing and carrying out various forms of survival activities (Putnam, 1993).

In short, asset is one of the key variables required for solving poverty or attaining a better livelihood. Assets alone are not enough as activity is required for generating income. The outputs depend on how it is mediated or processed. Ellis, in this framework, draws important factors that influence access to assets and their use in pursuit of viable livelihoods. Accordingly, social relations, institutions, and organizations in one category; and trends and shocks in the other category are classified. Social relations within their immediate gender, class, age, or ethnic groups are also important.

Apart from this, existing rules and regulations regarding asset ownership, transfer (including marketing system as an institution and existing organizations such as local associations, NGOs, local or state agencies) are some of the important factors for influencing livelihood strategies. Both governmental and non-governmental organizations can play effective roles through their policies and activities of the livelihood outcomes. For this, people should be taken as the centre point of the development policy, strategies, and programmes. Ellis argues that a sustainable livelihood approach puts the people at the centre of development because people are the input as a capital in the form of people's organizations or networks and also the objective for enjoying the benefit. Chambers argues for the need for local participation for solving poverty issues because the people in the community can define criteria of well-being and the key elements of deprivation as they appear in the local context.

On the basis of participatory studies in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, local people defined poverty and ill-being in the following ways:

- being disabled (for example, blind, crippled, mentally impaired, chronically sick),
- lacking land, livestock, farm equipment, a grinding mill, being unable to decently bury their dead, being unable to send their children to school,
- Having more mouths to feed, fewer hands to help,
- Lacking able-bodied family members who can feed their families in a crisis,
- Having bad housing,
- Suffering the effects of destructive behaviours (for example, alcoholism),
- Being —poor in people, lacking social support,
- Having to put children in employment,
- Being single parents,
- Having to accept demeaning or low status work,
- Having food security for only a few months each year, and
- Being dependent on common property resources. Chambers (1997)

The asset, mediating process, and activities should have a good relationship in the livelihood framework, however, often influenced by trends and shocks to the household and local circumstances. Due to the change in population, migration pattern, technology, market prices, including national and international policies and shocks such as natural calamities, drought,

floods, pests, diseases, civil war etc. the livelihood strategy and activities could be affected, necessitating redesigning the policies and implementation strategies.

On the basis of the asset situation, the social factors - including risk factors strategies - should be developed. Ellis remarks, —livelihood strategies are dynamic; they respond to changing pressures and opportunities and they adapt accordingly...and are composed of activities that generate the means of household survival (Ellis, 2000: 40). Such activities could be both agricultural and non-agricultural, including natural based and non-natural based.

On the basis of resource availability, existing legal situation, market situation, and interest, the individual/household activities could be diversified. Income could be earned from both farm and off-farm activities. A single activity could not be enough due to seasonality and other unfavorable environments. For this, different households should adopt different strategies according to their particular assets and access status. The positive impacts of such diversification include seasonality, risk reduction, employment creation, credit and asset improvement, environmental benefits, and gender benefits; however, some negative effects could be on income distribution, farm output and adverse gender effects. (UNDP 1994 Ellis, 1998; Farrington et.al., 1999; Scoones, 1998).

On the basis of asset, mediating process, and activity-strategies, the outcome of the livelihood could be expected. Such outcome could be related to income level, income stability, reduction in adverse seasonal effects, and reduction in the overall risk profile of the income portfolio while preserving environmental sustainability. Despite the framework expected for planning and implementing a livelihood programme, various extraneous factors may affect assets and the activities. As Ellis argues, substitution capabilities should be introduced, and household asset management could be a key feature for fighting the crisis. (Ellis, 2000:42-45).

Various factors such as social system (e.g., gender, racism or caste, religion), economic factors (unequal distribution of wealth), political system (not or limited participation in the decision making process), and other factors such as lack of knowledge, lack of good health, etc. are the reasons for poverty or vulnerability. There is no limit of potential requirements that can be determined because a rich people can feel poor and a poor person can also feel rich. How much is enough is also a question of debate (Alan, 1992). Therefore the concept of poverty is subject to

time and place, which has to be perpetually rethought and redefined. However, both man-made and nature-made shocks and trends also make rural living more difficult.

As a subject of study, the concept of livelihood or sustainable livelihood can be taken as a development strategy that can be a useful tool to help poor people by developing various assets capacity and mediating with useful activities for a better outcome. Since the basic notion of livelihood gives its prime concern to people (i.e. needy people both at the decision making and implementation of the livelihood activities), their roles for generating a means of living could be expected in much better extent. However, how livelihood programmes can be best managed and how such programmes can be useful tool in varying contexts and situations has not been developed.

Keeping in mind various definitions of the concept of livelihood asserted by a huge number of scholars whereby they try to purport what strategies can be put in place and thoroughly implemented so as to improve livelihoods, the government of Rwanda supported by its development actors, NGOS inclusively forge ahead some approaches which aim at improving the welfare of its population, particularly poor people among others.

2.2.4.2. Rwanda's approaches to improve family livelihoods

From 2006 to 2011, Rwanda has posted an average annual growth of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 8.4 percent, driven mainly by higher productivity in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Importantly, the poor have benefited most from this growth spurt. The Government of Rwanda has developed among Rwandans the spirit of searching their own homegrown initiatives in order to tackle poverty at the most local level. The —one-cow-per-family programme, for example, provides families with milk for consumption and what is left over is sold for profit, improving nutrition and income at the household level. In this endeavor, Rwanda put great emphasis on different programmes which aim to better off population namely, EDPRSI, EDPRSII, Vision Umurenge and Girinka Programme.

2.2.4.2.1. Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy I

The first Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS I) was the medium-term strategy for economic growth, poverty reduction and human development, covering the period 2008 to 2012. Indeed, this strategy was elaborated towards the end of the emergency period, when we were still recovering from the effects of the war and genocide of 1994. In this

endeavor, the main concerns were for securing the nation, rebuilding the economy, growing enough food, building roads, providing housing, educating our children, providing health care and ensuring justice.

Fortunately, at the end of this period, Rwanda pledged to have made great achievements in human development, particularly in the areas of health and education. Furthermore, it is making strides towards improving economic governance, through the decentralization of public service delivery and the involvement of the private sector in both decision making and policy implementation. As result, off-farm employment will increase to 30% by 2012 (as 20% of the population reported non-agriculture as their main occupation in the EICV2 survey). This will require creation of approximately 600,000 new non-farm jobs by 2012 (out of a total of approximately 1,000,000 new jobs in the economy as a whole) over 2008-12. The effect of this big push will be to reduce the share of the population living in poverty from 57% to 46%, while the proportion of those living in extreme poverty will fall from 37% to 24%. The share of female-headed household members living in poverty will similarly have to decline from 60% to 48% by 2012.

In short, with EDPRS I, the economy grew strongly, and significant poverty reduction was achieved. Economic activity was driven by a large increase in agricultural output, robust exports, and strong domestic demand.

2.2.4.2.2. Economic development and Poverty reduction Strategy II

The Second Economic development and Poverty reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2) started in 2013 and will end up by 2018. To achieve this strategy, government of Rwanda has first taken heel of lessons learnt from EDPRS I and put emphasis on the four thematic Strategies namely, Economic Transformation, Rural Development, Productivity and Youth Employment and Accountable Governance.

It is worth noting that through EDPRS Rwanda has made a huge step in terms of development. Indeed, bearing in mind the spirit of self-reliance, Rwanda will continue to develop in the same direction.

2.2.4.2.3. Vision Umurenge Programme

This programme is scheduled within three components. The first component is Direct Support (DS) which is Unconditional cash transfers, the second is Public Works (PW) that is concerned with the Paid employment on productive community asset development projects and the last is Financial Services (FS) which aims at increasing access to financial services for the poor (this includes microcredit, a matching-grant challenge fund and financial literacy).

In short, VUP's direct support cash transfers and public works are empowering people by giving them choice in how they invest in services and their livelihoods. There is evidence of positive changes in the behavior and perception of previously extremely vulnerable households. Henceforth, involvement in VUP has also stimulated people to work together both in cooperatives and at the community level.

2.2.4.2.4. Girinka Programme “One cow per poor family”

The Girinka ('One Cow per Poor Family') program was initiated by President Paul Kagame in 2006 in response to the alarmingly high rate of childhood malnutrition and as a way to accelerate poverty reduction and integrate livestock and crop farming. By being implemented by government agencies as well as NGOs, the program is based on the premise that providing a dairy cow to poor households helps to improve their livelihood as a result of a more nutritious and balanced diet from milk, increased agricultural output through better soil fertility as well as greater incomes by commercializing dairy products. In this endeavor, to date, over 203,000 of the poorest rural families have benefited from Girinka program.

Indeed, through government-led efforts the poverty rate fell from 56.7 % in 2006 to 44.9 % in 2011 and it continues to fall down in the same direction. This has been achieved due to a mix of political will and economic growth is helping drive Rwanda's success in alleviating poverty despite challenges such as being landlocked and in a restive region, high population growth and density, and no natural resources. Besides these challenges, if Rwanda maintained over the longer term, this annual poverty reduction rate of approximately 2.4 % could put Rwanda in the company of Asian Tiger economies such as China, Vietnam and Thailand.

It is clear that the government decision of developing the culture of home grown solutions among Rwandans has borne fruits whereby poor families got chance of improving daily livelihoods through cow and milk provision.

2.2.4.2.5. Nyakatsi Eradication

Rwanda has made a tremendous step by ensuring decent houses to tens of thousands of people who spent many years ago living in thatched houses. Indeed, this cannot be achieved throughout one effort; this is the reason why Nyakatsi eradication exercise was successfully implemented through a joint venture (MINALOC, RDF, RNP and Local Governments with the population) where a number of 124,671 families living in grass thatched houses shifted to decent houses among them 77,009 were vulnerable Families. Also the Government resettled families from high risk zones around the country, namely Gishwati forest, Rubavu mountain etc.

2.2.4.2.6. Mutual health insurance

Healthcare is of paramount importance in daily life. It is against this background that Rwanda the form of Community Based Health Insurance. The latter was originated in Rwanda as early back at the 1960s. In 1966 the former Kibungo province initiated the health mutual association called “Muvandimwe” and the former Butare province initiated Umubano Mu Bantu, both which served to increase accessibility to health care at the community level.

In the period immediately following the 1994, with the support of international organizations, Rwanda healthcare system was free at the point of access as a response to the post - genocide emergency. In 1997, user - charges for health services were reintroduced and data from the Health Information System indicated that most households struggled to cover the out of pocket payments associated with accessing healthcare services.

In fact, the utilization rate of health services in 1996 was only 0.28 contacts per year per capita, a quarter of the World Health Organization standard of 1 contact per capita per year in developing countries. Thus, the reintroduction of user charges posed a significant financial barrier to the access of healthcare services.

In 1999, to help overcome these barriers, the government of Rwanda introduced Community Based Insurance in the districts of Kabgayi, Kabuyare and Byumba as part of a pilot phase. The initial scheme covered approximately 52 health centers and three district hospitals. As a part of

the pilot, CBHI developed management tools, modules, procedure manuals and sensitization material. In December 2004, after the success of CBHI in these pilot districts Rwanda developed the Strategic policy document, —Community based health insurance in Rwanda" and policy framework for CBHI.

In 2005, the Rwandan Government decided to extend the CBHI scheme to all the 30 districts and in 2006, initiated by Ministerial instruction. The main objective of the CBHI policy was to enable those in the informal sector to become part of a health insurance system to improve financial accessibility to health services and protect households against the financial risks of falling ill. In this endeavor, basing on households' assets, The Ministry of Local Government's Ubudehe Program has grouped the population into six socio-economic categories. These six categories have then been mapped into three categories specific to CBHI.

Table: 2.1. CBHI population categories and corresponding fees

Ubudehe categories	CBHI categories	Amount per capita(Rwf)
1&2	One	2000(sponsored by Government and partners)
3&4	Two	3000
5&6	Three	7000

Source: <http://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/Docs/CBHI-Annual-Report-2011-2012f-31.pdf>

Arguably, the stratification of the population is still under examination to such extent that it is reduced from six (6) to four (4) though the bill is not enacted yet.

To improve health system in Rwanda, number health facilities have been put in place. Among these, there are referral hospitals, district hospitals, police/military hospital, health centers, health posts, private dispensaries, private clinics, prison dispensaries, community owned health facilities and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers.

Besides the fruits bearing the health system around the country, some challenges do persist.

These includes, the financing of primary pools still relies mainly on the contributions of

households who are relatively poor, and cross - subsidization from richer groups needs to be improved. Current contribution policies under the CBHI system are based on a flat rate for all income groups. The current flat membership fee with regressive burden on the households' budget is too high to enable poor households to pay their premiums themselves.

2.2.4.2.7. Education system

Education should be seen as a powerful catalyst for change, as a tool for poverty eradication. It provides the vision to see clearly what is involved in poverty eradication, the voice to say what is required, and the skills and energy to take action. To support this view Smith highlights that the education sector generally is considered an important part of national poverty reduction strategies, given the relationship between education and poverty reduction (Smith, 2005: 446). This is the reason why NGOs contributed in a significant way to building the capacities of the education system by developing teacher curricula, training teachers and building the capacity of programme managers, community workers and other NGO staff (USAID, 2006: 11).

In this endeavor, Rwanda has reinforced education at all level from UPE, secondary education with initiation of 9& 12 YBE to University. Additionally, we can't also forget mentioning technical vocational Education.

2.2.4.2.8. Availability of microfinance

Microfinance, according to Otero (1999, p.8) is —the provision of financial services to low-income poor and very poor self-employed people. These financial services according to Ledgerwood (1999) generally include savings and credit but can also include other financial services such as insurance and payment services. Schreiner and Colombet (2001, p.339) define microfinance as —the attempt to improve access to small deposits and small loans for poor households neglected by banks. Therefore, microfinance involves the provision of financial services such as savings, loans and insurance to poor people, living in both urban and rural settings, who are unable to obtain such services from the formal financial sector.

Indeed, Government of Rwanda has reinforced the Microfinance in both rural and urban areas due to the fact that the latter has a very important role to play in development according to its proponents. In the same view, UNCDF (2004) argues that microfinance plays three key roles in development. It:

- Helps poor households meet basic needs and protects against risks,
- Is associated with improvements in household economic welfare,
- Helps to empower women by supporting women's economic participation and so promotes gender equity.

In addition, the microfinance creates access to productive capital for the poor, which together with human capital, addressed through education and training, and social capital, achieved through local organization building, enables people to move out of poverty. By providing material capital to a poor person, their sense of dignity is strengthened and this can help to empower the person to participate in the economy and society (Otero, 1999).

Partial Conclusion

In conclusion therefore, for the rural community development to be possible and sustainable. It is by applying the participatory approaches that involve different players such as government as main player, members of the community, community workers, NGOs, to insure rural sustainable livelihood. The Literature discussed above shown that, grassroots program are successful mostly because they have provided relevant solutions to the surely needs of rural community members. It is up to program beneficiaries to have political and economic will to improve their livelihood for it ineffectual to change lives of people without people-centred approach.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research project to analyze the contribution of participatory rural appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community participation. In order to carry out the assigned mission, a combination of methods and techniques of social research were used at the aim of analyzing the situation in Huye District, Mbazi Sector within the range of time of 2012-2018. During this research project the researcher will use different research tools in order to collect the data.

In additional, in conducting this study the research will highly value the principle Validity as one of the basic criteria of any scientific work, which can be realized by means of good methodology, that refers to accuracy and trustworthy of research tools, data and indicators.

3.1. STUDY DESIGN

Generally the study design is more concerned about two main functions; the first is to choose various procedures and tasks required to complete the study. The Second is to explain how the research find valid, objective, and accurate answers to his research questions. Ordinarily we understand as it is traditionally the detailed plan for how research study is to be conducted and completed to verify the hypothesis and to analyze findings. Kumar (2005).

As mentioned in previous chapters the aim of this study discusses the contribution of participatory rural appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community participation in Rwanda, with a particular case study of Huye District, Mbazi Sector. The study is purely qualitative and exploratory since it intends to understand how participatory is the rural development weather in policy or programs planning and implementation and how is viewed by citizens. In this endeavor, research hear the views and experience of citizens of the area. Also researcher explore scientific and realistic views about key concepts of this study and see how things should be basing on findings.

3.2. AREA OF THE STUDY

The study is conducted precisely in Mbazi sector, Huye District, southern province of Rwanda. This area is one of the rural areas of with potential Agricultural activities along with small businesses.



Source: Mbazi Sector umuhigo, 2018

Geographically, as it is seen Ultra Pink colored in the above cropped from Administrative map of Huye District. Mbazi Sector is neighbored by five sectors; Ruhashya sector, Huye Sector, Simbi Sector, Maraba sector, and Ngoma sector.

Demographically, According to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) 4th Population and Housing Census in 2012, Mbazi sector is the Second highly populated sector of **31, 201** residents after Tumba Sector of 31,399 residents the highest populated among all fourteen (14) sectors of Huye district.

3.3. TARGETED POPULATION

The Population targeted is a number of people who share similar characteristics, under the interests of researcher and related to the issue of study. Those concerned population can provide information about the issue. Very specifically respondent include: forty (48) rural famers members of COAIRWA cooperative in Mbazi, Eight (8) randomly Selected

from residents as beneficiaries of rural programs and also as actors in community development. Four (4) local leaders of Mbazi sector to represent civil servant and policy makers, the total of 60 populations is the targeted population of this research.

3.4. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE SIZE

Sampling is traditionally understood as selecting few sampling units from study population to represent the group and become the basis of your inquiry and then, from what you have found out from those few sampling units, make an estimate prevalence of an unknown piece of information, situation or outcome regarding the bigger group. A sample is a subgroup of the population you targeted in the study.

Techniques of sampling are methods used in sampling. Kumar has called them types of sampling and divided them into three: Random/probability sampling design, Non-random/non-probability sampling design, and Mixed sampling design Kumar (2005). In the regard of keeping sampling features such as; transparency and diversity, researcher select sample randomly in order to assure unbiased and valid findings.

The researcher randomly interviewed the selected number as simple. The sample size of this study is 60 respondents that number represent community member of Mbazi sector, local leaders, and famers both were strategic population to provide relevant information about rural livelihood of the area of the study. As it shown above, the sampling technique used is random and purposive selection.

3.5. SOURCES OF DATA

The researcher will use two sources of data collection, which include the primary data and the secondary data.

3.5.1. Primary data collection

According to Churchill (1992:182) as cited by Rutwaza R. in his Academic memoire (2013:47) stated that primary data refer to information collected specifically for the purpose of the investigation at hand. Methods of primary data collection used to obtain the part of relevant information on the topic.

This method understood by Researchers as it involves questionnaires and interview guide for respondents to facilitate deeper discussions in depth assessments of the situation.

In order to obtain the primary data, but also for this study to be successful the researcher will need different techniques such as; Structured-interview, observation, Focused group discussion, and Documentary Analysis.

3.5.2. Secondary data collection

Are those information not gathered for immediate study at hand, but for other purposes. Secondary data is research data that has previously been gathered and can be accessed by researchers. Combination of all documents in accordance with the key concepts of this study, Such as books, Articles, reports, websites, e-journals etc...

3.6. TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

This study will use several techniques in order to gather all information needed about to analyze the contribution of participatory rural appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community participation in Rwanda precisely in Mbazi Sector, Huye district.

Due to the nature of this study, the researcher need some methodological approaches such as analytical approach; structural approach and Historical approach. The techniques of data collection that the researcher used in gathering information are: observation, interviewing, group discussion, documentation, personal recordings, reports.

3.6.1. Observation technique

Kumar (2005) the observation is one way to collect primary data, is a purposeful systematic and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or a phenomenon as it takes place. Observation is divided into two types: participation observation and non-participation observation.

The researcher used non-participation observation, due to the nature of research, for the researcher to remains a passive listening, observing and see the complementarily between given information and field reality or how people perceive the participation in Policy reform in Rwanda then the research drawing a conclusion from this long process observation,

3.6.2. Interview technique

Kumar (2005:123) interview is a commonly used method of collecting information from people. In many works of life we collect information through different forms of interaction with others. Means is any person-to-person interaction between two or more individuals with specific purpose in mind is called interview. The research will be using both structured and un-structured interview to get information from population.

In interview the respondents are allowed to talk freely about various aspects of the study. The objective of this interview was to collect in-depth information with a few respondents. In the interview I involved face-to-face oral questions and answers between the researcher (interviewer) on one hand, and the respondent on the other hand. I conducted this interview among local population by meeting them at their home and local Leaders at the office of mbazi sector. This was intended to lead to consistent data as well as credible and balanced data analysis and conclusions.

3.6.3. Focused group interviews

The Focused Group Discussion (FGD) is a new approach / technique in which some discussion schedules are used to interview respondents simultaneously. It is an effective tool for gathering public opinion. Against this background issues that are considered sensitive, controversial and delicate can be effectively debated.

For the purpose of this study, I lead two (2) focus groups discussion which was of benefits in providing chances of openness to some participants who don't know to write and to read (Stewart & Shamdasani, 2014). As well as shy people this method was suitable to those who were indisposed to meet the interviewee on their own.

3.6.4. Document analysis technique

With this technique, I will analyze the several documents related to the issue, It is a technique of consulting sources of information (reading books, browsing on the internet, etc.) relevant for the research being conducted.

To achieve our objective the information from the different documents are used. All the research must use the documentary technique in order to gather the data and the information very well in written source. The instruments helped the researcher to get information from other researchers.

Churchill (1992:182) defines it, that the Secondary data is information not gathered for immediate study at hand but for other purposes. Secondary data of this study will be obtained data from NUR main library, Library Of center of Conflicts management (CCM), GoV report, the online archives and articles and journals.

3.6.5. E-resources and internet technique

Online related documents, different website will be used to gather all needed information

3.7. DATA PROCESSING

Processing data is where researcher needed to be present, to analyze and interpret the data from the conducted study. Data processing refers to the transformation of the respondents views into the meaningful text. It is the link between data collection and analysis.

During data processing, relating the collected data to the objectives of the study was undergone through a number of stages.

3.7.1. Data Presentation

Data presentation refers to systematic, visual presentation of information in order to facilitate the user to understand. The data collected is presented in chapter four of this study according to the nature of the questions asked in the interview for purpose of research objectives.

3.7.2. Data Editing

After recorded interview from the respondents, there were the editing of data to remove errors and mistakes. Editing irrelevance in questionnaire answers will make to ensure accuracy, consistency, and uniformity for acquiring the collect answers.

3.7.3. Data Coding

Kumar (2005:222) the method of coding is largely dictated by two considerations; the way a variable has been measured measurement scale in research instrument. Second the way you want

to communicate the findings about a variable to your readers. This is the convenient method of reducing the data from detailed response to meaningful information. Briefly, coding is used to summarize data by classifying different responses from different respondents.

3.7.4. Tabulation

Nachmias (1976: 126) defines tabulation as putting the data into some kind of statistical tables such as percentage and frequency occurrence of responses to particular questions.

The edited and coded data was transferred into tables for determinations of the frequencies being made were mainly on variables considered under the study. Types of questions asked and responses given upon the under study and tables were used to indicate the persons, frequencies and related percentages, for researcher's easy presentation and analysis of findings.

3.7.5. Data interpretation

Because the researcher may use coding form of text and notes from the interview with same limitations, some information will need clarifications to formulate the meaning of the study and to interpreting the data with enough explanations about the information provided by respondents.

3.8. METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher analyzed relevant information by relating it to the objectives of the study. In other words, the methods of controlling findings by analyzing the results found. According to PINTO and GRAWITZ (1989:59), this method helps to analyze the all information and the data gathered systematically. After analyze and describe the data gathered concerned our study, the researcher opted to use this method.

Data used in this study are qualitative focusing on perception and opinions. Therefore, data will be analyzed qualitatively in the form of text. The study proceeded by classifying, comparing, weighing and combining all data from the interviews in order to extract the meaning and understanding of the subject under study in a coherent explanations that are more closer to concrete data and context. Finally, with the analysis, the researcher will be able to reach the objectives of the study and even the drawn conclusion and suggestions that will answer to research questions.

3.9. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Throughout this study, the researcher encountered so many challenges and limitations, include inadequate time to understand the roadmap of the research and process of its conduction. Second, financial limits to meet the budgetary requirement of the study because this research was self-funded; field expenses were higher in data collection and in research period as whole were a costly time in terms of getting the Area of research, transport fees, field expenses, such as restoration among others.

Regardless the fulfillments of my task, some problems have come out during the course of this study, though they did not highly affected the study. The researcher has tried at least to minimize their influence. Those limitations are as follow:

3.9.1. Financial resources constraints

The major limitation this study encountered was that of finance instability, if the final dissertation is planned into academic programs, and it needs financial resources. For that reason, its budget should be determined in advance so that the student should get money at the beginning of it. The research itself is costly in terms of Material to be used such as papers, transport expenses during field work, calls, ect.). This Financial limits to meet the budgetary requirement of the study because since the **beginning** of this research my job contract ended and the study was self-funded, field expenses were hard to cover the cost of data collection during the research period; transport fees, field expenses among others.

3.9.2. Suspicion problems

The researcher needed to clarify and interpret and cover his/her study objectives through getting relevant and needed information. It can be a hindrance to the study when some of respondents lack the trust and refuse to respond questions, claiming that they are busy but Suspicious towards the researcher, which become a limitation to get all needed information, and others interviewed but refused to be recorded.

3.10. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

This study is intended to bring out knowledge on the assessment of Participatory rural Appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural communities, there is no intention of hurting any person or organization.

In consideration of research principles and ethics, the researcher to avoid bias and partiality field data determined the results of the research. The researcher explain to participants the purposes, the procedures and processes, benefits of the study. Participants were also informed that participating is voluntary.

The researcher assured participants that, the information given by respondents will be kept with confidentiality and will be used only for the purposes of the study. Respondents were informed that the research is purely for academic purposes. To maintain anonymity, the research will not provide respondents names

3.11. PARTIAL CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is of great importance to set proper procedures, techniques, tools to uphold the research methodology and follow them to conduct the study. Hence, this constitutes an important tool in determining the accuracy with which the study is undertaken. Often, a study research to fail, primary is due to the failure of setting a clear plan of the process and demining the research methodology. Though, limitations were many but the data collection process and tools were trustworthy and adequately for the purpose of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FUNDINGS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents data collected from the field, analyzes and interprets respondents' views along together with researcher observations in accordance to the objectives and research questions.

The details of this chapter are divided into four sections; the 1st section is regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents who participated in the study. 2nd Section that focus on the awareness, necessity and contribution of participatory Rural Appraisal in sustainable livelihood of rural community. 3rd section emphasizes the indicators that show how the Participatory Rural Appraisal initiatives improve and Sustains livelihood of rural residents. 4th Section Challenges that hinder the effectiveness of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining rural livelihood and alternative.

4.1. Description of respondents

The description and analysis of data provided by respondents is based on the interview guidance questions, Group Discussion and observation. The findings were received from random sample of population, members of cooperative COAIRWA, local leaders and community workers of Mbazi Sector.

Therefore, the tables below are to describe the characteristics of respondents such as; their Age, education level, occupation of respondents and Knowledge about PRA.

4.1.1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table1. *Age of Respondents*

Characteristics of Respondents'	Number of Respondents	Percentage
18-28	4	7%
29-49	44	73%
50 and above	12	20%
TOTAL	60	100%

Source: Primary data, Mbazi Feb. 2019

This study has been conducted with a target of 60 respondents. the results indicate that, the majority of the respondents are between the age group of 29-49 years equivalents to 73% compared to other age groups of respondents. Meaning that, findings about the age of respondents is relevant because mostly young people refused to participate in group discussions but only meddle age and adults are concerned in community development affairs and the wellbeing of the people. Second, the equivalence of 20% with the age above 50 years participated in short number because of lack of confidence thinking that discussion is only for educated and young with sharp minds.

4.1.2. Education level of respondents

Table 2: Education level of respondents

level of study	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	2	3
Primary	42	70
Secondary	10	17
University	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, Mbazi sector Feb. 2019

The investigation was made to know the level of education of the respondents covered under the survey. Actually, it was necessary to know their level of literacy attained by respondents four categories were provided; illiterate, primary, secondary, and university. The table 2 Shows in summarize the educational level of respondents, 3% had no education, 70 percent had completed primary level, 17 percent completed secondary education, and only 10 percent completed the university level. Majority of respondents represent 70 percent had primary level, this indicates that their lower level of education may be a root cause of lower level of participation in community development.

4.1.3. Occupation of respondents

The researcher tried to find out the activities of the respondents in order to identify the nature of respondents and to know the person dealt with.

Table 3: Occupation of respondents

Profession	frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Business	10	16.6
Local community (state) workers	4	6.6
Unemployed	6	10
Famers	37	62
Others	3	5
Total	60	100

Primary source, Feb. 2019

The table above shows the occupation of respondents. A high proportion of respondents are famers with equivalence of 62%, followed by small business workers of 16.6%, the unemployed of 10% and Local community workers have the equivalence of 6.6%, last but not least are others who have 5%. This indicates that majority of respondents are peasants in rural area, where Agriculture is the main activity that occupy people. This implies that since the 6% of respondents in area are Jobless, it signify that unemployed rate is very high, this implies discontent and the feeling of exclusion of the unemployed in the process of community development. Also the government, private sector, NGOs should invest in the area to create job opportunities to people, in forms of socio-economic infrastructure.

4.2. Knowledge of respondents about Participatory Rural Appraisal

The above sub heading is based and related to the question raised in interview conducted among only 56 people out of the total number of sample. The question was not asked to the Local Leaders in order to find out the extent to which local people know about PRA, but to

look out the awareness of villagers about the **PRA** approach. The results are presented in table 4 below.

Table 4. Knowledge on PRA in Mbazi Sector

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	15	25
No	45	75
Total	56	100

Primary source, Feb. 2019

The survey findings about the level of knowledge on PRA in sustainable rural community livelihood in Huye District revealed that, there is unsatisfactory knowledge about PRA and those claim to know, from the researcher observation it is unfortunate that their knowledge is superficial, especially when they are asked other PRA related questions. As I have said previously, the high percentage of 75% of sampled population and respondents number the high average responded NO. Only the remaining Average 25% responded YES. That contributes to the lower level of participation because they don't feel included and involved in participatory rural appraisal process of the sector.

4.3. Assessment of Participatory Rural Appraisal in improving and sustaining livelihood in rural community of Mbazi Sector.

By keeping in mind the design of this study and in order to meet its objectives, which mainly is the reverence of the contributions of PRA in sustainable livelihood of rural community. Therefore, the research findings of this study have revealed the great importance and contribution of Participatory Rural Appraisal in this matter. On the other hand, the study PRA can only have a meaning in the community development when it is implemented in the Area.

The fact that most of the respondents' opinions recognize the importance of Participatory Rural Appraisal and call the involvement of citizens in policy and programs so that they may also be part of the implementation and protection of those programs for their livelihood to be

sustainable. Through the findings, the shown reality is that some people don't really know what is the PRA, but when the researcher try to explain a bit, they have strong points to talk about it recognize how importance it is to them.

“... I have no knowledge about PRA, and I have never got involved in any Public decision except election of leaders, but when it comes to government programs, there is no room for me... but at least we participate in community work (umuganda) which sometimes is helpful to us citizens in giving our point of views...”

When asked about Umuganda in the sector, she reveals how population participate by giving their views, though sometimes are considered other time not, but insisting on the importance of the meetings that held after public community work (umuganda).

“.. Some of community problems can be resolved by ourselves as long as we share information with leaders, for example; in those meetings after umuganda we use to contribute in building a house of homeless old and poor people.”

From this point of respondent, the meetings that take-place after community work (umuganda) where people come together and talk about surrounding problems of the community, where everyone has a say to propose a possible solutions, both local leaders and local populations participate to solve community problems, obviously that indicates some level of existence and the contribution of PRA in sustaining rural livelihood. In additional to that, from her statement, regarding the necessity of the inclusiveness of the local people would be a good sign of the use of indigenous knowledge, where problems addressed within the context of the community and by the community itself.

Moreover, this is related to what Government of Rwanda has developed among Rwandans, which is the spirit of searching their homegrown solutions initiatives in order to tackle the problem of poverty and other community issues at the most local level. The —one-cow-per-family programme generation after generation (Kwitura) for example. That provides families with milk for consumption and the left over is sold for profit, improving nutrition and income at the household level.

One of the local leader on the sector level has explain how the PRA has contributed to the sustainable livelihood of Mbazi sector.

“...like in Agriculture, before the beginning of the season we negotiate with farmers about land use, agriculture inputs and fertilizers to use for the increase of production, they make family vows (Imihigo), it is both benefiting for us leaders and for citizens..., I can give you an example; recently we had a problem of waterway to Rusagara, because the district had not enough budget for expropriation, so to make that canal requires District leaders to seat with citizens agree the partnerships 50% and above was from citizens,...”

In additional, even though local leaders show that there is people’s participation in programs but most of participants of this study whether from Focus Group Discussion have complained about the top down decision from government implemented that affected their welfare negatively.

Another respondent said *“it could be nice if community members have part in things, sometimes the government’s programs mismatch our needs, for example they can decide to supply water first to the community instead the people need food before water... so the primary need of citizens need to be considered as priority”*

When this contradiction happen, means on one hand government see those programs as developing measurements, but on the other hand, people don’t see them as developing, that is why they resist some of the programs, as result sustainability remain impossible.

In contrasts, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg in 2002 was about pursuing sustainability, which is an agenda that goes beyond the limits of government and community efforts. Therefore, there should be the reflection of the relationships and partnerships with stakeholders; public, Nongovernment organizations and individuals responsibilities to contributes to the initial practices of the community.

The summit confirmed trends such as Partnerships were promoted as the preferred vehicles of sustainable change. That partnership should be characterized by consultation, collaboration, mutual accommodation, shared decision-making and an orientation toward the market among all of the stakeholders – both public and private – in sustainability issues According to Pieter G, Al (2007)

This shows the importance of the Participatory rural appraisal, where all actors including individual personality to participate in the policy and program. When people always complain.

about Policies yet Non-Governmental organizations & other actors don't intervene, the sustainability will remain a dream.

4.4. Indicators show that PRA improves and sustains rural livelihood of Mbazi Sector

Actually, the definition of Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) was shown is all about, methods used to appraise and analyze the existing situations and conditions in rural areas and to plan and initiate action to improve the conditions of the people. It is closely associated with the development of rural life (Narayanasamy, 2009) Different skilled and aware practitioners have demonstrated the effectiveness of PRA in urban settings (World Vision 1993), Commitment to a poverty-focused mission has enabled the poor and voiceless to find a voice through PRA techniques e.g. Action aid Ke & Action aid-Ug, World Vision In Nairobi)

PRA emphasizes on empowering local people to assume an activity role in analyzing their own living conditions, problems, and potentials in order to seek a change in their situation. In this regards, the researcher find that even people of the area recognize the importance of PRA and the contribution of in sustaining their livelihood.

This said “....*When people were involved in any infrastructure it can't be destroyed easily*

compared to what the government just come and put it there, anyone people can damage it, but when there is a shared responsibility and mutual understanding between the government and local people, in that matter local citizens become protectors of the infrastructure due to the felling of ownership....the same in policies, and good programs such as public light. So, when people involved and willingly participated in program initiation that sustains their livelihood.. ”

In terms of sustainability, the respondent was referring to sustainability of infrastructures such as Mbazi public lights and public taps, canal, among others..., explaining how they are protected by citizens themselves because they were involved in those programs and they have contributed in them, therefore, they own much those infrastructures

In group of discussion another respondent said *“...It is quite different when people are forced to implement something yet that thing is not in their hearts they just do it without the heart just because of fear of the government. But when you do thing with heart it succeeds no matter what ..let say I pay health assurance this year under pressure of the law, once the next year I have no pressure there I will not buy it. But when leaders took time to teach me the importance of the health insurance, I will always pay it willingly and that how sustainable livelihood is possible”*

In this regards, I refer to what Pressman and Wildavsky (1984) Cited by G. Joseph (2014) who are considered the founding fathers of the concept of policy implementation. According to them, policy implementation is *“a process of interaction between the setting of goals and actions geared to achieve them”* when the approach of implementation is Top-down, coercive and oppressive, mostly citizens reacts against the process which can lead to failure and resistance

Referring to what J. Keith Rennie Naresh C. Singh 1995, he linked Sustainability Livelihood with PRA showing that PRA is considered as long-term focus and goal to promote individuals, to create an enabling environment for the people. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living. For a livelihood to be sustainable, it has to address people's capacities to generate and maintain their means of living. It must be able to cope with and recover from stresses and shocks. Nor should it exploit or prejudice either the environment or other livelihoods, present or future— indeed it should enhance their well-being and that of future generations (Chambers and Conway 1992; Titi and Singh 1994).

Again, by quoting one of the resident of the area, when asked if there is any importance of PRA the personal or household better livelihood, He said;

“...Yes, when authorizes & us work together, we feel free to communicate to them if anything is going wrong, I give you an example of farmers, when providers of fertilizers delay to deliver fertilizers to us, we directly communicate it to our Authorities freely and they follow up the problem on time, in that way our seasonal production will not be affected someway, home nutrition we will be stable, .. Examples are many, the same in education, health, but in short when citizens are considered they can work freely, can develop themselves”.

That confidence is the result when citizens are empowered to participation

Similarly, Participatory Rural Appraisal known as more as an eclectic situational style that legitimize local knowledge and promote empowerment (Rennie & Singh, 1996). When citizens are empowered, they get confidence to solve their own problems by themselves and develop their wellbeing.

4.5. Hindrances of the effectiveness of PRA in sustaining rural livelihood

As we have seen it in the literature review of this research, rural areas still have hindrances, on one hand, there are those that hinder PRA and rural population in general, and on the other hand there are also problems that hinder Local government in whole as one of the developing countries.

4.5.1. Poverty and Financial shortage

As John W. have said — when community development begins in low-income communities, involving residents in revitalization activities frequently falterl his statement has a link with what some respondents have said that the first problem that hinders them to participate in rural development process is poverty.

One has said *“what can we say to our local leaders when we are poor? Those who are rich are the ones who have a say, and you cannot be interested to be involved in the government program while you are struggling to find food...”*

This shows that, poverty affects the mindset of rural people to participate in rural development activities.

Another have said; *“because I am poor not native of this sector, most of the time they can't build me a house, only those from this region have that chances, therefore in struggling to find house rent fees, food and school fees of our children, we don't feel loved and belonging to this region and sometimes i don't participate because of that....”*

As it is seen because rural community and the country in general have shortage of finances, you find local leaders of each Area in pacification they plan and prioritize native residents of the community. Therefore, migrant people miss some benefits such as a House, VUP aids, Girinka among others.

Some respondents have mentioned the problem of lack of health assurance due to poverty, one have said *“the most problem of ours is lack of Health assurance and basic health care services, people got sick without money.., when we find ourselves in third household level just because we are at young age, instead, we have no shelter/house, no land to cultivate, nothing.. It’s complicated”* emotionally sad.

In Group discussions some indicated that *“because the classification of Household levels (Ibyiciro by ‘ubudehe) determine who receives government incentives including student’s scholarships and health insurance, rich people used to manipulate local leaders by giving them corruption for them to have access to those government advantages”*

It is obvious that it ends up the advantages reserved for poor people divert to those who are rich. It is in this way the rich continue to be richer and poor continues to be poorer. It is obvious poverty is aggravated when there is inequitable and unfair distribution of resources in the community.

4.5.2. Top down policy system

The top-down approach is a subject of much criticism among which is the fact that it doesn’t involve the beneficiaries in the process. Therefore, it leads to biased solutions or to solutions which do not necessarily correspond to the actual local needs. This observation is emphasized by the normative perspective which argues that —local service deliverers are the only experts and have the knowledge of actual problems and thus they are in a better position to propose purposeful policy (Paudel, 2009).

Numerous respondents have raised this concern of less involvement particularly in household levels (Ibyiciro by ‘ubudehe) formation.

Respondent said *“..... I’m in second category of household poor, which honestly i deserve, but you will find other people who are really poorer than me who has no shelter, no land, no income at all but he finds himself in the third category of household poor, so where is the participation of citizens as long as top leaders classify us into category as they want without consulting us...”*

Though the government of Rwanda has tried to turn from central strict regulations towards flexibility of policy and decentralization but still it seems there is something to improve, because

it seems there is Rural Rapid Appraisal (RRA) grounds still dominates by the system where the information is more produced, extracted by outsiders like central Government, Local Administration, and NGOs. Instead in PRA system the information should be generated, analyzed, owned and shared more by local People than outsiders as part of the process of the empowerment.

One of the banana growers has shared to the researcher about the unhappy decision of Local Administration that has affected their lives because of not involving them

“...our leaders, most of the time they come up with decisions, which we are obliged to obey as it is, like last time they stopped us from producing our banana Beer, they still stop us selling our banana Yet even the industry we sold our banana production is now closed...”

This incident shows that there is low level of people’s participation in when policies and programs are established without asking people the result is misunderstanding and chaos, miss management. As a matter of facts, only bottom up policy and programs will help the area in the process of sustaining rural livelihood.

4.5.3. Ignorance and Illiteracy

As we have seen it in second chapter of the study, according to Smith the Education is powerful catalyst for change. Education provides vision of living, poverty eradication, the voice to say what is required, and the skills to take action. Education sector generally is considered an important part of national poverty reduction strategies, given the relationship between education and poverty reduction. Respondent has insisted about the myth in which they thinking that participation is for those who are educated

“About policies and government program are only for elite and educated and so our leaders are, uneducated citizens have no say due to the confidence why can you argue with an educated while you don’t have even a primary school”

As long as PRA is a family of approaches and methods to enable local people to share, enhance and analyze their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and to act (Chambers, 1994) It is seen that due to the lack of education one of major factors hindering rural citizens from realizing their

capacity and rights to participate. It is government's responsibility to empower and educate citizens.

4.6. Partial Conclusion

In summary, this chapter aimed to find the information from respondents in order to accomplish the objectives of the study which are; to understand the concept of participatory rural appraisal and its functions relevant in sustaining rural livelihood, to assess the situation and the level of participatory rural appraisal execution in areas of this study, to highlight the necessity of participatory rural appraisal and bottom up policy and programs in the process of sustaining rural livelihood.

It is clear that the government on its own can never identify and satisfy all the needs of the entire country, including rural area without the assistance of other relevant actors, such as non-governmental organizations, individuals (community members). Programs and policies without the ownership from the people it is unsustainable. As a result, one realizes that without the people-centred approach to community development, it is impossible to change the lives of people. From the discussion, among the key role players in community development is local population. People throughout the countries of the world have proved their potential to solve their own problems. However, where there are misalignments of political and governance discrepancies, the community members have found it hard to participate. This is caused by the fact that development and nation livelihood in its nature is political. Hence, political misalignments cause fear in people, and civil society where the country and power custodians are not properly organized.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will be focused on the summary of the findings, General Conclusion & Suggestions to different policy makers, rural population, NGO and further researchers.

5.1. Summary of Major Findings

The aim of this study was to assess the contribution of participatory rural appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community. The findings indicate that majority of respondents represent 70% percent had primary level, this indicates that, the first hypothesis is rejected because the low level of education may be a root cause of lower level of people's participation in community development, but also this shows how PRA is still at the low level of implementation due to its less contribution to the education of the community of Mbazi sector.

The second hypothesis is verified and confirmed yes, because the high proportion of respondents is farmers with equivalence of 62%. It indicates that, there are some factors that hinder the effectiveness of PRA in Mbazi, such as; lack of empowerment to farmers and citizens to create their own job, absence of skills and knowledge to participate in rural activities, high rate of unemployment which leads to poverty.

The high percentage of 73% of the sampled population, that great average responded that they have no information about PRA; the rest said that they have had about it but it is not applied or implemented in their community, to them PRA is just political myths (baringa), only written but not applied because they don't see it applied by their local leaders in decision making.

5.2. General Conclusion

Basing on the findings, the study demonstrated previously that there must be a significant contribution of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in boosting and sustaining the livelihood of Rural Community, specifically in Mbazi sector if it is well understood and implemented. As the analysis indicated that when rural citizens are involved in decisions making and in resolving issues of their community, decisions become more legitimate and the ownership of the

community members increases, which finally sustains rural livelihood, but it is also noted that Public institutions and other community organizations should learn how to be flexible in decision-making or assigning the responsibility of decision-making to their members. Mbazi local leaders acknowledge that it is very important to work with community members to be able to identify local needs and priorities to adapt them to certain policies and to the uniqueness of their area.

Within the observation of researcher, some respondents have openly criticized local government about the lack of the implementation and implication of PRA in sustainable Rural Livelihood, some other people fear to criticize the local government, saying that the PRA is active and effective in the area.

5.3. SUGGESTIONS

The findings made the researcher to give suggestions to policy makers, community members, NGOs and further researchers

5.3.1. To Policy Makers

- The Government policy should turn away from strict regulation toward flexible incentive-based and market-oriented policy systems. Public administrations tried to strengthen their policy through co-operation with individuals, private parties from both the market and civil society.
- Local government should learn to use local schemes and institutions such as umuganda, ubudehe, imihigo in order to promote and strengthen Participatory Rural Appraisal framework for sustainable rural community livelihood.
- To promote and use more democratic forms of power in the process of policymaking and implementation at grassroots level avoiding any repressive form of power.
- It's crucial to acknowledge local needs and priorities and adapt certain policies and programs to the uniqueness of each area.
- Any successful policy should be based on reliable data from research, policy makers before making any Policy related to community livelihood, they should first conduct a research to understand the issues and particularity of every rural community.

- To put a lot of effort in the implementation of the Participatory Rural Appraisal in the program initiation and implementation that Contributes in Poverty reduction.
- To put in place a system of accompanying, empowering and educating Local Community members to stand for their livelihood.
- Prioritize the pillar of human resource development and a knowledge-based economy, especially by strengthening vocational training of unskilled youth and promote rural industry in order to decrease underemployment and unemployment.

5.3.2. To Rural Community members

- The recommendation to Rural Community members is that they would seize the opportunities of Policies and learn their rights to participate in improving their livelihood.
- Community members in general should be educated for changing some mind-sets that encourage top down decisions to Rural community. They should know and impact of PRA implementation for socio-economic development of the community.
- use and consider the importance of social institution such as Umuganda, Umugoroba w'ababyeyi, where people can meet, discuss and resolve a great number of problems by themselves.

5.3.3. To NGOs whose missions oriented to rural community

- NGOs and other Non-state Actors (NSA) should try to achieve sustainable community livelihood by putting pressure on public administrations to adapt policies depending community needs and priorities.
- Local and international NGOs should provide a help to support rural Community, especially the rural areas to enhance community development through PRA based-education for the citizens to claim participation in programs.
- NGOs also are used to give financial support to local communities. It is generally acknowledged. However, their strength should lies in their ability to organize communities and in acting as catalysts which influence citizens and local government towards sustainable community development.
- NGOs should invest in the area to create job opportunities to people, because there is a high rate of unemployment.

- In NGOs Vision and Missions, people should be taken as the central point of their development policies, strategies, and programmes

5.3.4. To further researchers

The subject of PRA and sustainable livelihood in rural community is an ever evolving matter that needs calls for further research in various dimensions. This study has only brought out the assessment of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural community with a case study of Mbazi Sector.

Based on the findings, the following have been recommended for further research:

- PRA as a concept should be thoroughly studied to see how it can be implemented within chiefdoms.
- Research should also be done to explore various ways of how PRA practices can help in Staining the rural Livelihood and development. As a matter of priority, Participatory Rural Appraisal Knowledge and nation of community Participation should be studied
- For your information, this study was limited in scope, geographically and financially. The researcher suggests to researchers to conduct a wider qualitative research about PRA and its implementation in all thirty (30) Districts of Rwanda, to know deep about the matter.

REFERENCES

1. Books

- Averweg, U. R. (2009). A critical account of „Community“ in Community Informatics. 12.
- Bell, C. and Newby, H. (1971) Community Studies, London: Unwin. 262 pages.
- Bhandari, B. B. (n.d.). PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA). 22.
- Bott, E. (1957) Family and Social Networks, London: Tavistock.
- Bourdieu, P. (1983) „Forms of capital“ in J. C. Richards (ed.) Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education, New York: Greenwood Press.
- CHAMBERS, R. (1983). Rural development. Putting the last first. London: Longman.
- Chambers, R. (1994). Participatory rural appraisal (PRA): Challenges, potentials and paradigm world Development, 22(10), 1437–1454. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X\(94\)90030-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(94)90030-2)
- Chambers, Robert (1984) . *Rural development: putting the last first*. London; New York: Longman. ISBN 978-0582644434. OCLC 9196254.
- Chambers, Robert (April 1981). "Rapid rural appraisal: rationale and repertoire" (PDF). *Public Administration and Development*. 1 (2): 95–106. doi:10.1002/pad.4230010202.
- Cohen, A. P. (1985) The Symbolic Construction of Community, London: Tavistock.
- Coleman, J. C. (1988) „Social capital in the creation of human capital“ American Journal of Sociology 94: S95-S120.
- Coleman, J. C. (1990) Foundations of Social Theory, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press
- Crow, G. and Allan, G. (1994) Community Life. An introduction to local social relations, Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf. 229 + xxv.
- Daggakraal Development Planning Board. 1995. Prepared by Dolny, H. and the Daggakraal Rural Development Committee.
- Daly, M. (ed.) (1994) Communitarianism. A new public ethics, Belmont, CA.: Wadsworth.
- DORNER, P. (1972). Land reform and economic development. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- EL-GHONEMY, M.R. 1993. Land food and rural development in North Africa. Boulder:
- Etzioni, A. (1995) The Spirit of Community. Rights responsibilities and the communitarian agenda, London: Fontana Press. 323 + xii pages.
- Etzioni, A. (1997) The New Golden Rule. Community and morality in a democratic society, London: Profile Books.

- Eversole, R. (2014). *Knowledge Partnering for Community Development*. Routledge.
- Flower, Charlotte; Mincher, Paul; Rimkus, Susan (2000). "Overview—participatory processes in the North". *PLA Notes*. 38: 14–18
- FRANCIS W. MULWA (2004), *Demystifying Participatory Community Development*, Zapf Chancery Publishers, Eldoret.
- Freire, Paulo (1993). *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. The Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-0826412768.
- FRIK DE BEER & HANNIE SWANEPOEL (2000), *Introduction to Development Studies*, Second Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA (2002) *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*
- Hahirwa, J. G. (2014)., Göteborgs universitet, & Institutionen för globala studier. *Resistance to reforms: settlement and agricultural reforms in post-genocide Rwanda*. School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg.
- Harper, E. H. and Dunham, A. (1959) *Community Organization in Action*. Basic literature and critical comments, New York: Association Press.
- HARRISON, P. (1980). *The Third World tomorrow: a report on the battlefield in the war against poverty*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Hoggett, P. (1997), *Contested communities* in P. Hoggett (ed.) *Contested Communities*. Experiences, struggles, policies, Bristol: Policy Press.
- Hoggett, P. (1997). *Contested Communities*. In: P. Hoggett (ed) *Contested Communities*. Experiences, struggles, policies. Bristol: Policy Press
- JAIZAIRY, I., ALAMGIR, M. & PANUCCIO, T. (1992). *The state of world rural poverty: an inquiry into its causes and consequences*. New York: New York University Press.
- JEPPE, W.O. (1985). *Community Development: An African Rural Approach*. Pretoria: Africa Institute of South Africa.
- Joan L. Arches MSW, P. (1999). *Challenges and Dilemmas in Community Development*. *Journal of Community Practice*, 6(4), 37–55. https://doi.org/10.1300/J125v06n04_03
- Lindeman, E. C. (1921 digitized 2013) *the Community*. An introduction to the study of community leadership and organization, New York: Association Press.
- Narayanasamy, N. (2009). *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Principles, Methods and Application*. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9788132108382>

- Putnam, R. D. (1993) *Making Democracy Work. Civic traditions in modern Italy*, Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Rennie, J. K., & Singh, N. C. (1996). *Participatory research for sustainable livelihoods: a guidebook for field projects*. Winnipeg: IISD.
- Robyn Eversole 2015, *Knowledge Partnering for Community Development*
- STAN BURKEY (1993), *People First: A Guide to Self-Reliant Participatory Rural Development*, Zed Books, London.
- Suttles, G. (1972) *The Social Construction of Community*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Influential work that argues for the significance of individuals and groups in the construction of communities.
- SWANEPOEL, H.J. (1996) —Rural Development and Poverty”. In: DU TOIT, C.W. (ed.). *empowering the Poor*, Pretoria: University of South Africa.
- Todaro, M. P. (1997). *Economic development* (6th ed)
- Tönnies, F. (1955) *Community and Association*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 293 + xxxiv pages.
- Walzer, M. (1997) *On Tolerance*, New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Wenger, G. C. (1984) *The Supportive Network*, London: Allen and Unwin. Westview Press.
- Willmott, P. (1986) *Social Networks, Informal Care and Public Policy*, London: Policy Studies Institute.
- Willmott, P. (1989) *Community Initiatives. Patterns and prospects*, London: Policy Studies Institute.

2. ARTICLES AND JOURNAL

African Journal of Social Work, 5(2), December 2015, by Siambombe Abednico —RURAL COMMUNITIES AND POLICY PARTICIPATION: THE CASE OF ECONOMIC POLICIES IN ZIMBABWE

Government of Rwanda, Community Development Policy revised version April 2008

3. REPORTS, THESIS & COURSES

National institute of statistics of Rwanda (NISR) 4th Population and Housing Census (EICV) 2012

Camilo Valderrama and Kate Hamilton, Report of the Workshop of 21 - 24 JUNE 1999, about —STRENGTHENING PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE

CRR Research Report No. 14 ISBN 1 870558 91 X, The wider social impacts of changes in the structure of agricultural businesses, Final Report For Defra

Fortunée BAYISENGE , A Research Paper presented at Institute of Social studies, —the quota system in rwandan local government: women's Representation and political empowerment , Hague, The Netherlands December, 2008

Hahirwa, J. G., Göteborgs universitet, & Institutionen för globala studier. (2014). *Resistance to reforms: settlement and agricultural reforms in post-genocide Rwanda*. School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg.

The World Bank, 2007, reforming agricultural trade for Developing Countries, Alex F. McCalla and John Nash, Editors

Proceedings of the 1985 International Conference on Rapid Rural Appraisal: Khon Kaen University. Khon Kaen, Thailand: Published by Rural Systems Research Project and Farming Systems Research Project for Khon Kaen University.

1987. ISBN 9789745552517. OCLC 19025969

4. ELECTRONIC REFERENCES

Government of Rwanda (2007), Economic Development & Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008 – 2012, retrieved on 8th January 2019

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRWANDA/Resources/EDPRS-English.pdf>

Government of Rwanda (2013),

Progress_Made_And_Main_Achievements_Registered_From_2009-2013_Rstf.Pdf, retrieved on 7th August 2019 from http://www.minaloc.gov.rw/fileadmin/documents/Minaloc_Documents/

Government of Rwanda (2013),

PROGRESS_MADE_AND_MAIN_ACHIEVEMENTS_REGISTERED_FROM_2009_TO_2013_RSTF retrieved on 7th August 2019 from https://www.minaloc.gov.rw/fileadmin/documents/Minaloc_Documents/

PROGRESS_MADE_AND_MAIN_ACHIEVEMENTS_REGISTERED_FROM_2009_TO_2013_RSTF.pdf

Government of Rwanda, (2012), Annual Report 2011-2012: Community Based Health Insurance http://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/Docs/CBHI-Annual-Report-2011-2012f-3__1_.pdf

http://www.rdb.rw/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/EDPRS_2_Main_Document.pdf

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:**RECOMMENDATION LETTERS**

UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE

Recommendation letter of Mr. RUTWAZA Rodrigue

To Mbazi Sector

The school of Governance of the College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Rwanda offers a degree of **Master of Arts in Development Studies**. As part of master's degree requirements, students have to conduct a research and write a thesis on an area of their interest.

During the data collection, students require the assistance from the organisations relevant to their chosen area of study. Students' studies are expected to have a wide range impact not only on the growth of academic knowledge but also on the development of policies and practices throughout the country.

In this regard, allow me to introduce **Mr. RUTWAZA Rodrigue** whose research is entitled on "**Assessment of Participatory rural Appraisal in sustaining livelihood in rural Community**"

He will provide you with details about his/her research proposal and the needed assistance. Any assistance rendered to him/her is highly appreciated. If you need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on telephone: 0782781799 or e-mail: iyakin7@gmail.com.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely

Rev. Dr. Innocent Iyakaremye
Acting Dean, School of Governance



CC

Acting Postgraduate Coordinator, School of Governance

THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**SOUTHERN PROVINCE****HUYE HUYE DISTRICT****MBAZI SECTOR**

mbazi.umurenge@yahoo.fr

16th/07/2019

To Whom It May Concern

Re: Research confirmation

Dear Sir/Madam,

Referring to the recommendation letter from the University of Rwanda, School of Governance, I **UWIMABERA Clemence** the executive secretary of Mbazi Sector, here by testifying that the researcher Mr Rutwaza Rodrigue were allowed and assisted to conduct his research in Mbazi sector as the area of his study entitled "Assessment of Participatory Rural Appraisal in sustaining Livelihood in rural community"

Thank you for your Good Corporation

Sincerely

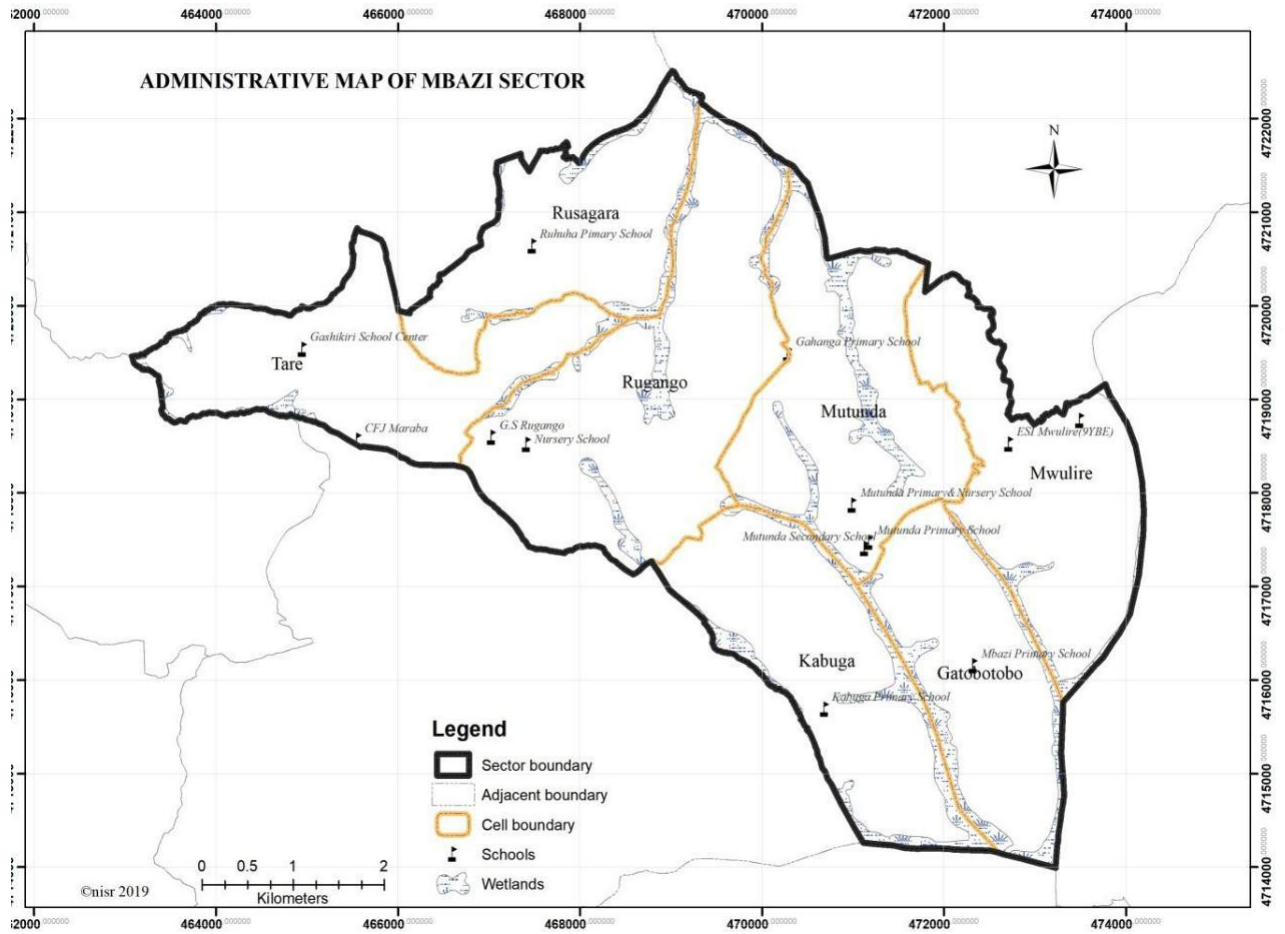
UWIMABERA Clemence

Executive Secretary of Mbazi Sector



APPENDIX 2:

Administrative MAP OF MBAZI SECTOR: the Area of the STUDY



Primary data: August, 2019

APPENDIX 3:***INTERVIEW GUIDING QUESTIONS***

A) The interview between researcher and every respondent will be guided by the following questions:

1. How old are you?
2. What is your marital status?
3. What is your education level?
4. What is your occupation/daily activity?
5. Do you know the meaning of participatory rural appraisal (Yes or No)
6. Do you know the significance of participatory rural appraisal?
7. Do you have a stake in the decisions affecting your daily lives?
8. In your understanding, does the implementation of participatory rural appraisal framework play a great role in improving and sustaining rural farmers' livelihood?
9. What are major factors of participatory rural appraisal that contribute to sustaining livelihood?
10. Which level do you contribute to participatory rural appraisal?

11. Do you think is there any relationship between participatory rural appraisal and sustainable development and rural livelihood?
12. What are the major problems that delay participatory rural appraisal in this sector?
13. What are the possible alternative solutions to the problems that delay participatory rural appraisal in fostering and sustaining rural livelihood?

B) Specifically addressed to Local Leaders

1. What is the situation of participatory rural appraisal in this sector?
2. Do you think is there any relationship between participatory rural appraisal and sustainable development and rural livelihood?
3. What are major factors of participatory rural appraisal contributes in sustaining livelihood?
4. What are the major problems that delay participatory rural appraisal in this sector?
5. What are the possible alternative solutions to the problems that delay participatory rural appraisal in fostering and sustaining rural livelihood?

Appendix 4: Photographs

The office bureau COAIRWA, members coming for different concerns



Source: Primary data, Mbazi sector, February 2019

The office bureau of COAIRWA



Source: Primary data, COAIRWA, February 2019

Researcher talking to some of the famers at cooperative COAIRWA office



Source: Primary Data, Mbazi sector, COAIRWA, February 2019