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**World Vision and Household Livelihood in
Maraba Sector, Huye District (2012-2015)**

A Thesis presented in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in
Development Studies by:

Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA

Reg. Number: 214003441

Supervisor: Dr. GISARO Ca-MADEBERI Ya-BITITI

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Declaration

I, Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA, hereby declare that this work entitled "*World Vision Rwanda and Household Livelihood in Maraba Sector, Huye District*" is my own work, that it has not been submitted for any degree or examination in any other high learning institution, and that all the sources I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by complete references.

Date.....

28 / 02 / 2016

Signature.....

Mr. Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA

CERTIFICATION

I certify that Mr. Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA has successfully done and completed his research project in the School of Social, Political and Administrative Sciences in Mater's of Arts in Development Studies.

Signature..... *Mad. Zamboni Gisaro M. B.*

Supervisor: Dr. GISARO ca-MADEBERI Ya- BITITI

Date... *28* / *02* / ...2016

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to:

- My wife Yvonne KABATESI;
- My children Iradukunda Hirwa Fabrice, Ihirwe Stella, Ineza Zita Sandra, Irakoze Liza Honorine, Impano Umwali Rita;
- My family members and relatives;
- My friends and colleagues;

This work is dedicated.

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For all of you whose names are not mentioned on this page, please get the expression of my great recognition for your unequalled material and/or moral support. Your contribution has been preciously kept in my mind.

Stay blessed!

Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA

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Abbreviations and acronyms

12YBE :	Twelve Year Basic Education
9YBE :	Nine Year Basic Education
ANOVA :	Analysis of Variance
BPR :	Banque Populaire du Rwanda
DFID :	Department for International Development
EDPRS :	Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV :	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
FARG :	Fond pour Assistance aux Rescapes de Génocide
GoR :	Government of Rwanda
HHD :	Household Development
HIV/AIDS :	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IFPRI :	International Food Policy Research Institute
INGO :	International Non Governmental Organisation
LODA:	Local Administrative Entities Development Agencies
MDG :	Millennium Development Goals
MINECOFIN :	Ministry of Commerce and Finance
NGO :	Non-government organizations
NISR :	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
OECD :	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OVC :	Orphan Vulnerable Children
SACCO :	Saving and Credit Cooperative
Sig. :	Significance
SIS:	System d'Information Sanitaire
SLF :	Sustainable Livelihoods Framework
SPSS :	Social Package for Social Sciences
Std :	Standard
UNCED :	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP :	United Nations Development Programme
VUP :	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme
WVR :	World Vision Rwanda

Abstract

The research study was conducted in the Southern Province of Rwanda, Huye District, Maraba Sector under the topic “*World Vision Rwanda and Household Livelihood in Maraba Sector, Huye District*” The purpose of the research was to assess the impacts of World Vision Rwanda (WVR) intervention on improving household livelihood of the community of Huye District with emphasis on its intervention area Maraba Sector.

The research served mix method approach with 313 respondents composed of 308 World Vision Rwanda beneficiaries, 3 local authorities and 2 WVR leaders. The results were complemented by focus groups’ discussions with beneficiaries. The findings indicate that recipients had household livelihood challenges which necessitated the intervention of Donors. Those challenges include social economic threats that infringed the population into extreme poverty situation. Findings have shown that the World Vision Rwanda has intervened into social economic development domains and improved household livelihood in Maraba Sector. In terms of social economic impact, important strides were made in access to cash transfer, shelter, access to food, support in agriculture, access to health services, education, access to the market, creation of cooperatives and income generation activities, access to water, sanitation and environmental protection among other factors.

The p-value of .712 which is more than 5% proves that the acceptance of availability linear relationship is considered to be good decision. Thus the shift from the extreme poverty rate to the improved life, based on the household categorisation and the area of intervention and the outcome of the support to life change, justify the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood and its role played in the poverty graduation of the community of Maraba Sector. Even though it is very difficult to confirm ideas from Edwards and Hulme (1995:6) who stated that it is difficult to find general evidence that NGOs are close to the poor. There is growing evidence that in terms of household livelihood improvement, the World Vision Rwanda performs as effectively as had been usually assumed by beneficiaries in Maraba Sector.

Thus recipients have benefited from the support: 58.1% testifies that they were built houses 59.4% has shown that cash support has helped them to improve household livelihood. The total of 61.4% gave evidence that the main objective of World Vision Rwanda cash flow interventions was to smooth consumption after a large-scale livelihood shock (such as a lack of food) that threatened lives and exceeded the ability of affected households and communities to cope. Furthermore 62.3% have shown that the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda in the area of distribution of big and small animals, offer of land to cultivate, support in environmental protection mechanisms and land use management has helped beneficiaries to achieve sustainable agriculture. In addition, through World Vision Intervention, families have sent their children to school others are given school fee and materials.

Finally the contribution of World Vision Rwanda is still facing various challenges which can hump its successful implementation and objective achievement. Thus among major suggestion to achieve sustainable household livelihood include: improvement of capacity building, involve local community in the intervention process, improve pre-existing capacities and effectively address material poverty, the physical deprivation of goods and services and the income.

Keywords: *Livelihood, household, NGO, and Maraba*

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

This chapter highlighted the background of the study, problem statement, research purpose, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study and research structure.

1.2. Background to the study

Non-government organizations (NGOs) have become a very popular sector in the world and in Rwanda especially, within the last decade of our democratic dispensation. To many, they are perceived as the most reliable agencies through which poverty is addressed. Social, economic and education development, unemployment, poverty and inequality are the commonplace of issues usually addressed by the activities of the non-government organizations. This sector consists of organizations, not in any way dependent on either, the public or private sector (Swanepoel and De Beer, 2006:79).

In recent years, growing amounts of development resources have been channeled to and through NGOs in all sectors. And, in turn, NGOs working to improve social welfare, and develop civil society have become more dependent on international donors, leading to an explosive growth in local NGOs in many countries including Rwanda.

According to Patel (2005:109) in addition to the developmental role that underscores the existence of NGOs, voluntary organizations play a pivotal role in complementing governmental efforts in meeting human needs and therefore strengthening democracy. She is also of the view that collaborative approach towards social development partnership is a viable option in middle-income countries faced with resource constraints and limited institutional capacity to meet human needs. The NGOs policies in Rwanda, NGOs were increasingly involved in socioeconomic development of the community. As the development discourse leans towards developing skills and tools for strengthening society, NGOs have reacted accordingly (UNDP, 2014:103).

Rwanda's latest data released in 2011 show enormous improvement in the living standards of citizens over the past five years, and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) among others (The GoR, 2013:21). Within this framework, Rwanda has called upon

some partners to support it achieve the sustainable development included World Vision Rwanda. Therefore this work focuses on analyzing the impacts of the World Vision on the process of improving household livelihood, and community welfare of the beneficiaries of Huye District in Maraba Sector.

1.3. Problem statement

During the last fourteen years Rwanda has experienced one of the most exciting and fastest periods of growth and socio-economic progress in its history. It was tenth fastest growing economy in the world during the decade 2000 to 2009. At the same time more than a million people have been lifted out of poverty. According to the MINECOFIN (2013:XII) this has only been possible through the hard work and dedication of millions of Rwandans supported by friends of Rwanda and International Non Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and National Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have not ragged behind the collective efforts. Therefore civil society and NGOs intervened in order to help the country reconstruct its society and economy and manage a transition from emergency to social economic development.

View the fact that World Vision Rwanda has administered its intervention in Huye District from 1994 till now with objectives to improve community welfare and sustainable household livelihood; based on the fact that according to the Rwandan Poverty Profile Report 2013/2014, results of Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey [EICV 4], from (NISR, 2015:22) shows that the Huye District is classified with 5.7% of extreme poverty incidence and 32.5% of poverty incidence with more influence in rural area; it is true that household livelihood challenges still persist among the community of Huye District in general and Maraba Sector specifically.

Thus the World Vision Rwanda as an NGO which helps population to improve life conditions; it was questionable to know the household livelihood status of the population of Maraba Sector before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda, and to know the contribution of World Vision on improving household livelihood towards community welfare. Therefore this study has assessed the impacts of World Vision Rwanda assistance on improving household livelihood of the community of Huye District with emphasis on its intervention area Maraba Sector.

1.4. Research objectives

1.4.1. General objective

The general objective of this study was to assess if the intervention of World Vision take the driving seat in transforming households' livelihoods, improving economic growth and contributing to social welfare in Huye District with a case study of Maraba Sector.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To appraise challenges the population of Maraba had before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda;
2. Assess the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood of Maraba sector population;
3. To study the extent to which the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda contributes to improving households' livelihood and support poverty graduation process in Maraba sector.

1.5. Hypotheses

The present research aimed to verify the following general hypothesis:

World Vision Rwanda has improved household livelihood in Maraba Sector community

In order to respond to the research questions the researcher has given the following hypotheses:

1. The community of Maraba sector faces household livelihood challenges that require the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda.
2. The intervention of the World Vision has improved household livelihood and community welfare in Maraba Sector.
3. The World Vision Rwanda intervention in Maraba Sector enabled the population of Maraba to improve households' livelihood towards the welfare of the community.

This study that was carried out in Huye district, Maraba sector aimed at achieving the following objectives:

1.6. Research questions

The present study on World Vision Rwanda and Household Livelihood in Maraba Sector aimed at responding to the following general research question:

Did the intervention of the World Vision take the driving seat in transforming households' livelihoods, improving socio-economic growth and contributing to community welfare of population of Maraba Sector?

The general research question has also the following sub-questions:

2. What is the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving households' livelihood of Maraba Sector population in Huye District?
3. To what extent the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda contributes to improving household livelihoods and poverty graduation shift process in Maraba Sector?
4. What are household livelihood challenges had the population of Maraba Sector which necessitated the assistance?

1.7. Purpose of the study

The ultimate purpose of this study is to highlight the contribution of World Vision on increasing household livelihood and community welfare of the population of Huye District in general with the case study of Maraba Sector.

1.8. Significance of the study

The research study that has been carried out in Maraba Sector of Huye District aims at finding out the contribution of World Vision Rwanda intervention on improving household livelihood among population and its input to community welfare in Maraba Sector.

❖ Significance to the researcher

On one hand this study helps the researcher find out the critical analysis on the contribution of NGOs in general and World Vision Rwanda in Maraba in particular on improving household livelihood of the population. On the other hand, after evaluating and marking this research, the researcher will be allowed to earn a Master degree of Arts in Development Studies from the University of Rwanda.

❖ **Significance to the society**

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have been assisting the people of Rwanda with charitable, relief and development activities. This work aims to assess the contribution of World Vision on improving household livelihood of the community. This study finding has enlightened the Rwandan society more about the role of NGOs in general and of World Vision in particular in contributing to achieving sustainable household livelihood and improving the welfare of the community.

❖ **Significance to the University of Rwanda**

This work opens a way of thinking for future studies. Thus, similar work could be made in response to input from other NGOs working in Rwanda in implementing household livelihood programme to the profit of households' welfare. To all of the academicians and Scientifics who need to undertake the research in this orientation, this work serves them as documentation and role model in order to help them pursue the advanced research in the domain of the contribution of NGOs to household livelihood, social development and community welfare promotion in general.

❖ **Significance to the Government of Rwanda**

In most cases, local authorities do not study or analyze or assess the contribution and challenges of NGOs activities working in their entities, certainly this analysis provides rich and useful information that enables these authorities to better refine their plans and to know the way their population improve their welfare and household livelihood. Furthermore, the research results enables the decision making agents more about the goodness of strengthening NGO's participation in improving household livelihood of population, hence giving household livelihood generation issues priority in their programs.

1.9. Scope of study

The researcher has decided to carry out the research with scope of three dimensions namely time, space and content scales.

❖ **In time**

The research is limited to four year period (2012-2015). The researcher was limited to the year 2012, one year before the end of the implementation of the governmental poverty reduction strategy EDPRS 1 in partnership with civil society and NGOs till the year the researcher is carrying out the research in order to assess the current assessment of the contribution of the World Vision intervention in improving household livelihood in this second phase of economic development poverty reduction initiative in Rwanda.

❖ **In domain**

As the researcher has emphasized on above, the present work focuses on the theoretical orientation of community welfare and sustainable household livelihood and NGOs with a focus on understanding World Vision effectiveness in achieving household livelihood development and community welfare in Maraba Sector of Huye District.

❖ **In space**

The research is carried out on analysis of impacts of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood of Maraba Sector. Maraba Sector was chosen because it is one among sectors where the World Vision Rwanda carries out its activities in Huye District, Southern Province of Rwanda. Maraba is among sectors where the World Vision Rwanda started to exercise its activities, therefore to assess its contribution or failure to improvement of household livelihood in Maraba Sector provides the synthesis to other areas.

1.10. Structure of the study

The present study has 5 chapters:

The first chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives, the significance of the study, scope of the study and organization of the study. The chapter two deals with literature review which shows what had been written or talked about with regard to the topic or the relevant areas and it shows how the research's topic fits in. The chapter three devotes to methodology that will be used in the process of conducting the research, research process, data collection methods and data analysis methods. The chapter four concerns of data presentation and analysis, description and the summary of the findings. Finally the fifth chapter deals with the discussion of findings followed by general conclusion, and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This chapter dealt with three main parts including research theoretical orientation, related literature and conceptual framework.

2.2. Key concepts

Conceptual framework depicts and explains different terminologies and concepts that made the reader aware of their meanings. This is done in order to highlight useful and key concepts that were used in the research.

2.2.1. Livelihoods

The term is well recognized as humans inherently develop and implement strategies to ensure their survival. The hidden complexity behind the term comes to light when governments, civil society, and external organizations attempt to assist people whose means of making a living is threatened, damaged, or destroyed. From extensive learning and practice, various definitions have emerged that attempt to represent the complex nature of a livelihood.

Patel (2005: 27) states that livelihood focuses less on what people lack, but on what they have; that is their assets and strengths, and how these could be mobilised to help people make a living and improve their standard of living as well. Of the various components of a livelihood, the most complex is the portfolio of assets out of which people construct their living, which includes both tangible assets and resources, and intangible assets such as claims and access.

Ellis (2000: 9) seeks to build on this definition by bringing in a more explicit consideration of the claims and access issues, and in particular the impact of social relations and institutions that mediate an individual or family's capacity to secure a means of living: "*A 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)

Chambers and Conway (1992) as cited by Krantz (2001: 10) propose the following composite definition of livelihood: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) 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 undermining the natural resource base. According to the research under study the concept of livelihood seeks to bring together the critical factors that affect the vulnerability or strength of individual or family survival strategies in Maraba Sector of Huye District. These are thought to comprise the assets possessed by recipients supported by the World Vision Rwanda, the activities in which they engage in order to generate an adequate standard of living and to satisfy other goals such as household requirements, and the factors that facilitate or inhibit different people from gaining access to assets and activities.

2.2.2. Household

A “household” includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. One person in each household is designated as the “householder.” In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any member household of 15 years old and over can be designated as the householder (McCord, 2008:79). The term household covers a wide range of residential forms, groupings of people and functions, making a universal definition of ‘household’ impossible. A common definition is a group of people who pool resources or ‘eat from the same pot’ (Robertson, 1984: 38). The term ‘household’ can also be applied simply to co-residence, a task-oriented unit or the site of shared activities.

Definitions of households have conventionally emphasised co-residence, sharing the same meals “cooking from one pot” and undertaking joint or co-ordinated decision-making; and rural households have been regarded as the centre of rural social systems. Recent concepts of the household broaden the definition to allow for overlapping social groupings, including family or other members who may be physically dispersed but socially interdependent (Ellis, 2000:11). According to the research, a household has been considered as a group of individuals living together sharing all conditions of life in the area of research. Due to Rwanda historical background a household may be composed of individuals who share the same descendants but who can even live together with other family members.

2.2.3. Household livelihood

Household Livelihood is defined as adequate and sustainable access to income and resources to meet basic needs (including adequate access to food, potable water, health facilities, educational

opportunities, housing, and time for community participation and social integration) (McCaston, 2000:6)

According to Pantuliano and Pavanello (2009:31) Households depend on multiple sources of livelihood. Livelihoods analysis looks at the different kinds of household activities and the contribution each one makes to the household livelihood. Livelihoods activities are not only the activities that bring in money and food, they are all the different activities that the household undertakes to survive and reproduce itself. Household livelihoods are however founded on the aggregation and dynamics of its individual members, which suggests that to develop understanding of the pervasive features of rural households some account of the intra-household dynamics (e.g. by gender, age or status) will be necessary (Monela, *et al.* 2000:13).

Through this research household livelihoods have been classified either according to the income shares from different sources, or according to the main income activity as will be stated by the household in the findings depending on the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda intervention among Maraba Sector population. In this research, the major goal is to analyze how the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda changes in the household livelihood assets among Maraba population in Huye District.

The livelihood assets available to the household represent the basic platform upon which the household livelihood may be built. According to the DFID framework, Eldis – Livelihoods Connect in (International Recovery Platform Secretariat, 2012:48) these assets are represented by the following five categories.

Human capital (H): the skills, knowledge, ability to labour and good health important to the ability to pursue different livelihood strategies;

Physical capital (P): the basic infrastructure (transport, shelter, water, energy and communications) and the production equipment and means that enable people to pursue livelihoods;

Social capital (S): the social resources (networks, membership of groups, relationships of trust, access to wider institutions of society) upon which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods;

Financial capital (F): the financial resources which are available to people (whether savings, supplies of credit or regular remittances or pensions) and which provide them with different livelihood options; and

Natural capital (N): the natural resource stocks from which resource flows useful for livelihoods are derived (e.g. land, water, wildlife, biodiversity, environmental resources).

These assets combine both the tangible productive assets associated with economic analyses (e.g. land, labour, capital, and stocks) and the intangible assets more familiar to sociological and anthropological enquiry (e.g. social capital, health and educational status). Thus the research sought to assess the household livelihood assets present among households in Maraba sector and evaluate the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood assets among beneficiaries.

2.2.4. Non-government organization

NGOs are non-profit groups outside government, organized by communities or individuals to respond to basic needs that are not being met by either the government or the market. Some produce goods, while some render services, or both, (Nzimakwe; 2008:91). These organizations are involved in socio-economic development and are altruistic and do not distribute profits. They are prohibited by law to distribute any excess income to executives and board members. A nongovernment organization is not controlled by either the government or the private sector and is not inspired by profit generation, (Swanepoel and De Beer; 2006:18).

Nzimakwe (2008:91) further alludes that those interested in NGOs' development activities should have the opportunity to participate in their activities as partners in development. NGOs are institutionally independent of government. They are privately set up, as opposed to being set by the state, and are normally under the control of independent board of directors or trustees. Swanepoel and De Beer (2006:18) mention a few of the popular examples of non-government organizations as local government associations, development institutions, international, national and local government organizations and advocacy organizations such as legal aid bureaus.

2.2.4.1. Types of NGOs

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are non-profit, voluntary citizens' groups that are organized on a local, national or international level. They may be of three types: 1) advocacy NGOs, that promote before governments or in international for the interests of groups who do not have either voice or access to do so themselves; 2) operational NGOs, that provide goods and services to needy clients; and 3) hybrid NGOs, which perform both of the previous functions (Doh and Teegen, 2003:31). Generally, they are organized around specific issues and in their

areas of concern they can serve as early warning mechanisms or monitors of official agreements. NGOs have operated in areas such as social services for decades, often in collaboration with governments or private partners. Therefore the research needs to assess the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving beneficiaries' household livelihood as an operational Non Government Organisation.

2.2.4.2. Role of NGOs in improving livelihood development

Just after the genocide, there has been an influx of NGOs throughout the country where mainly their activities were based on livelihood solution; in this sense also foreign aid has been proposed as an ultimate solution that can in turn propel the developmental proper shaft in the socio-economic horizons. But after a few years, Rwanda provides another policy of NGOs of economic rather than social orientation in their activities. From then, NGOs involve the population in their planning in bottom up approach (Finger, 1994:3) where the people are able to define their own problems and having ability and capacity to solve it through organizing and participating themselves.

In the long term, the aim of NGOs is to promote sustainable livelihood development through activities that promote capacity building and self-reliance. Frankenberger (2000:4) has mentioned that NGOs through capacity building help to sustain livelihood development. Powerful local NGOs have become a well-recognized element of local development, where they speak with authority on issues affecting the poor and marginalized and are able to influence the highest level of national and international policy making.

Rwanda NGO's has contributed poverty reduction through different intervention including agriculture technology, infrastructure, health services, and social development by finding projects, engaging in service provision and capacity building, contributing to awareness and promoting the self-organization of poor people.

2.5. Theoretical orientation

The review of theories related to the research is the core and important part of any study. Thus this sub chapter presents the theoretical orientation related to the World Vision Rwanda programs on improving household livelihood and social economic development of the NGOs beneficiaries.

❖ **Social development**

Mohanan (2000:47) opines that the role of NGOs is more significant and pronounced in the sphere of social development. Social development can be best understood as policies and programmes which ‘aim to help poor and vulnerable people manage risk and overcome deprivation, through direct cash or in-kind transfers’ (Marcus, 2007a:2). These include cash transfers (for example, pensions, disability grants, child benefits, social assistance), input distribution programmes (for example, agriculture ‘starter packs’), employment guarantee programmes, subsidised access to services (for example, health insurance subsidies and user fee exemptions), nutritional supplements and school feeding programmes. Social development programmes can reduce people’s vulnerability to the shocks and stresses that might otherwise push them further into poverty.

They can also help poor people build assets, promote and protect the capacities and well-being of people who are currently poor, help challenge and transform inequitable social relationships that keep people in poverty and contribute to reducing inequality (Shepherd, Marcus, and Barrientos, 2005:1-2). Social development takes the form of unconditional payments or payments with conditions attached, and can be universal (for example a statutory minimum wage) or targeted (focused on age, resulting in programmes that deliver child benefits, for example, or impairment, resulting in disability pensions).

While tight targeting enables society to transfer resources to a particular beneficiary group, the targeting process itself is resource intensive, commonly excludes too many of the target group or includes too many of the non-target group, requires highly effective systems of management and administration (particularly because the target group is likely to be both mobile and fluid) and can distort the behaviour of the excluded group (as they try to meet the criteria for payments) (Bird and Busse, 2005: 43-44).

To be most effective, social development measures must be complemented by wider policy reforms, legislation and actions that help reduce risks and promote social inclusion and equity. Increasingly, the role of social protection in development is recognised by donors and African governments including the government of Rwanda as key to household livelihood and community (Holmes, 2007:10).

2.6. Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework in this research was used to outline possible courses of action and present a preferred approach to an idea and thought that lead this study. Conceptual framework was clarifying concepts and proposes relationship among the concepts in a study. This section named the conceptual framework for this study depicts and tackles different terminologies and concepts that made the reader aware of their meanings. This was done in order to highlight useful and key concepts used in the research:

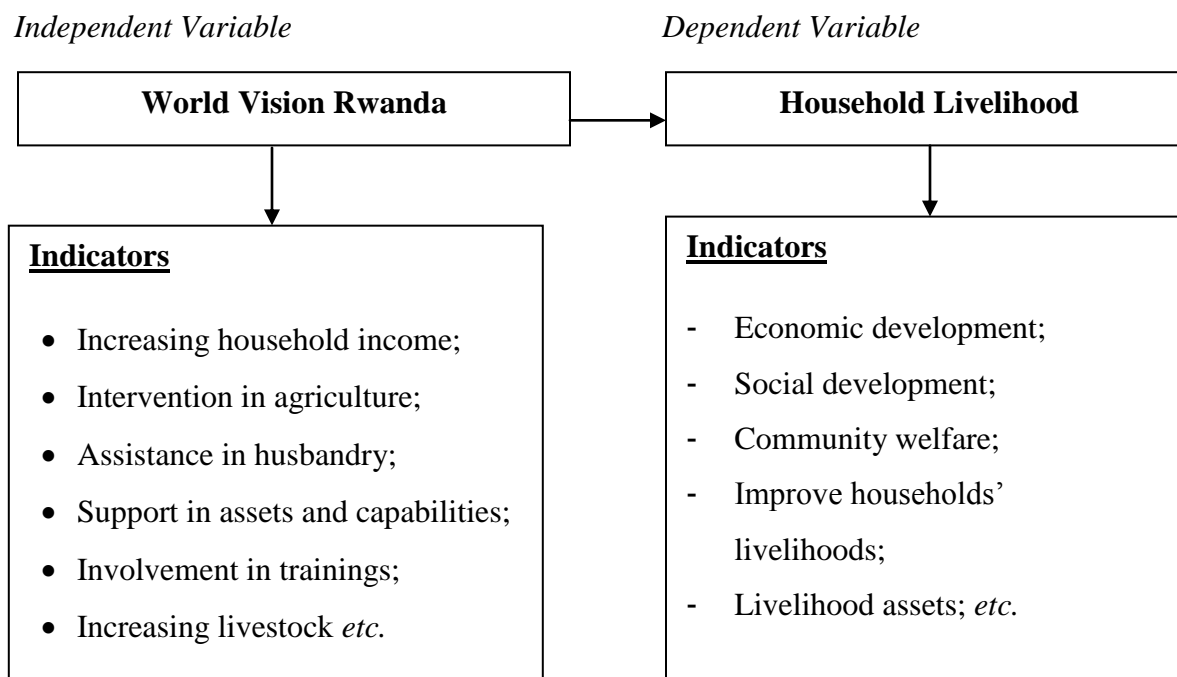


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

About these variables the researcher shows the conceptual framework and the related relationship. Therefore the researcher has exploited documents related to the INGOs and NGOs including the intervention areas of WVR in Rwanda. Therefore the intervention of World Vision Rwanda on social development area is an independent variable while household livelihood factors are dependent variables. Therefore the researcher was analyse the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood of Maraba community towards welfare and social economic development.

Summary of chapter one

Chapter two deals with to review the literature on the topic under the study and covered: conceptual framework which provides meanings and definitions of the key terms; theory that explains sustainable household livelihood and the role of NGO in general on improving household livelihood and community welfare.

It was very important to create a deep and complete understanding of key concepts, to provide a review of theories related to the research and to go through existing literature on the topic under the study. Thus this chapter presented social development such as the theoretical approaches and models related to the household livelihood and the role of NGOs on improving socio-economic development.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used in carrying out the research project. Therefore this chapter is composed of study area description, the research design paragraph, target population, sample size and sampling techniques, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis details among others.

3.2. Study area description

This research aims at investigating population located in Maraba Sector of Huye district in order to assess the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood and community welfare.

Huye District is one of eight districts comprising the Southern Province. It's composed of 14 sectors, 77 cells and 508 villages (NISR, 2013: 51). The total population amounts for 319,000 (147,000 males and 172,000 females) inhabitants with a density of 565/km².

3.2.1. Maraba Sector Socio Economic situation

Maraba Administrative Sector is among 14 sectors which compose Huye District. It has a population of 25343; 6 cells and 31 Villages. As other administration entities, Maraba has stakeholders and partners in development among them, World vision is a most active and it operates in 3 out 6 cells such as Shyembe, Shanga and Kabuye. These 3 cells have about 4000 households. The economic sector is dominated by the following subsectors: agriculture, livestock, financial institutions and environment. Social sector includes education, health and social protection (Maraba sector report, 2015:4).

3.2.2. World Vision Rwanda

The World Vision Rwanda is a Non Governmental Organisation NGO that contributes to measurable improvement in the well-being of 2.5 million children within their families and communities.

3.2.3. Highlights of Transformational Development Work (2000-2014)

In 2000, World Vision started model Area Development Programmes (ADPs) that work with communities to find long term solutions to poverty through community led integrated programmes including Education, Health and Nutrition, Peace-building, Water, Sanitation and

Hygiene, Livelihoods and Food Security, Disaster Response, and Child Protection (World Vision Rwanda, 2014:2).

3.2.4. World Vision International

World Vision International is an international partnership of Christians whose mission is to follow our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God (World Vision Rwanda, 2014: 1).

3.2.5. World Vision Rwanda

World Vision began working in Rwanda in 1994, providing life-giving emergency aid to displaced people, helping them to resettle, as well as initiating and supporting efforts to care for thousands of children were supported to heal, malnourished children were cared for and rehabilitated, and were later on facilitated to re-connect with their families. World vision's peace-building and reconciliation programs aid the foundation on which many lives and communities are being rebuilt today (World Vision Rwanda, 2013:4).

Operating in 15 out of 30 Rwandan districts, since 2000, World Vision has been working with communities in Rwanda to find long-term solutions to poverty and injustice. As Rwandans are still recovering from Africa's worst genocide of modern times, World Vision is supporting more than 2,500,000 people, through 29 long-term, child-focused Area Development Programmes (ADPs) that work with communities to find long-term solutions to poverty through community led integrated programmes including education, health and nutrition, peace-building, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods and food security, disaster response and child protection (World Vision Rwanda, 2013:5).

Today, as World Vision Rwanda marks 21 years of existence, it also reflects on its goal to contribute to measurable improvement in the well-being of 2,5 million children within their families and communities by 2015 (World Vision Rwanda, 2013:5).

World Vision Rwanda focuses on helping rural people to increase productivity through improved seeds and agricultural practices, helping them access markets to sell their surplus and manage natural resources in a sustainable way. It works to increase the entrepreneurial and economic capacity of poor households to become self-sufficient, activities revolved around capacity

building, income generating and increasing access to micro enterprise development (World Vision Rwanda, 2014: 3).

World Vision Rwanda is contributing the fourth objective of the Millennium Development Goals MDGs by supporting the Government of Rwanda in water, sanitation and hygiene sector. World Vision promotes sustainable development that is environmentally friendly and has implemented projects on natural resources management by constructing biogas at various institutions (World Vision Rwanda, 2014: 3).

World Vision is committed to improving the health and nutrition status of women and children, with an overall aim to contribute to the goal reduction of under-five and maternal mortality. His activities under the education sector resolve around facilitating OVCs with vocational training and for building classrooms thus contributing to the 9 and 12YBE. In Maraba Sector, World Vision Rwanda intervenes in the following areas: Economic Development Project, Health & Nutrition Project, Education Project and Sponsorship Project.

3.3. Research design

The research is based on the descriptive survey design. This work aims at carrying out an analytical study on the analysis of World Vision Rwanda (NGO) contribution on improving household livelihood of the population and its contribution to community development in Huye District with the case of Maraba Sector.

In order to achieve this objective, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used through Focus Group discussions with beneficiaries of the World Vision Rwanda, direct and indirect observations and the questionnaire survey techniques. The historical and descriptive approaches were also employed in this study through the assessment of the situation the population had had before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda and the current status. Furthermore during data collection process, the research has use questionnaire survey composed of opened, closed and Liker skirt questions and unstructured interview has been used to get relevant and testimonies on the real contribution of World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood and promote community wellbeing in Maraba Sector.

The researcher has served a non probability sampling through the use of purposive sampling in order to reach respondents and the simple size was obtained using Alain Bouchard formula. The researcher has gotten the sample size of the targeted population through a purposive sampling

technique due to the fact that he has actively selected respondents based on own judgment about what respondent to choose, and picked only those best met the purpose of the study. Also sample tabulation of the targeted population and percentages were calculated in order to describe the relationship between findings and the achievements towards targets.

3.4. The study population

The study is composed of two groups: general population and targeted population. This research aims to contact all beneficiaries of World Vision Rwanda in Maraba Sector.

Table 1: The general population of the research

N ^o	Cells	Total Households and population	
		Households	Population
1	Shyembe	1,282	3,433
2	Shanga	1,404	3,318
3	Kabuye	980	3,852
4	Kanyinya	701	3,041
5	Gasumba	731	5,950
6	Buremera	806	5,371
Total		5,904	24,965

Source: Maraba Sector Report (January, 2016).

3.5. Targeted population

This research has targeted population located in Maraba Sector that directly benefit from the World Vision Rwanda intervention. Therefore targeted population is divided into two kinds: Direct beneficiaries, and leaders. Direct beneficiaries were those households that have been supported directly by the World Vision Rwanda and thereafter the local and WVR leaders. Therefore the research has contacted households that directly benefited from the World Vision Rwanda intervention and leaders. The following table clears the targeted population distribution.

Table 2: Total targeted population (Households in Maraba Sector)

N ^o	Cells	Total Households and population
1	Shyembe	401
2	Shanga	344
3	Kabuye	379
4	Kanyinya	351
5	Gasumba	365
6	Buremera	406
Total		2,246

Source: WVR Report (2014:12). Maraba sector report

Table 3: Total targeted population (Leaders)

1	Local leader Officials	19
2	WVR/ Maraba Officials	13

Source: Researcher compilation (January, 2016).

Therefore the researcher has contacted each category of beneficiaries from the stated above tables so that each category be represented to get an overview of all targeted population in order to capture the contribution of WVR on improving household livelihood and community welfare.

3.6. Sampling method

In this study, sampling processes was carried out at three levels: identified direct, local authorities, and officials of World Vision. The non-probability sampling technique has been used in the selection process from the frame of 2,246 households plus 32 World Vision and local leaders that cover the entire target population. Due to the fact that the population of this study is scatted and heterogenic the researcher has contacted households based on own judgment [purposively].

3.6.1. Purposive sampling

Due to the fact that the population of this research has different features, and busy working chances are that some considered characteristics about a small number of the population might be representative to the whole population of the research project. This is the reason why the researcher chooses a purposive sampling technique where the researcher contacts the head of the household who is available and relevant to provide accurate information. Among criteria include:

- Be a beneficiary of the World Vision Rwanda;
- Be a head of a household;
- Have experience and knowledge on World Vision Activities and intervention areas;
- Be available and willing to provide information

The researcher has actively selected 308 of the most productive targeted population sample to answer the research questions and interviews.

3.6.2. Sample size

Through the use of purposive sampling techniques during data collection, in order to obtain the sample size of respondents to be given questionnaires and carry out interviews among other techniques, the researcher has used the formula of Alain Bouchard in the following manner.

The formula is expressed as follows:

$$N_c = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}} = \frac{n}{\frac{N+n}{N}} = \frac{n \cdot N}{N+n}$$

In such case the formula gives a sample size theory in the following calculation:

$$N_c = \frac{N \times n}{N+n}, \text{ whereby}$$

N_c = size of the sample

n = number used to calculate the sample

N = size of the population

Using the error margin of 5% for the precision of 357 and 95% of level of confidence, with the infinity population (n) of 2,246 households in Maraba sector; results from this formula show that from the total of 2,246 which compose the study population (N) composed of direct beneficiary households of WVR in Maraba the formula gives the following results:

$$N_c = \frac{2246 \times 357}{2246 + 357} = 308.03 \cong 308$$

The result from the formula shows that 308 individuals from direct beneficiary households plus 5 officials from local authority and WVR in Maraba Sector categories which made 313 is the sample size of the respondents from the whole population of the case study. Purposive sampling has been used in order to reach the sample size representing each category of research respondents.

Table 4: Sample determination for quantitative approach

No	Cells	Direct Beneficiary households
1	Shyembe	401 = 54.99 \cong 55
2	Shanga	344 = 47.17 \cong 47
3	Kabuye	379 = 51.97 \cong 52
4	Kanyinya	351 = 48.19 \cong 48
5	Gasumba	365 = 50.05 \cong 50
6	Buremera	406 = 55.67 \cong 56
Total		2246 = 308

Source: Researcher compilation (January, 2016) from Maraba Sector Report (2015:6).

Table 5: Sample determination for qualitative approach

N°	Leaders	Local and WVR Leaders	Observation
1	Local Leaders	19= 3	The researcher has chosen 5 local leaders purposively
2	WVR Leaders	13= 2	
Total		32= 5	

Source: Researcher compilation (January, 2016).

Through the research targeted population the sample size was 313 respondents and informants selected from the study population. However, using sampling techniques each and every stratum of respondents has been contacted through the use of a questionnaire to fulfill among other techniques, groups' discussion, in order to come up with accurate and reliable information according to their number of sampled population as it is presented in the table above.

3.7. Data collection instrument

This research needs both primary and secondary data. The primary data were obtained using questionnaire survey, and field observation [Direct and indirect] from the targeted populations of Maraba Sector of Huye District. Secondary data was sourced from written books, electronic sources, and historical archives, annual reports, monitoring and planning documents of World Vision about the statistical data among others.

3.7.1. Household questionnaire survey

The questionnaire was administered to the selected members of the target population in the sampling frame. It was consisted of open-ended, closed-questions and Liker scale questions. In close-ended questions, the respondents were limited to specific answers to choose from the list while in open-ended questions, respondents were requested to give responses without any limitations. Likert scale has helped respondents provide with views on the extent to which they evaluate the contribution of WVR on alleviating poverty in Maraba Sector and promoting household livelihood. The questionnaire responses were supported by interview and observation in order to assess the triangulation of responses.

3.7.2. Field observations

The field observation technique has been used to carry out the collection of information by way of investigator's own observation when interviewing the respondents. It has focused on the way respondents and informants were behaving in eye of the researcher. Therefore, during the data

collection, the researcher used direct observation as a tool of getting accurate data and analyse emotional behaviours with regards to articulated question.

3.7.3. Focus Group Discussion

During the research, focus group discussion was another technique in which discussions schedules used to query 7-12 interviewed simultaneously. This technique has been used to confront information from group interview and gave the opportunity to the respondents the autonomy to provide information in an interactive ambiance where respondents could contradict each other. Citizens of Maraba sector who were representing households that were directly and indirectly benefiting from World Vision Rwanda intervention were key respondents that have been interviewed whom the researcher has earned lots of information about the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood of Maraba community in Huye district

3.7.4. Written documents

The research also relies on Documentary research, writings and organizational literature, books, newspaper and published studies articles. The researcher analyzed a number of written reports from World Vision reports and search through the database of online World Vision Rwanda documents considered necessary among other related documents on NGOs interventions and social development found in the University of Rwanda library.

3.7.5. Internet tools

The researcher has used the data from internet sources to be aware of publications relating to the research topic. As result internet helped the researcher assess various documents written on the topic at the global level and helped access documents that were not found in libraries of the University of Rwanda.

3.8. Data analysis

Data analysis through questionnaires was analyzed using a Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software SPSS supported with interviews. For sorting, questionnaires have been coded by giving each completed a unique code to the receipt of respondents. After data collection, the proper tools and techniques have been used for the classification and analyses of data. SPSS 20.0 and Microsoft Excel have been used for the purpose of data analysis. The frequencies, crosstabs, means, and analysis of variance obtained from the results have been analyzed and summarized in tables that reflect the patterns and relationships. Comparative research, simply put, has been the

act of comparing two or more things with a view to discovering something about one or all of the things being compared. This approach is very important in the realization of the study because by comparing the livelihoods of the population before and after the intervention of World Vision in Huye district, the researcher easily has found the percentage rate of the poor people who had gone to a lower level economically, relatively to the higher economic level.

3.9. Research ethics

Considering the ethical issues is an important aspect of doing this research. The researcher has a significant amount of power in the research process, which should be considered. Ethical standards will require the researchers to not put participants in a situation where they might be at risk of harm as a result of their participation or information given. It is prudent to protect the identity of respondents and the people involved. However, the interviewees will be anonymous covered where the researcher and respondents consented. The researcher has not presented their names but other relevant information are recorded and analysed. Finally, guided by the need for confidentiality and respect for ethical principles, all interview records and data collected are safely.

3.10. Limitation to the study

An important challenge is the language of respondents because they use Kinyarwanda while the language of publication is English. Therefore, the researcher has to translate questionnaires and responses to the extent he believes that the information translated included in this document is close to the information they provide with the researcher.

The researcher has faced a challenge while collecting data from the field due to reluctance of individuals in probing their own experiences and to release their back room information about their lives. Thus the researcher has tried to cooperate fairly with respondents by approaching them softly and explain to them the aims and important of the research so as to avoid ambiguity among respondents.

Some respondents, particularly those working at World Vision may have refused to answer questions to embellish their profile, believing that the research is an administrative investigation rather than pure academic research purpose. The researcher distorted the results and has taken time to explain to the respondents extensively the purpose of research and ensure to bring recommendation to authorities to gain the trust of respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. Introduction

The chapter four presents the findings collected on the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on improving community welfare and household livelihood with case study of Maraba Sector of Huye District in the Southern Province of Rwanda. Therefore, respondents provided the researcher with information related to the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood, opportunities, challenges and measures to achieve community welfare and development.

4.2. Demographic characteristics of respondents

The researcher collected information from 313 respondents and informants of the targeted population through the use of questionnaire and focus group discussion among others. Both qualitative and quantitative data were presented, analyzed and interpreted to answer the research questions and respond to research objectives.

4.2.1. Gender distribution of respondents

This paragraph exhibited the gender status of respondents who were contacted in the selected case study of Maraba Sector and who provided the information presented in the following tables.

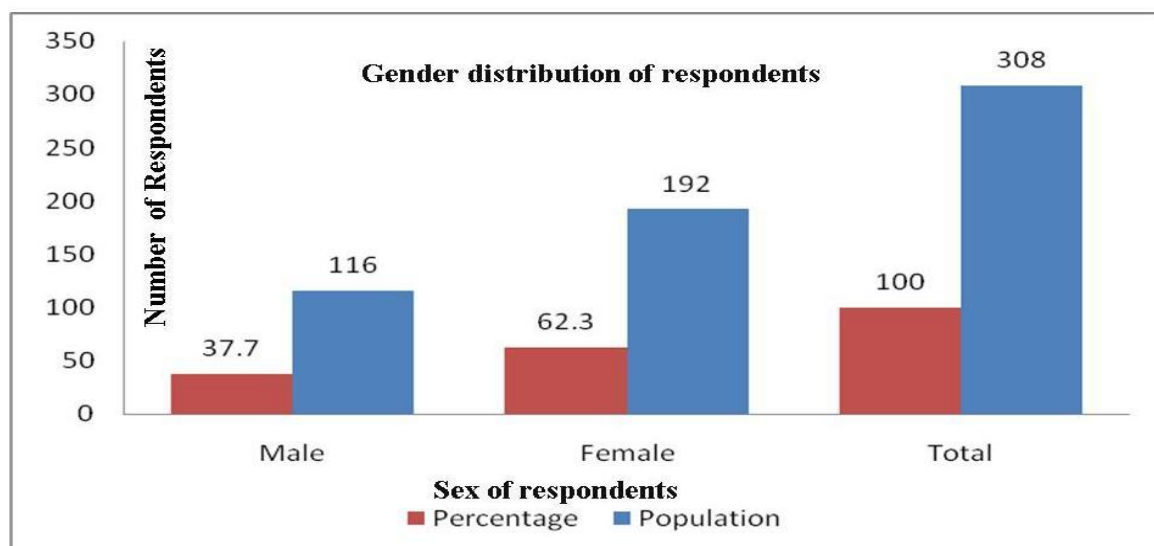


Figure 2: Sex of respondents
Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Depicted from the figure above, to note that the research has contacted heads of families in Maraba Sector, results shows the extent to which a number of female headed household, 62.3%, is higher than a number of 37.7% of male headed household. On this issue, the 4th population census of 2012 established that in Rwanda only three households out of ten (29%) are headed by women (NISR, 2014:51) When enquired on the capacity to meet the cost of livelihood and labour force participation rate women headed household present the vulnerability than men (OECD, 2007:100) a case which prevail the necessity of intervention of the World Vision Rwanda.

4.2.2. Respondents by marital status

The figure below presents the marital status of respondents from WVR beneficiaries in Maraba Sector of Huye District. Various status in terms of marital status case provided important information on the capacity to hold household and guarantee the household livelihood among population in Maraba Sector.

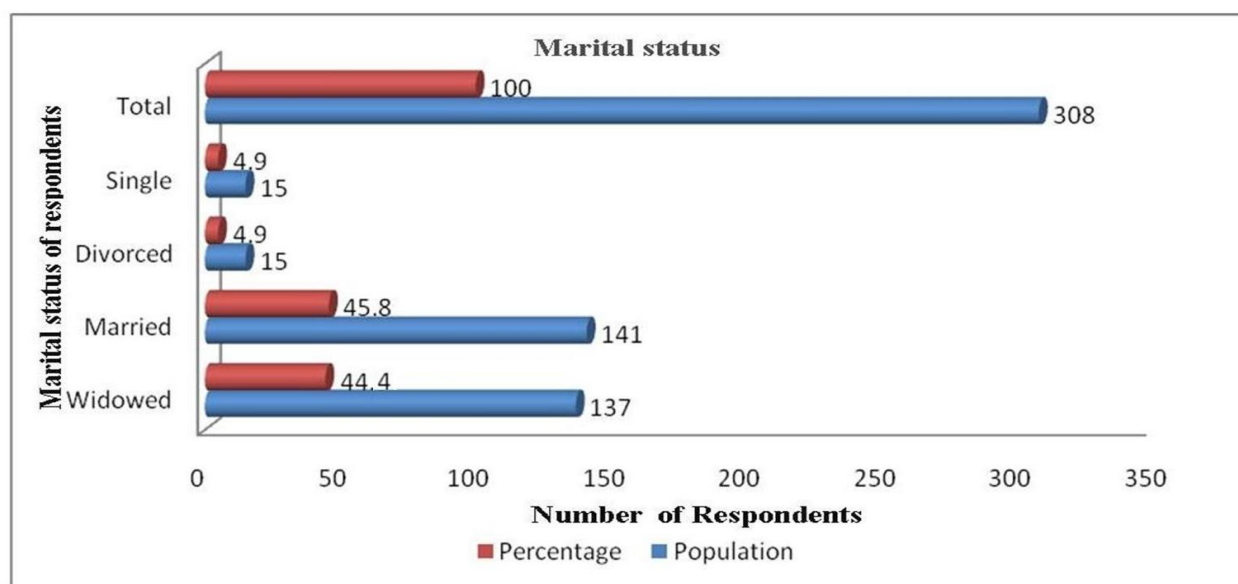


Figure 3: Marital status of respondents

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

According to the figure above results, even though a great number of respondents, which is 44.4%, are widowed families, an important number of 45.8% of direct beneficiaries of the World Vision Rwanda in Maraba Sector is married while 4.9% of respondents are both divorced and single families. This leads to conclude that widowed, divorced and single family headed

households present the vulnerability to influence NGOs improve the capacity of benefiting household livelihood to handle family challenges.

4.2.3. Age group of respondents

The table below contains the age group of respondents. The case ensured that views on the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on improving the Community welfare and household livelihood of Maraba Sector population in their respective households were accurate and reliable due to the fact that the respondents were the heads and responsible of the households in Maraba Sector. Thus age group of respondents shows the maturity of research respondents.

Table 6: Respondents by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
Under 18 years	5	1.6
Between 18 and 35 years	86	27.9
Between 36 and 65 years	131	42.6
More than 65 years	86	27.9
Total	308	100.0

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

It is worth to note also that age status presents the necessity to support aged people. Thus the results presented above, even though there is a proportion of 27.9% of respondent who is located among youth, with a doubt to place them among man power, but that may present other kind of low labour force which tend to bring them into vulnerability.

Results demonstrate that a number of 86, that is 27.9% of respondents are aged more than 65 years to mean that they strikingly present low life expectancy and hence inherently increase the low economic activity rate while another number of 131, that is 42.6%, whose age group vary between 36 and 65 years present low labour force to satisfy the household livelihood necessities, a number of 1.6% presents a vulnerability of child headed household who present a strong portion of vulnerability. This tends to indicate that the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda in Maraba sector is necessary to help such vulnerable groups

4.2.4. Education level of respondents

This part of data presentation exhibits the headed household respondents by their education level in the case study of Maraba Sector of Huye District. Educational level of respondents presented in the below table built the researcher's judgment that the lack of education infringes vulnerability in the community. The following table presents the respondents education level.

Table 7: Education of respondents

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
None	21	6.8
Incomplete primary	122	39.6
Primary	93	30.2
Incomplete secondary school	57	18.5
Incomplete tertiary	10	3.3
Vocational education	5	1.6
Total	308	100.0

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Results presented in the table above, a great number of respondents, that is 39.6%, has incomplete primary level of education while another number of 30.2% has achieved a primary level of education and 18.5% has not completed secondary school. It is proved that an average of more than 95% of respondents has not achieved at least a secondary education level.

Even though it is not concrete to confirm that the level of education to cope with labour force requirements in Rwanda is at least a bachelor degree, results presented above proves the inability to cope with the labour market. Thus the low level of education presents the inability to gain the labour market and proves the vulnerability to satisfy household livelihood.

4.2.5. Profession of research respondents

The profession of people builds their ability to manage challenges they face in their everyday lives. Rao, (2004) sates that the predicted future of the community is today's reality. Thus the figure below presents the profession of respondents contacted in Maraba Sector.

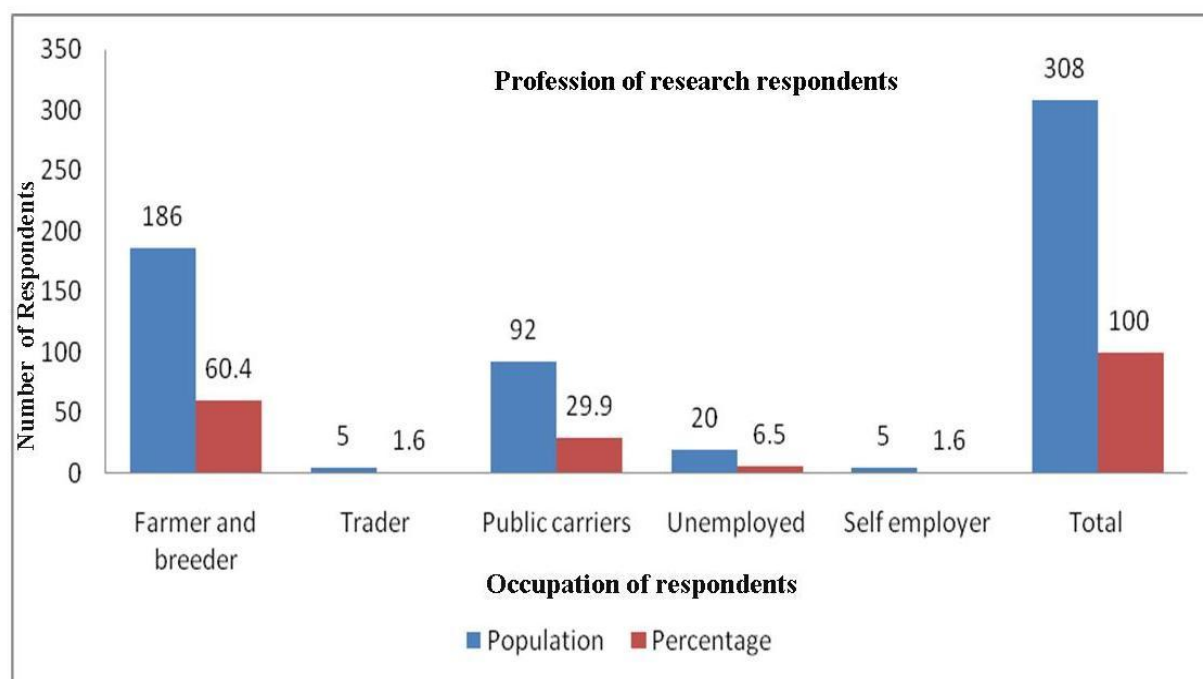


Figure 4: Profession of respondents
Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Most of household responsible contacted in Maraba Sector are farmers and breeders with a portion of 60.4% while another number of 6.5% are unemployed. A great number of unemployment of respondents is justified by the fact presented in the figure above with approximately 70% with more than 35 years with more than 27% among them with more than 65 years old. Yet it not supplying to have a great number of headed household farmers and breeders since according to EICV 4 in (NISR: 2015: 4).

Most Rwandans are also employed in the agriculture sector about 72% mainly in subsistence agriculture. Since the scope to expand cultivable land area is limited, improved productivity of agriculture land is critical for income generation.

Thus the intervention to farmers and breeders avers important since the agricultural sector has great potential to reduce poverty and ensure that growth is inclusive towards household livelihood.

4.2.6. Demographic characteristics of families

A number of family members inflicts social economic crisis when the family does not have the capability to satisfy its household living. The below table indicates the main respondent's features with an overall aim of understanding both their social and economic status; in synopsis the features include the number of family members.

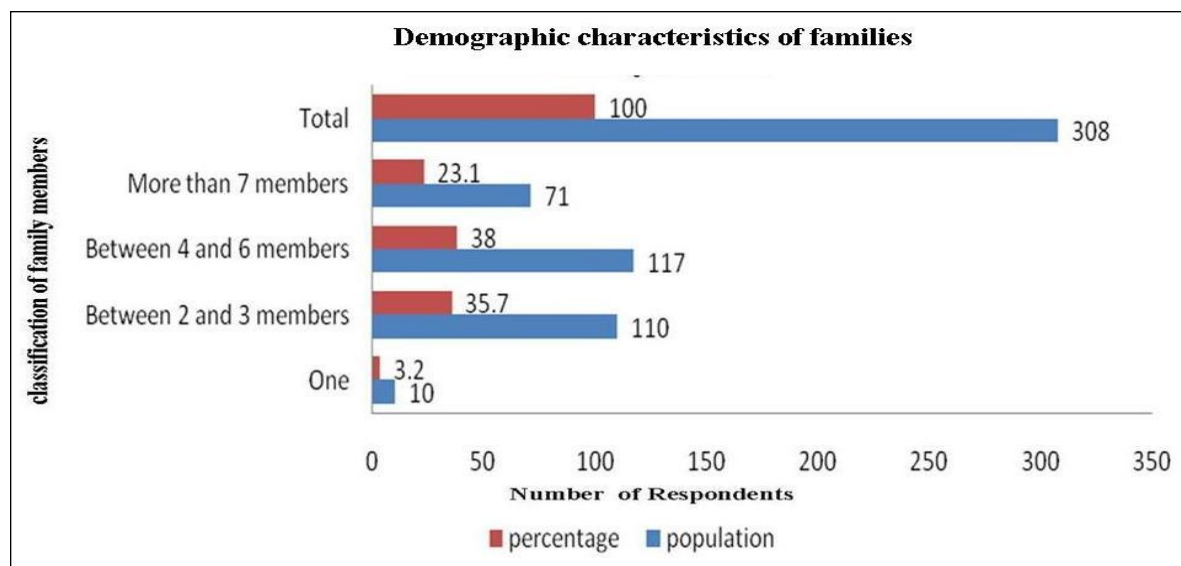


Figure 5: Number of family members

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

The figure above results illustrate that many household contacted in Maraba Sector are composed of members between 4 and 6, 38.0% while also 71, that is 23.1%, of respondents headed families composed of more than 7 members.

The big number of household members avers to infringe limited capacity to meet the household livelihood; a fact which infringe the households into lack of sufficient livelihood and promote poverty among family members. Monetary and subjective indicators of vulnerability are related to demographic characteristics of families.

Thus the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda in terms of economic development project, health and nutrition project, education project, sponsorship projects and livelihood promotion measures play an important role in addressing household livelihood despite the great number of family members, together with an enabling access to inputs, are central to addressing vulnerability in Maraba Sector.

4.2.7. Level of Education of family members

Education plays an important role on improving the lives of family members. This part of data presentation exhibits the education level of the members of households in Maraba Sector contacted respondents due to the fact that it should be believed that once some family members

have attained minimum levels of education and trainings could help improve the household livelihood.

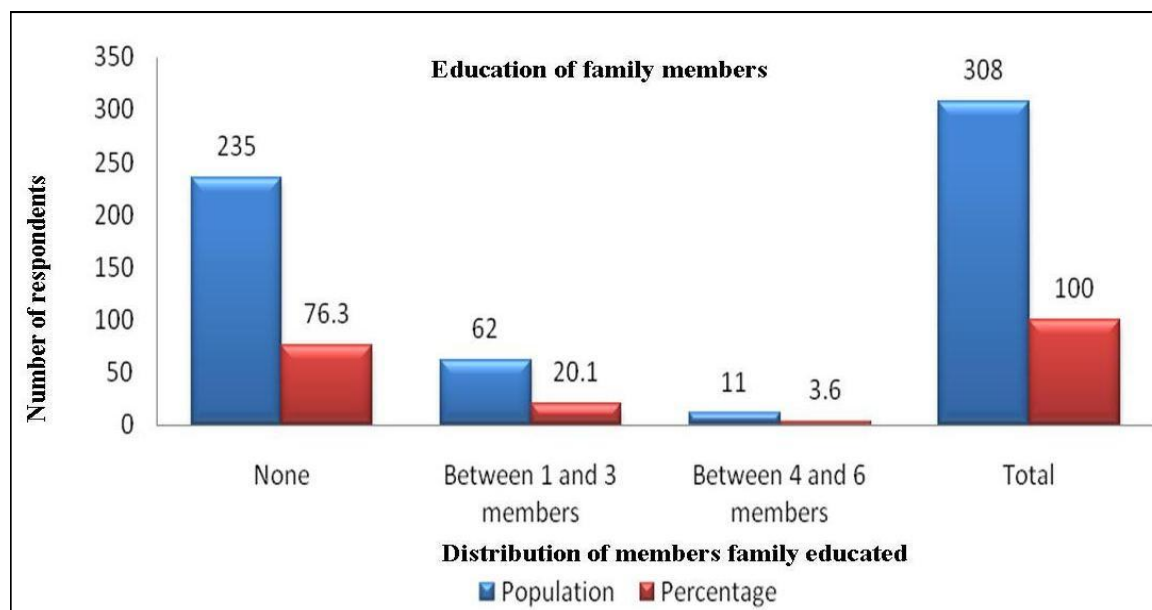


Figure 6: Number of educated members in the family

Source: Primary data, January, 2016

Results demonstrated in the figure above on headed household respondents by their education level in the case study of Maraba Sector of Huye District showed that almost all respondents have not achieved at least secondary level of education. Thus with the aim to know if family members have achieved at least a secondary level of education, the figure above results show that a great number of 76.3%, that is 235 out of 603 contacted respondents have any member of the family who reached at least a secondary level of education.

Therefore given the importance of education, not only for community wellbeing but also to diversify household livelihood options away from agriculture, there are any encouraging trends. This is consistent with findings from the case study that even though education is positively associated with improvements in families' wellbeing there is still a gap of education among beneficiaries of the World Vision Rwanda in Maraba Sector.

4.3. Research findings

According to the EICV 4 (2015: 27) vulnerability appears to be rising for many Rwandans, whose exposure to livelihood shocks is increasing while their ability to cope is decreasing. The second part of this research draws on recently data drawn from respondents in Maraba Sector of

Huye District that are directly and indirectly supported by the World Vision Rwanda in the area of improving household livelihood.

4.3.1. Frequency of shocks at the household level before WVR intervention

The sources of vulnerability are multiple, and affect different types of households, and individuals living within them, differently. With the aim to know the threats that the community of Maraba Sector faced, the table below presents the challenges that the community were facing before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda. These challenges are the determinants of the vulnerability which ensured the necessity of intervention.

Table 8: Major Challenges before WVR intervention

Types of chocks	Frequency	Percent
Lack of shelter	201	65.3
Lack of Agriculture and livestock	208	67.5
Lack of income generating activities	102	33.1
Lack of access to Health care	221	71.8
Lack of Education of children	157	51.0
Food insecurity and resilience	215	69.8
Lack of pure Water, sanitation and hygiene	149	48.4
Lack of economic opportunity	237	76.9
Lack of land to cultivate	192	62.3

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Most livelihoods in Rwanda depend on agriculture, but (67.5%) agricultural vulnerability is extremely high due to erratic rainfall, inequality in landholdings, constrained access to inputs, limited diversification and weak markets. Non-economic factors that compound economic risks include demographic and health risks, gendered vulnerabilities, social change and governance failures.

Economic vulnerability, defined as the risk of future monetary poverty (33.1%), is high because of the heavy concentration of Rwandan clustered close to the poverty line, and because of the frequency and severity of covariant shocks such as the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, chronicle diseases (71.8%), demographic state of the population, food price fluctuations, as well as idiosyncratic shocks such as accidents, illness and death of family members. The economic, demographic and social impacts of HIV/AIDS are especially devastating. Monetary and

subjective indicators of vulnerability are related to demographic characteristics (female- and older-headed households, orphans), lack of assets, geographic location (with some population whose small infertile land gradient of rising vulnerability) and multiple shocks

Findings show that before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda, beneficiaries suffered from the lack of shelter (65.3%), a fact which at the high rate emanated from the destruction and carnage of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. Moreover 51.0% of beneficiaries suffered from the lack of education facilities of the children and household responsible. Also 69.8% faced food insecurity and resilience. The direct impacts of genocide on livelihoods include attacks on villages and the destruction, looting or theft of key assets, such as houses, food stocks and livestock a case which put beneficiaries into the shortage. A number of 48.4% faced the lack of pure water, sanitation and hygiene and economic opportunities undermined the health and survive of beneficiaries; 76.9% has faced the lack of financial means in order to run income generating activities while a number of 62.3% faced the lack of land to exercise agriculture and livestock activities. Based on findings household livelihood promotion measures, together with an enabling environment, were central to addressing vulnerability in Rwanda. Thus the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda averred necessary to save lives.

4.3.2. Category of Ubudehe before the WVR intervention

Ubudehe allows determining the structure and levels of poverty through a categorization and social mapping system in Rwanda. The community members come out with 6 socio-economic categories in which every Rwandan household is classified in relation to its living conditions (MINECOFIN, 2002:15) therefore the table below presents the categorization of Ubudehe among the research respondents contacted in Maraba Sector

Table 9: Ubudehe classification before the intervention

Type of Ubudehe Categorization	Frequency	Percent
Abject poverty (Umutindinyakujya)	149	48.4
The very poor (Umutindi)	113	36.7
The poor (Umukene)	46	14.9
Total	308	100.0

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Results depicted from the table above show that a number of 48.4% of respondents were categorized into the first class to mean the population in abject poverty.

Thus this class constitutes a number of the population who need to beg in order to survive. It means that they have no land or no livestock and lack of shelter, adequate clothing and food. They fall sick and have no access to health care. Their children are malnourished and they cannot afford to send them to school. Thus the 36.7% was absorbed by the fact that they were physically capable of working on land owned by others, although they themselves have either no land or very small landholding, and no livestock, a fact that placed them into the second category of household while the last category of poor was occupied by a number of 14.9% of respondents.

They only possessed land and housing and live on their own labour and produce and though they have no savings and take no nutritious food, their children do not always go to school and they often have no access to health care among other factors. Regarding the list of the challenges they had been facing and relating these problems in pairs by identifying the characteristics of each determine the level of vulnerability which necessitated the intervention.

4.3.3. Support before the WVR intervention

According to El-Bushra and Mukarubuga (1995) Rwandan community has faced many challenges in the aftermath of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. Many political policies and initiatives were set in order to alleviate poverty and improve household livelihood across the country. Thus the table below presents the views of respondents on other support benefited before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda in Maraba Sector of Huye District.

Table 10: Other support gained before the WVR intervention

Supporters	Frequency	Percent
The government related intervention	20	6.5
Non Governmental Organisations	20	6.5
Charitable institutions	26	8.4
Secondary family members	26	8.4
No any assistance	216	70.2
Total	308	100.0

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

In terms of income and household livelihood generated before joining the World Vision Rwanda intervention, the majority of households, that is 70.2% had no other intervention, while only a

portion of 8.4% received the assistance from charitable institutions and a small number of 6.5% only received support from government related institutions supports. Thus with regards to respondents characteristics presented in the paragraphs above, considering their age group, members per family, level of education and the category of households the community of Maraba Sector necessitated the intervention.

4.3.4. Experience receiving WVR supports

Evidences show that NGOs instruments are effective in addressing poverty, vulnerability and risk hence increasing household livelihood among vulnerable population. Experience with WVR ensures reliability during data analysis because respondents with an important experience working with WVR grant accuracy of views on its contribution to improving household livelihood among community in Maraba Sector. Therefore the table below provides the period with which respondents were receiving the WVR intervention.

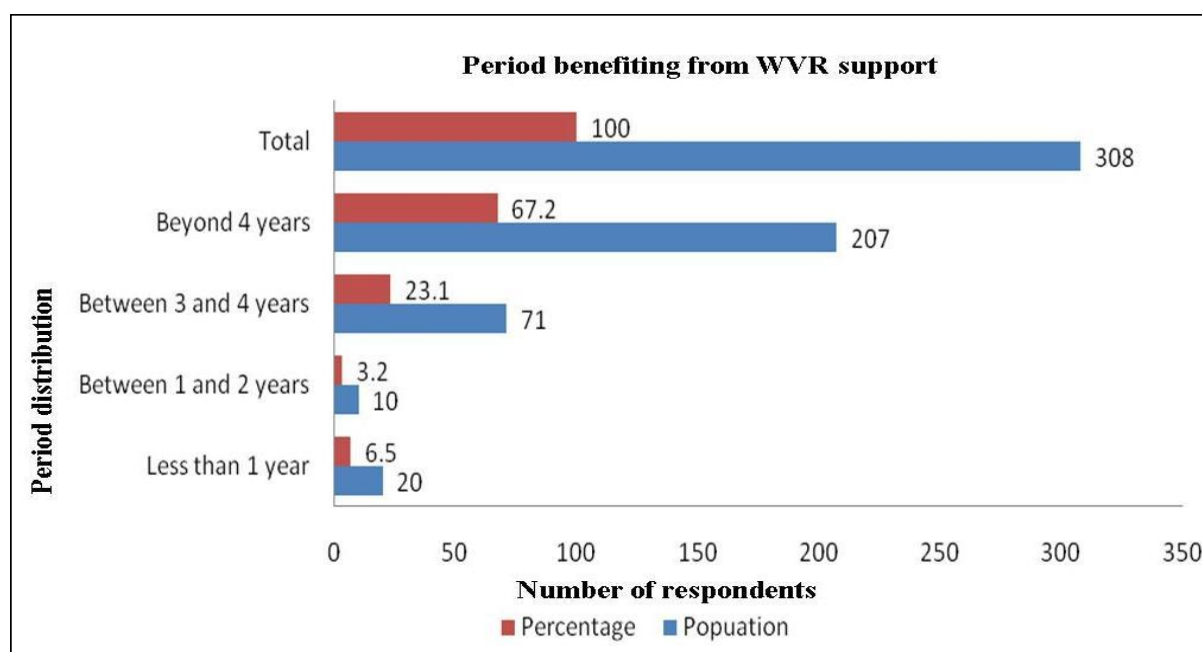


Figure 7: Period benefiting from WVR intervention

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

When enquired on how long benefiting from the WVR programs and supports, results drawn from the figure above, among the respondents consulted, a great number of 67.2% has been benefiting from the intervention of the WVR while another number of 23.1% has been benefiting from the support in a trend between 3 and 4 years. The results show that more than 90% is benefiting from its support for more than three years.

4.3.5. Findings on the area of intervention of WVR in Maraba Sector

View the fact the population of Maraba Sector was vulnerable based on findings in the tables above of Frequency of shocks at the household level before WVR intervention and testimonies drawn from Ubudehe classification table; the researcher wished to assess the area of intervention of World Vision Rwanda in Maraba sector. Thus the table below presents the views of respondents on the area of intervention of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood in Maraba Sector.

Table 11: Kind of WVR intervention

WVR intervention	Frequency	Percent
Livestock	102	33.1
Land to cultivate	30	9.7
Credit facilities	76	24.7
Cash support	184	59.7
Health insurance assistance	195	63.3
Accommodation and housing	161	52.3
Education support	127	41.2
House rehabilitation	102	33.1

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Poor health and nutrition undermines the cognitive development of poor households and the productive capacities of their children. Results in the table above show that a great number of 63.3% has been supported to access health facilities; 9.7% have found pieces of land to cultivate while another 59.7% have been supported in cash support. In addition a number of 24.7% receives credit facilities in order to help them run income generating activities. Thus initiative planned is a cash transfer to support improve household livelihood of families specifically involving direct assistance to destitute families infringed into abject poverty.

Furthermore a number of 63.3% of respondents have been affiliated into community health insurance. Also view the fact that a great number had problems to find shelter expressed in the paragraph of challenges before the intervention, thus a number of 52.3 has been supported to find houses and accommodation. World Vision Rwanda has not only supported its beneficiaries to find meat and milk but also 33.1% of beneficiaries which were supported with big and small animals in order to find the manure to help in agriculture, the main programs include the

intensification of sustainable production systems in crop cultivation and animal husbandry including Frisian cows and improved pigs; building the technical and organisational capacity of farmers while a number of 33.1% have benefited from support to rehabilitate their houses.

Finally In nonemergency contexts, World Vision Rwanda school feeding supports are a form of project food aid that is also described as productivity-enhancing, since they provide nutritional support to children but also promote access to education. Similarly, conditional cash transfers link the provision of resources to poor households with their utilisation of education and health services.

Also according to interview with local leaders, World Vision Rwanda Builds roads and other physical assets that enhance individual and community access to services and markets. WVR Provides income support to poor households and ensure their utilisation of education and health services. It offers free access to education and health services to all and to targeted poor and marginalised households in Maraba Sector, stated respondents in (interview, December, 2015).

4.3.6. Support in electricity area

The research seeks to analyse the role of WVR on providing electricity in the area of intervention. Thus respondents provided views on the WVR intervention in the electricity domain.

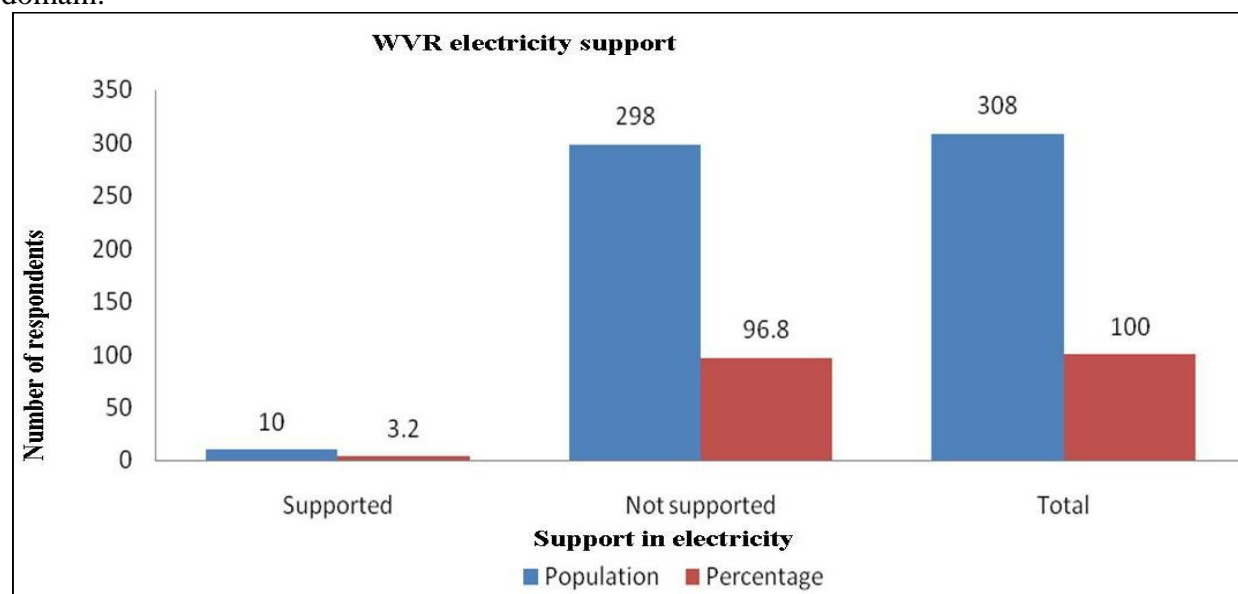


Figure 7: WVR electricity support
Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Electrification is widely believed to contribute to the achievement of the rural area development and poverty eradication, based on the assumption that sustainable access to modern energy services fosters economic and social development, and leads to improvements in the quality of life and improving household livelihood. Despite the contribution of electricity on improving household livelihood the number of 96.8% of the beneficiaries of the World Vision Rwanda was not supported to get electricity while the rest, 3.2% access electricity through the outcome of the support received. Thus it is the tasks of beneficiaries to look for electricity due to the fact that it was not among areas of intervention even though it plays an important role to sustainable development.

4.3.7. Support in agriculture area

Boosting production enhances household and national food security, in economies dominated by smallholder agriculture like Rwanda. Where markets are weak and poverty is widespread, subsidizing inputs increases their uptake, raising yields and reducing the need for food aid.

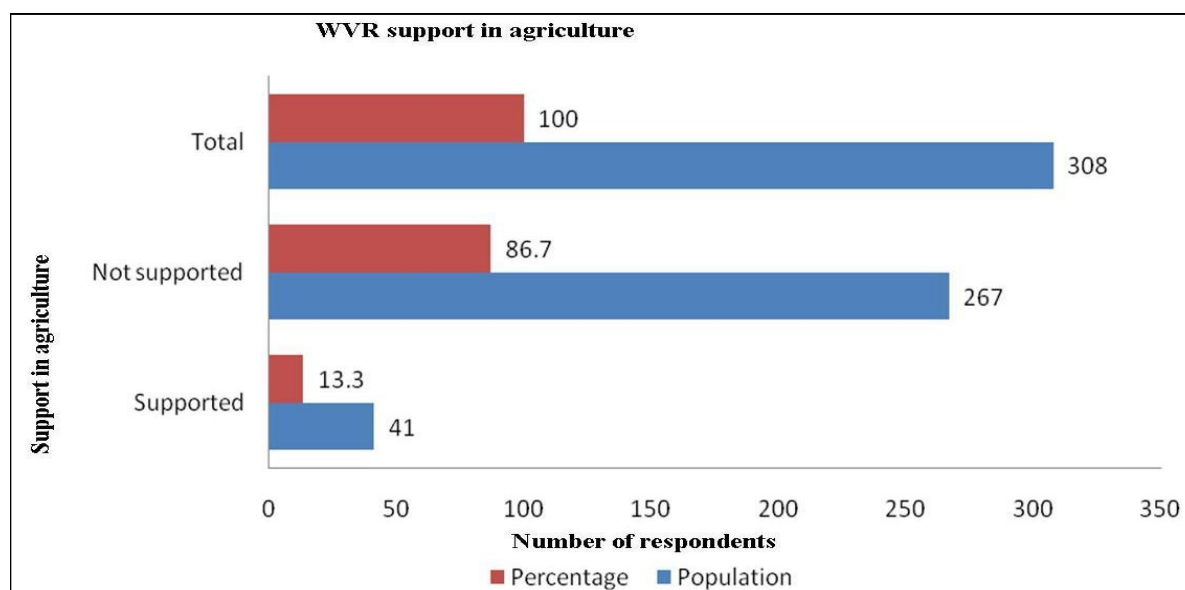


Figure 8: WVR support in agriculture

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Since agriculture remains a relevant income generation not only in rural areas but also in Rwanda, household livelihood projects are supposed to instill agriculture capacity into households benefiting from their supports. Depicted from the figure above results show that a

great number of 86.7% were not supported while a number of 13.4% stated that they have received.

4.3.8. Support in environmental health areas

Environment plays an important role in improving community welfare. Thus the research wished to exploit views on the role WVR played in helping protect environment as a core pillar household livelihood and to sustainable welfare in particular and community development in general.

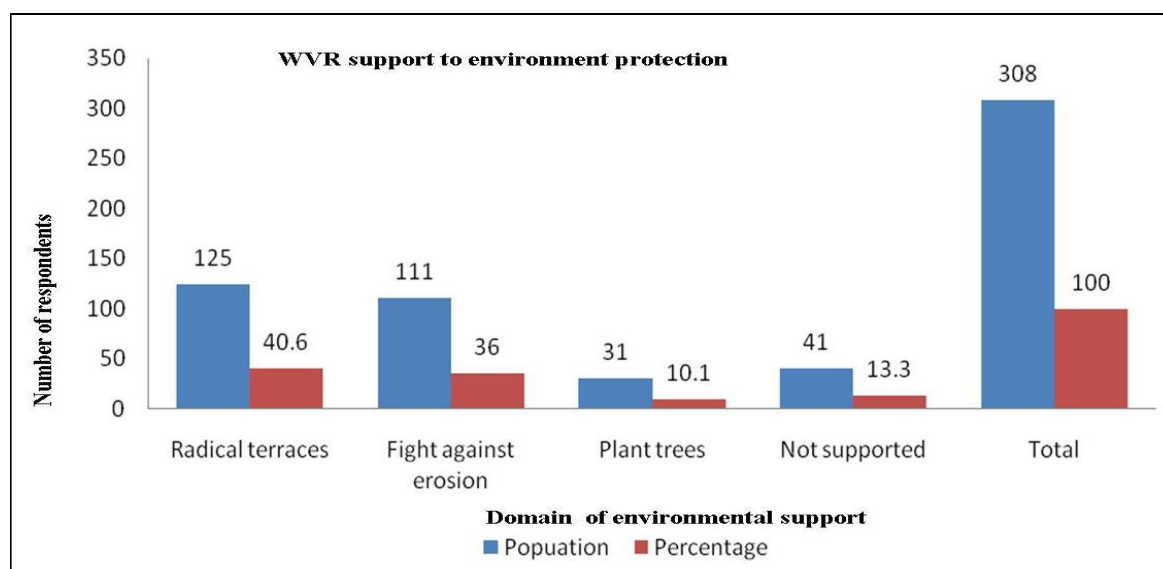


Figure 9: WVR support to environment protection

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Environmental management as the means of controlling or guiding human-environment interactions to protect and enhance human health and welfare and environmental quality is a crucial issue that needs to be taken with seriousness as long as it is among important basic of community welfare. Results prove that WVR helps improve environment through intervening in preparing and exploiting radical terraces, confirmed by 40.6% and 36 % are supported to protect environment through fighting against erosion and soil protection while the 10.1% are supported to protect environment through providing and monitoring trees planting, while a few number of 13.3% were not supported. Thus the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda in agriculture proves the sustainability due to the fact that planted trees and radical terraces can help beneficiaries run agriculture activities even after the institution support.

- **Support in providing pure water**

Poor quality and limited access to potable water and sanitation facilities in rural communities requires intervention in order to address health risks and break these vicious cycles. Thus the research exploits the views of respondents on the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on providing pure water in the Maraba Sector.

Table 12: WVR support to safe drinking water brought at home

Type of water Support	Frequency	Percent
Help to bring water at home	5	1.6
Water filters	163	52.9
Built public tap	267	86.7

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Results depicted from the table above, 1.6% show that WVR helped beneficiaries to bring water at home. Not only bringing it at home but also 52.9% were given water filters and 86.7% confirm that World Vision Rwanda built public taps in Maraba Sector. It was proved that even though it was not possible to pay water but what was important was to bring pure water in the hands of beneficiaries. Provision for water collection, storage tanks, and greenhouses are expected to enhance the capacity of the households to counter the effects of the impure water and the related diseases.

- **Support in providing safe sanitation**

Poor quality and outreach of sanitation, limited access to potable water, and a virtual absence of public sanitation facilities in most rural communities amount to a wholly inadequate set of public and private interventions. Thus the research explores the contribution of World Vision Rwanda on prevailing sanitation in the Maraba sector.

Table 13: WVR support to safe sanitation

Support of safe sanitation	Frequency	Percent
Helped to build toilets	197	64.0
Not supported	111	36.0
Total	308	100.0

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Protect people's health should be availed among principal objectives of not only government but also donors and development partners. Findings show that 63.5% of the WVR beneficiaries were supported to build toilets whereas 36.5% were trained to provide with systems for taking dirty water and other waste products away from buildings in order to protect their health during the anti-malaria campaigns. Even though a number of 36.0% of recipients were not supported to build toilets, findings proved that mobilization and sensitization were carried out in order to provide home grown solutions to challenges they faced. As result, the households in Maraba Sector possess toilets.

4.3.9. The contribution of WVR intervention to overcome challenges

This research is trying to assess the overall contribution activities of WVR on improving household livelihood in Maraba Sector. Assessing NGO like the World Vision Rwanda contribution on improving household livelihood is a difficult task. However, it is worth getting information and testimonies from beneficiaries on WVR contribution in improving household livelihood.

Table 14: Outcome of WVR interventions to overcome challenges

Type of interventions	Frequency	Percent
Shelter	179	58.1
Improvement of Household Livelihood	184	59.7
Cash flow	189	61.4
Agricultural sustainability	192	62.3
educational support	216	70.1
Change in asset index	180	58.4
Access to health insurance	180	58.4
Selling assets	179	58.1

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Even though it is very difficult to confirm ideas from Edwards and Hulme (1995:6) who stated that it is difficult to find general evidence that NGOs are close to the poor. There is growing evidence that in terms of household livelihood improvement, the World Vision Rwanda performs as effectively as had been usually assumed by beneficiaries in Maraba Sector.

Thus depicted from the table above 58.1% testifies that world vision Rwanda has supported them to find houses because it has built houses others have been supported to find means to lend

houses. Also 59.4% has shown that cash support has helped them to improve household livelihood. The total of 61.4% gave evidence that the main objective of World Vision Rwanda cash flow interventions was to smooth consumption after a large-scale livelihood shock (such as a lack of food) that threatened lives and exceeded the ability of affected households and communities to cope.

Furthermore 62.3% have shown that the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda in the area of distribution of big and small animals, offer of land to cultivate, support in environmental protection mechanisms and land use management has helped beneficiaries to achieve sustainable agriculture. In addition, through World Vision Intervention, families have sent their children to school others are given school fee and materials.

- **Level of appreciation on the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda**

Understand that something is valuable corresponds to the way people appreciate each facts. The extent of change in household livelihood is an credential point in showing the successfulness of the undertaken activities of the World Vision Rwanda. Thus the table below presents the level of appreciation of beneficiaries on the contribution of the WVR on community welfare in Maraba Sector.

Table 15: Appreciation of WVR beneficiaries

Level of Appreciation	Frequency	Percent
More effective	221	71.8
Effective	35	11.3
Less effective	41	13.3
Ineffective	11	3.6
Total	308	100.0

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

In order to assess the appreciation; more effective means that beneficiaries appreciate without any doubt; effective means that they appreciate with some doubt; less effective means that recipients appreciate well the statement while ineffective means that they do not appreciate at all.

Therefore results on even though a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a “development actor” (DAC Glossary of Key

Terms in Evaluation, May 2002) is an indicator to measure the successfulness of a certain action thus results demonstrate that 71.8% confirm that the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda effectively affected and improved household livelihood in Maraba sector. Therefore aggregately more than 82% approve that the institution has done a lot to improve the household livelihood in Maraba sector.

Despite the fact that there is small number of around 18% has not yet observed the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving the household livelihood. Results in the table above indicate that the support provided was sufficient and fully meeting the needs of the households.

- **Ubudehe classification after WVR intervention**

Even though the Ubudehe, as known today was developed while devising the first poverty reduction strategy in the early 2000 according to the MINECOFIN (2005: 15) in RGB (2014: 14) the current findings show the classification of beneficiaries in Maraba Sector after receiving the intervention of the World Vision Support.

Table 16: Current respondents' Ubudehe categorization

Ubudehe 2015 Categorization	Frequency	Percent
First Category	7	2.3
Second Category	183	59.4
Third Category	94	30.5
Fourth Category	24	7.8
Total	308	100.0

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

The contribution of World Vision Rwanda intervention on improving household livelihood in Maraba Sector has helped beneficiaries shift from worse to better state of life. Even though a small number of 2.3% are still suffering from extreme poverty and grouped into abject poverty, findings clear the considerable change of lives, 183 households, that is 59.4% is classified into the second category, 30.5% located in third and 7.8% households were categorized in the fourth cluster.

- **Comparison of categories before and during the intervention**

The figure below proves the successfulness of the World Vision Rwanda intervention on improving household livelihoods and contributing to life change.

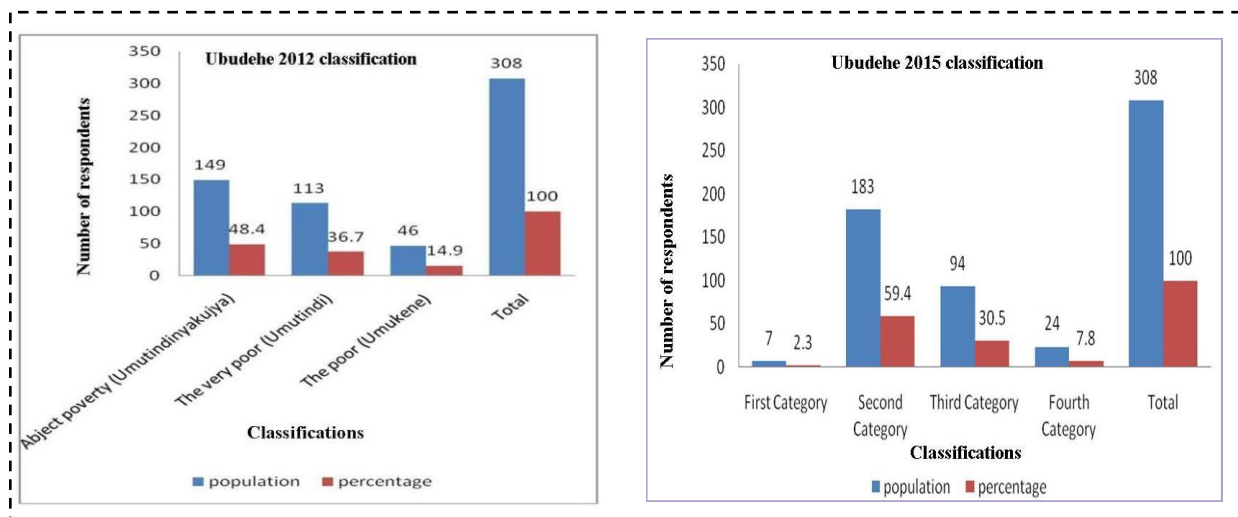


Figure 10: A comparative figure on the Ubudehe classifications

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Figure above presents the results emanated from World Vision Rwanda beneficiaries on the improvement of life. Thus results show that before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda give support, 48.4% of beneficiaries were grouped into the first category while the number diminished and remains 2.3% of households. The case proves the fact the poverty has reduced considerably among beneficiaries. Not only a considerable shift from the first category to the second but also another number of 7.8% of beneficiaries has moved to the fourth category of the resourceful poor. This category is allocated to households that have small ruminants and their children go to primary school. Success improvement in category of household attributed to the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood in Maraba sector is also based on reinforcement of user friendliness, solidarity and joint work obtained through cash flow and cooperatives.

The role played by the World Vision Rwanda

In relation to the main study objective the researcher was interested to understand to what extend the WVR Rwanda managed to improve household livelihoods among the Community in Maraba Sector. Therefore the table below presents the frequencies of respondents on the views on the contribution of the WVR on improving household livelihoods.

Table 17: Role played by WVR intervention

Role of WVR	Frequency	Percent
WVR initiative	229	74.4
Other intervention	14	4.5
Own initiative	38	12.3
There was no life change	27	8.8
Total	308	100.0

Source: Primary data, January, 2016

Portrayed in the table above, 74.4% prove that household livelihood has improved and they have moved from extreme poverty to the improved life status through the World Vision Rwanda initiatives. Findings prove that households in Maraba Sector has considerably improved the livelihood due to support received. According to successive rounds of testimonies, there has been a significant improvement in the nutritional status, commerce domain, agriculture development, elevation and animal husbandry among other factors in Maraba Sector beneficiaries of the World Vision Rwanda.

According to the table above results show the level of the contribution to the improvement of household livelihood. The rearing of support through distribution of cows and small animals, cash transfer, agriculture support and education of the children has had a positive impact on the household livelihood development of the beneficiary households as shown in the table above, the long cone proves the level of admiration.

4.3.10. Persisting challenges

Despite the proponents of social development viewing it as a crucial approach in poverty eradication and support to vulnerable groups, it is worth noting that the implementations of social development have been facing several challenges ranging from targeting to the overall implementation procedures.

Table 18: Persisting household challenges

Challenges	Frequency	Percent
Lack of shelter	24	7.8
Lack of land to cultivate	20	6.5
Lack of training	38	12.3
Lack of supervision	27	8.8
Lack of education support	14	4.5
Lack of household livelihood	10	3.2
Insufficient support	71	23.1
Lack of source of income	12	3.9
Extreme poverty	41	13.3
Chronicle diseases	30	9.7

Source: Primary data, January, 2016

Even though the World Vision Rwanda has done a lot to support the community overcome challenges and extreme poverty towards improved life, there are still some challenges that beneficiaries have which may hump sustainable household livelihoods and which require more emphasis.

Therefore the World Vision Rwanda intervention recipients are still facing a number of challenges among which the lack of house and household assets (7.8%), pieces of land to exercise agriculture and animal husbandry (6.5%). It is of great alarm due to the fact that a great number of Rwandans live for agriculture and animal husbandry. Also there is a lack of training (12.3%) a challenge presented by a number of beneficiaries who were supported with cash transfer who stated that they do not have much knowledge in entrepreneurship and project planning and management among others.

Others (8.8%) observed the lack of supervision of support they are given based on the fact that some of them received support but due to irresponsibility and mismanagement they did not engender it into sustainable projects and did not benefit from it to sustain the household livelihood. Also some beneficiaries yelled the lack of education support of children under pretext that the country has introduced nine and twelve year basic education a fact which infringe the lack of support to send children in boarding schools. There is also a challenge of insufficient support depending on the status of vulnerability of households.

Similarly these challenges have been associated with poor institutional capacity as a result of strong bureaucratic processes thus spending more on administrative budget lines as compared to development expenditures. In support of the complex bureaucratic structures in improving household livelihood implementation, Hanlon et, all 2010 as cited in Gosh (2010) argues that it is better to carry money in an air balloon and give it to the poor rather than engaging in the said complexities that do not help the poor and vulnerable groups (Gosh, 2010). The figure below presents the observation of respondents on challenges they face which can hump the successful achievement of WVR household livelihood programs on improving welfare of vulnerable groups in Maraba Sector.

The table above shows that a number of the World Vision Rwanda beneficiaries claim insufficient of the support while (12.3%) screamed the lack of training. This is consistent with findings from local leaders that training is positively associated with improvements in project and cooperative management and adds new knowledge in creating and sustaining household income generated activities. The lack of source of income, food insecurity and health problems infringe the extreme poverty, thus to protect household food security, through consumption-smoothing interventions and the management of harvest is required in order to stabilise inter-seasonal food supplies. Thus beneficiaries have provided with the suggestions to help solve challenges to achieve sustainable household livelihood.

4.3.11. Measures to solve challenges

Household livelihood has been in the development discourse since long time; similarly social development has been perceived and agreed upon as an appropriate strategy for tackling absolute poverty through cash transfers, social insurance and public works programs among others. Bearing this in mind poverty eradication and development cannot be separated thus understanding its linkages is imperative for not only eradication at local levels but also how it effects development in a wider context. Therefore the table below presents views of respondents on sustainable manner to solve challenges they face towards successful household livelihood improvement in Maraba Sector.

Table 19: Measures to overcome household challenges

Measures	Frequency	Percent
Take care of animals gives	164	53.2
Take care of their own families	161	52.3
Exploit the opportunities	182	59.1
Find homegrown solutions	180	58.4
Influence and promote change	41	13.3

Source: Primary data, January, 2016

The resulting table above shows that the majority (59.1) advise beneficiaries to exploit the opportunities they gain from the World Vision Intervention and develop home grown solution to overcome day to day challenges. Also (53.2%) advised beneficiaries to take care of animals they receive and serve them to gain not only money but also manure to increase their agriculture production whereas (58.4%) have requested beneficiaries to find home grown solutions to overcome challenges they face such as creating sustainable cooperatives and mutual savings in order to find long term savings and investments. Finally beneficiaries have recommended fellows to promote change and manage their own household livelihood development, not always tend to beg but to manage to satisfy the needs.

4.4. A SWOT analysis of the World Vision Rwanda intervention

The researcher, through SWOT analysis would like to assess the sustainability of World Vision Rwanda intervention on improving sustainable household livelihood in Maraba Sector and provide sustainable solutions to threats that can hinder sustainable welfare of the community. Therefore the table below provides the Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of the World Vision Rwanda intervention in Maraba Sector of Huye District.

Table 20: SWOT analysis of the WVR intervention

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries were built houses; • Beneficiaries received the support to rehabilitate their own houses destroyed; • Recipients benefited from the land to cultivate; • They were given the livestock; • They benefited from credit facilities; • They were affiliated into community health insurance scheme; • Beneficiaries were able to send their children to school • WVR has built school rooms; • WVR has built public taps; • WVR provided with cash transfer and credit facilities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of recipients who had challenges of land to cultivate remain vulnerable to agriculture practices; • Lack of investment to small businesses • Poor management of livestock • Lack of manpower to sustainable household livelihood to aged and disabled beneficiaries; • Insufficient cash support and lack of sponsors • Lack of financial resources to invest in agriculture
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries improved household livelihood; • Beneficiaries sustained life conditions through shelter provision, water, sanitation and hygiene; • Recipients benefited from livestock; • Beneficiaries run income generating activities, • Recipients are affiliated into health insurance scheme • Beneficiaries were assisted in education for their children who will become the manpower for the future sustainable household livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some beneficiaries do not have the land to cultivate; • Some beneficiaries still have livestock challenges; • Lack of sustainable household income generating activities; • Some beneficiaries have diseases which enable them work for household livelihood; • Disability of some recipients; • Insufficient cash transfer.

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Depicted from the table above; findings provided with SWOT analysis in order to find out strength that the institution was equipped with in order to improve household livelihood; opportunities that were available to beneficiaries; weaknesses and threats that might have humped the effective and efficient support provision towards household livelihood sustainability. The sub-paragraph below provides more details:

- **Strength**

The research findings prove that among 65.1% households that were in lack of shelter a number of 52.3% were built houses while 33.1% have receives the support to rehabilitate their own houses destroyed. To mean that an number of more than 85.4% have gotten the shelter. While a number of 67.5% of beneficiaries were in lack of agriculture and livestock, a number of 9.7% have receives the land to cultivate while 33.1% received the livestock.

Before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda, the community of Maraba, 33.1% faced the challenge of lacking income generating activities and in turn a number of 59.7% received the cash support to run income generating activities while a number of 24.7% benefited from credit facilities to run small businesses. Findings prove that the institution intervened in terms of economic development.

Also results show that a number of 71.8% were not able to get affiliated into community health insurance but as results findings show that a number of 63.3% have been given health insurance cards while others according to testimonies due to the shift from extreme poverty to improved life a great number of beneficiaries were able to buy health insurance cards themselves due to the fact that they got possibilities from income generating activities which helped them get money to solve problems among them health care issues.

Also results show that a number of 51% of beneficiaries were not able to send their children to school as a result the institution has supported 41.2% to send their children to school wile on the other hand the institution has built school rooms to help the community get education.

In terms of water, sanitation and hygiene results show that a number of 48.4% of beneficiaries suffered from the lack pure water but findings have shown that the World Vision has built public taps in Maraba Sector.

Finally a number of 69.8% against a number of 76.9% faced challenges of lack of food and resilience and lack of economic opportunities but findings show well the extent to which a number of 59.7% against 24.7% benefited from cash transfer and credit facilities in order to achieve food security and run economic and income generating activities which helped them leave extreme poverty.

- **Weaknesses**

The results show the extent to which the institution was not able to satisfy the land and livestock challenges even though it is not easy to find land in the small country like Rwanda where land management has become an important challenge national wide.

- **Opportunities**

The research findings prove that recipients have benefited from various support from the World Vision Rwanda which helped them improve their household livelihood and sustained their life conditions through shelter provision, water, sanitation and hygiene, livestock and income generating activities, health insurance affiliation, education for their children who will become the manpower for the future sustainable household livelihood among others will help recipients sustain their household livelihood for the future.

- **Threatens**

Based on findings, it is obvious that despite the fact that through income generating activities that beneficiaries have run, a number of recipients who had challenges of land to cultivate will remain vulnerable to agriculture practices.

4.5. Hypothesis verification

The research has put in forward the hypothesis that the intervention of the World Vision has improved household livelihood and standards of living for the people in Maraba Sector; thus to mean that the World Vision Rwanda intervention in Maraba Sector enabled the population of Maraba to graduate to the great extent from extreme poverty and improved households' livelihood towards the welfare of the community. Therefore the following tables tend to accept or reject the general hypotheses based on the assumptions of the move from various categories of household to the better category. Meanwhile the change of category of household status after the

intervention of the World Vision Rwanda in Maraba Sector explains the graduation of the population from extreme poverty.

Table 21 : Model Summary

Mode	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.021 ^a	.000	-.003	.72419

a. Predictors: (Constant), The Ubudehe categorisation after the intervention
Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

The first box is labelled 'model summary'. This is an important one, as it gives the measures of how well the overall model fits, and how well the predictor, the Ubudehe categorisation after intervention of the WVR is able to predict the graduation from extreme poverty. The shift from worse category to the better category is able to predict the graduation from extreme poverty to improved life status. The first measure in the table is called R (correlation measurement which is equal to 2.1%).

The Second measure in the table is called R square which is a measure of how well the predictors predict the outcome, but it is better to take the adjusted R square to get a more accurate measure.

This is R-squared, which SPSS shows in the next column. This gives the amount of variance in the status of being in the worse category of households explained as the dependent variable and the Ubudehe categorization after the intervention which explains the graduation from extreme poverty towards improved life status as explained as the independent variable or predictor.

Adjusted R- Squared varies between 0 and 1. In this case it is -.003, so 0.3% of the variance in graduation from the poverty which can be explained by the shift from the worse to the improved category of household. (Note: This does not imply causality.)

The final column gives us the standard error of the estimate. This is a measure of how much R is predicted to vary from one sample to the next which is equal to 72.41%.

Table 22: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	.072	1	.072	.137	.712 ^b
Residual	160.483	306	.524		
Total	160.555	307			

a. Dependent Variable: The Ubudehe categorisation before the intervention

b. Predictors: (Constant), The Ubudehe categorisation after the intervention

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

$F(1, 306) = 1.37$ and P-value is .712 (The probability of retaining the research hypothesis). The above output box is labelled ANOVA (Analysis of Variance). What is interesting here is the F-test outcome which is giving a measure of the absolute fit of the model to the data. Here, the F-test outcome is slightly significant (superior to .005, which is seen in the last column), so the model does fit the data. A straight line is depicting a linear relationship, describing the relationship between these two variables.

Table 23: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.610	.156		10.322	.000
The Ubudehe categorisation after the intervention	.023	.062	.021	.370	.712

a. Dependent Variable: The Ubudehe categorisation before the intervention

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

The column headed 'Model', gives the name of the predictor variable(s). The column headed 'Unstandardized Coefficients', gives firstly the value of the constant, β_0 , which is the intercept or the predicted value of X if Y is 0, in other words if the population in Maraba Sector had the extreme poverty rate before the intervention of the WVR is 0.00 the constant is 1.610. It also gives β_1 (dependent variable – poverty graduation rate) coefficient, the value that Y will change by .023 if X changes by 1 unit. That value is .023, so if change in poverty rate goes up by 1, graduation from extreme poverty is predicted to change household livelihood by .023. The

column headed ‘Standardized Coefficients’ contains the Beta coefficient. This is .021. Beta in a regression output always gives the same value as the correlation coefficient.

The final column in this box gives the statistical significance of the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable. Considering the coefficients in the regression model for $\beta_0 = 1.610$ and its p-value which is equal to .000 and is less than 5% the researcher fails to reject the hypothesis that the community of Maraba sector faced household livelihood challenges that require the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda due to the level of poverty explained by the low level of household categorisation. On the other hand $\beta_1 = 0.23$ and its p-value is .712 which is more than 5% therefore the acceptance of availability linear relationship is considered to be good decision. Thus the shift from the extreme poverty rate to the improved life, based on the household categorisation shown in the figures above, justifies the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood and contributed in the poverty graduation of the community of Maraba Sector.

In addition the researcher has verified specific hypotheses. In this section the researcher attempts to test the findings, hypotheses that were stated in chapter one. The intention for this exercise is to check whether the findings confirm or reject hypotheses.

hypothesis one: *“The community of Maraba sector faces household livelihood challenges that require the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda,”* therefore results from household beneficiaries shown in the table 8 presented in the chapter four proves the extent to which beneficiaries of the World Vision Rwanda faced various shocks which necessitated the intervention. Therefore major challenges faced include the lack of shelter; lack of agriculture and livestock; lack of income generating activities; lack of access to health care and education of children; food insecurity and resilience; lack of pure water, sanitation and hygiene; lack of economic opportunity and lack of land to cultivate among others.

Hypothesis two: *“The intervention of the World Vision has improved household livelihood and community welfare in Maraba Sector,”* thus findings from the table 14 show that the World Vision Rwanda has supported beneficiaries to find houses because it has built houses others have been supported to find means to rehabilitate their houses destroyed; cash support they received has helped them to improve household livelihood; as a result cash flow interventions was to

smooth consumption after a large-scale livelihood shock (such as a lack of food) that threatened lives and exceeded the ability of affected households and communities to cope.

Furthermore the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda in the area of distribution of big and small animals, offer of land to cultivate, support in environmental protection mechanisms and land use management has helped beneficiaries to achieve sustainable agriculture. In addition, through World Vision Intervention, beneficiaries have achieved household assets index; access to health insurance services; families have sent their children to school others are given school fee and materials among others.

hypothesis three: *“The World Vision Rwanda intervention in Maraba Sector enabled the population of Maraba to improve households’ livelihood towards the welfare of the community,”* therefore results prove that beneficiaries have changed their household livelihood and community welfare based on the fact that 74.4% prove that household livelihood has improved and they have moved from extreme poverty to the improved life status through the World Vision Rwanda initiatives. Findings prove that households in Maraba Sector has considerably improved the livelihood due to support received. According to successive rounds of testimonies, there has been a significant improvement in the nutritional status, commerce domain, agriculture development, elevation and animal husbandry among other factors in Maraba Sector beneficiaries of the World Vision Rwanda. The rearing of support through distribution of cows and small animals, cash transfer, agriculture support and education of the children has had a positive impact on the household livelihood development of the beneficiary households.

CHAPTER FIVE: GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter summarizes major findings from the research. It gives also the conclusion as well as recommendations intended for the critical analysis of the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood in Maraba Sector of Huye District in the Southern Province.

5.2. Summary of major findings

World Vision Rwanda focuses on helping rural people to increase productivity through improved seeds and agricultural practices, helping them access markets to sell their surplus and manage natural resources in a sustainable way. It works to increase the entrepreneurial and economic capacity of poor households to become self-sufficient, activities revolved around capacity building, income generating and increasing access to micro enterprise development (World Vision Rwanda, 2014:6). Thus the research carried out in Maraba Sector aimed at assessing if the intervention of World Vision take the driving seat in transforming households' livelihoods, improving economic growth and contributing to social welfare in Huye District with a case study of Maraba Sector.

The research had various specific objectives: appraise problems the population of Maraba had before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda. Thus findings show that among major challenges, view the fact that 62.3% of households are headed by women, the vulnerability-to-poverty ratio of female-headed households is about 14 percent compared with 5 percent of male headed households. The process of becoming a female-, elderly- or child-headed household is often in itself a 'poverty ratchet', as the loss of adult male labour is especially detrimental to the household's capacity to farm and engage in manual labour.

Not only female headed household vulnerability but also the status of 44.4% of widowed headed households infringes vulnerability. Furthermore 27.9% are older above 65 years while 1.6% are children headed households and 42.6% are aged between 36 and 65 years old. Thus this category of ages presents a low level of labor to satisfy household livelihood and inherently increase the low economic activity rate. In addition even though a small number has attended vocational training and others uncompleted secondary education a big number of 39.6% has uncompleted primary education and 6.8% have never attended school whereas 30.2% have achieved only

primary level of education. Thus the low level of education proves the inability to cope with the labour market to satisfy household livelihood. Moreover, the demographic characteristics of the households may have infringed the vulnerability, 38.0% households are composed of members between 4 and 6 members whereas 23.1% were composed with more than 7 members. Noneconomic factors that compound economic risks include demographic and health risks (Sabates-Wheeler and Haddad, 2005:67).

Not only demographic characteristics but also beneficiaries have provided with social economic and health challenges they faced before the intervention including: lack of shelter (65.3%), lack of agriculture and livestock (67.5%), lack of health care facilities (71.8%), lack of education of children (51.0%), lack of pure water, sanitation and hygiene, lack of economic generating activities and land to cultivate, food insecurity and resilience (69.8%) among others. Therefore, as result, challenges mentioned infringed 48.4% of households to be categorized into the first category of abject poverty while another 36.7% were categorized into very poor household category. Thus the status of households and challenges beneficiaries faced confirms the research hypothesis that community of Maraba sector faces household livelihood challenges that require the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda.

The second specific objective was to: assess the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood of Maraba population. Findings highlighted that World Vision Rwanda contribute in improving household livelihood In providing big and small animals (33.1%) provided land to cultivate to beneficiaries who did not possess fields to exercise agriculture (9.7%), WVR has facilitated beneficiaries to find credits and improve income generating activities (24.7%) and distributed cash transfer targeting at economically active households that faced constrained access to assets, inputs and/or markets, due to poverty and market failures. According to (Ashley, and Maxwell, 2001:21) often these programmes have multiple objectives: to transfer resources to poor or vulnerable individuals or households (a welfarist objective), and simultaneously to build individual, household or community assets.

Not only cash transfer but also the World Vision Rwanda has intervened in providing beneficiaries with shelter (33.1%), providing with health insurance assistance (63.3%), accommodation and household assets (52.3%) and helped beneficiaries send children at school through building classrooms and paying school fees and distributing school materials (41.2%). Thus the World Vision Rwanda supports chronically vulnerable household that are unable to

work and that have inadequate family support, e.g.: Older infirm people living alone, people with disabilities, chronically ill people and orphans headed households.

After exploring area of intervention, the research provides the contribution to the improvement of household livelihoods. Findings show that 58.1% of beneficiaries have found shelter, a total of 59.7% have improved the household livelihood through smooth consumption after a shock that threatens lives and exceeds the ability of affected households and communities to cope, by delivering free food, cash to buy food, and employment opportunities through created cooperatives. World Vision Rwanda provides adequate income, reliably and predictably, for a minimum subsistence to the labour-constrained poor and their dependents.

Also beneficiaries profited to achieve sustainable agriculture due to some have got land to cultivate while others were supported to find agriculture assets and crops whereas animals distributed served to get manure and increase the production. Finally beneficiaries got access to health insurance (58.4%), selling assets through cash transfer and support to education helps to send children at school (70.1%). WVR provides nutritional support to poor children and promote access to education. WVR provides income support to poor households and ensure their utilisation of education and health services, thus towards household livelihood and community welfare. Finally the outcome from the World Vision Rwanda intervention confirms the hypothesis that the intervention of the World Vision has improved household livelihood and standards of living for the people in Maraba Sector.

The third specific objective was to: study the extent to which the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda contributes to poverty alleviation, improve households' livelihood and poverty graduation shift process in Maraba Sector. Findings show that in relation to living conditions before the intervention of the World Vision Rwanda beneficiaries 48.4% were classified into the first group of abject poverty in Ubudehe categorisation while 36.7% were located in the very poor but after receiving the WVR support, beneficiaries have improved the household livelihood testified by the Ubudehe classification after the intervention.

Thus from 48.4% in the first category before the intervention to 2.3% after the intervention prove the improvement in household livelihood. It was observed that before the intervention no beneficiary that was in third and fourth category but 30.5% in third and 7.8% in fourth category provide evidences that beneficiaries have improved the household livelihood in Maraba Sector.

Not only Ubudehe classification, despite the fact that one cannot ignore that 12.3% of beneficiaries that have shown that the shift from extreme poverty to improved life health was their own initiative, WVR played an important role in the development of households. Thus 74.4% have shown that the household livelihood has improved due to the World Vision Rwanda initiatives. The figure below shows the cycle of WVR activities in improving the household livelihood in Maraba sector.

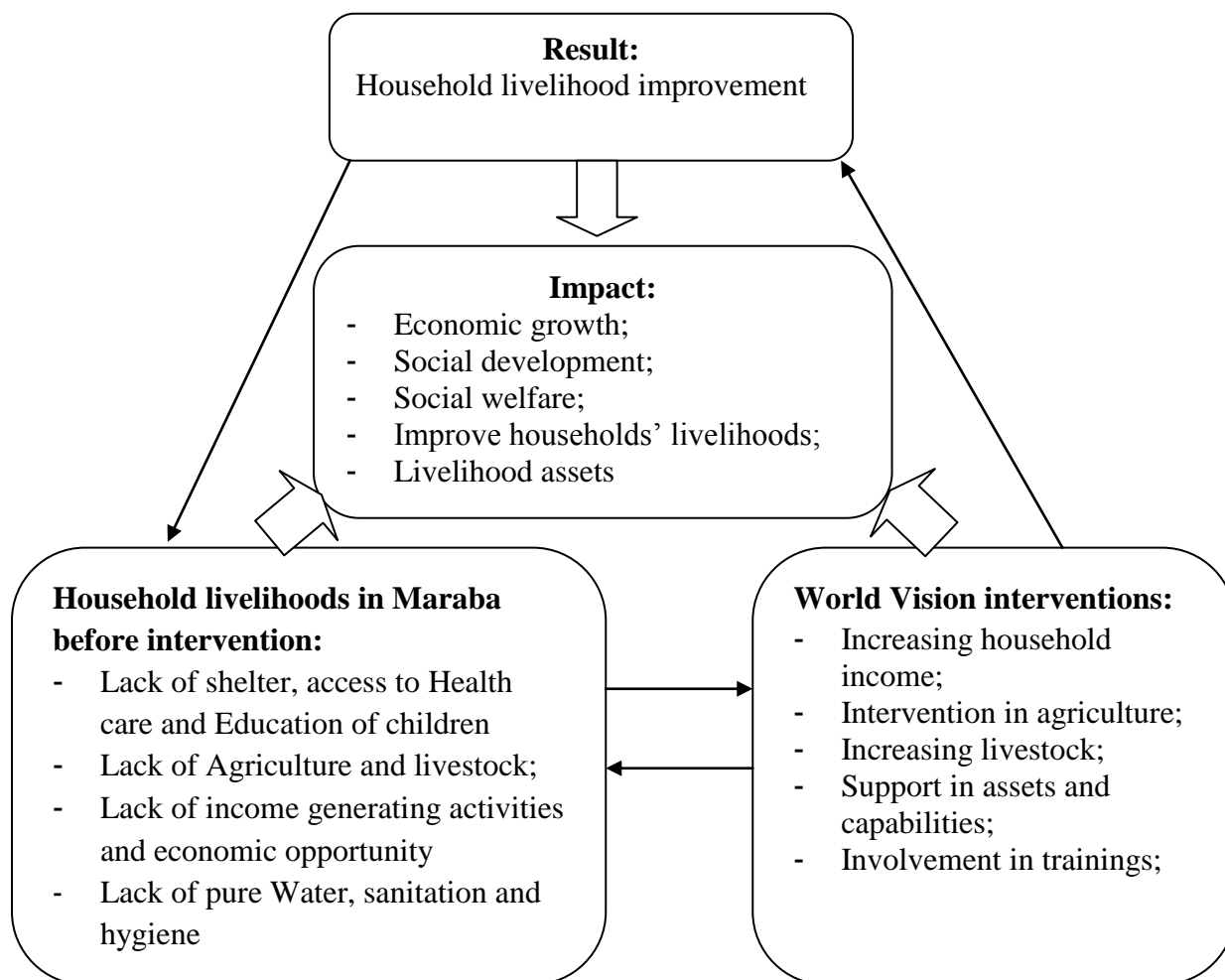


Figure 12: Cycle of household livelihood improvement in Maraba sector

Source: Primary data, January, 2016.

Finally the research has shown that even though the World Vision Rwanda has played an important role on improving household livelihood in Maraba Sector, beneficiaries still face persisting challenges which hump the sustainable household livelihood and development. Therefore, insufficient support takes 23.1%, extreme poverty due to lack of household livelihood

among other factors (13.3%), lack of training to enhance cooperatives and economic income generating activities (12.3%) chronic diseases which take 9.7% and finally 7.8% that claim the lack of shelter among others.

Findings also provide measures to overcome these challenges. Measures orientated to beneficiaries include to take care of animals given (53.2%), and 58.4% have suggested that beneficiaries should find homegrown solutions to end challenges they face while 13.3% request beneficiaries to influence and promote change.

Beneficiaries suggest that the World Vision Rwanda should manage to create, maintain and sustain cooperatives in order to strengthen and tie income generating activities (33.1%), should improve capacity building of beneficiaries (51.0%), WVR should ensure fair and impartial distribution of funds (52.3%) while it is also required to promote citizen participation (52.3%) and effectively address material poverty, physical deprivation of goods and services and the income (36.7%) among others.

Beneficiaries have suggested that local government leaders should encourage mutual redevability (66.9%), cooperate with WVR institution in order to intervene where there is challenge to limited access to basic services and markets, due to inadequate transport and physical infrastructure (70.1%) and 68.2% have suggested that local government leaders should encourage community participation in activities done by the World Vision Rwanda and ensure monitoring and evaluation to see If WVR baselines are combined with monitoring information that describes changes in the different livelihood and if then it is possible to translate the changes into sustainable household livelihood.

Finally the government of Rwanda should improve cooperation with NGOs and the World Vision Rwanda in order to help achieve sustainable poverty reduction and household livelihood (60.1%), 63.3% suggested that the government should support agriculture activities while 68.2% suggested that the government should cope with the growing household livelihood need in order to promote sustainable community development.

5.3. General Conclusion

The research carried out with the topic “World Vision Rwanda and Household Livelihood in Huye District, with the case study Maraba Sector” has generated information from 308 respondents and 5 informants the total of 313 sample size.

Household livelihood vulnerability appears to be rising for many communities in Rwanda, whose exposure to livelihood shocks is increasing while their ability to cope is decreasing.

Most livelihoods in rural areas of Rwanda depend on agriculture, but agricultural vulnerability is extremely high due to erratic rainfall, inequality in landholdings, constrained access to inputs, limited diversification and weak markets, and the use of farm machinery in agriculture is still young in Rwanda among other threats. Noneconomic factors that compound economic risks includes demographic and health risks, gendered and female headed households vulnerabilities, and social change among others.

Thus beneficiaries of the World Vision Rwanda have reported that they had household livelihood challenges which necessitated the intervention of Donors. Those challenges include social economic threats that infringed the population into extreme poverty situation. Findings have shown that the World Vision Rwanda has intervened into social economic development domains and improved household livelihood in Maraba Sector.

Findings proved that the shift from the extreme poverty rate to the improved life, based on the household categorisation before and after World Vision intervention, based on the area of intervention, outcome of the support and the appreciation of beneficiaries justify the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood and contribution in the poverty graduation of the community of Maraba Sector.

The results of the research confirm the statement and stress further the World Vision Rwanda intervention in Maraba Sector is among programs that are rapidly making changes in the improvement of household livelihood of the vulnerable families and communities in almost all aspect of their living. In terms of social economic impact, important strides were made in access to cash transfer, shelter, access to food, support in agriculture, access to health services, access to education of children, access to the market, creation of cooperatives and income generation activities, access to water, sanitation and environmental protection among other factors.

The F-test outcome which is giving a measure of the absolute fit of the model to the data; the F-test outcome is slightly significant (superior to .005), so the model does fit the data. A straight line is depicting a linear relationship, describing the relationship between these two variables (contribution of the World Vision Rwanda and the improvement of household livelihood).

The p-value is .712 which is more than 5% therefore the acceptance of availability linear relationship is considered to be good decision. Thus the shift from the extreme poverty rate to the improved life, based on the household categorisation and the area of intervention and the outcome of the support to life change, justify the contribution of the World Vision Rwanda on improving household livelihood and its role played in the poverty graduation of the community of Maraba Sector.

Finally the contribution of World Vision Rwanda is still facing various challenges which can hump its successful implementation and objective achievement which are: lack of training, and insufficient supervision, there are beneficiaries who still face lack of shelter, land to cultivate, education support, and lack of source of income. Also findings show that chronicle diseases and insufficient support remain the threat to some household livelihood development in Maraba Sector. Thus among major suggestion to achieve sustainable household livelihood include: improvement of capacity building, ensure fair and impartial distribution of supports, support to local investment, involve local community in the intervention process (planning, leading, directing and monitoring and evaluation of intervention activities), improve pre-existing capacities and effectively address material poverty, the physical deprivation of goods and services and the income.

5.4. Recommendations

These 'household livelihood' interventions stated in the above sub-paragraphs all have the advantage of linking short-term support to sustainable household livelihood promotion. Stratagems to achieve sustainable household livelihood and social economic development of the community should be scrutinized. Thus strategies to protect the household or community may be at the expense of one or more individuals within the group; and the responses of one individual may impact positively or negatively on others. However, in times of stress and in the absence of safer alternatives, people may view this as their least worst option. Thus beneficiaries have provided with suggestions to various stakeholders in household livelihood improvement and community welfare.

5.4.1. Recommendations to the WVR

The respondents and informants have provided with recommendations and suggestions to the World Vision Rwanda in order to help achieve its objectives.

Thus, to promote community participation from planning, monitoring and evaluation up to management;

- Activities of the World Vision Rwanda should be integrated among other public development policies to achieve sustainability;
- World Vision Rwanda should change the supporting approach and mechanism which base on assisting families depending on children problems rather than families;
- Help the community achieve self resilience for sustainable Household Livelihoods;
- Put in place community mobilization and sensitization mechanisms to help the community achieve sustainable development and self resilience;
- To manage to solve the persisting challenges which threaten the recipients;
- Priority measures to promote household should focus on input and output support, assets, and income generating activities;
- The WVR should improve household livelihood in a sustainable manner and support local investment in order to always improve the capacity building;
- The WVR should create, maintain and sustain cooperatives in order to provide sustainable investment and capacity building;
- The World Vision Rwanda to ensure fair and impartial distribution support averred important to build trustworthy;
- Beneficiaries have requested that education of children should be stressed on in order to build the future of the children and sustainable families development;
- Household livelihoods action should both emphasize participation, capacity-building and linking actions at micro and macro levels;
- Beneficiaries insisted on the fact that participation should be believed to be of particular relevance in intervention in order to understand how different sections of the community experience problems;
- Likewise, in a livelihoods approach appropriate interventions need to be determined by people themselves, rather than by outsiders;

- A household livelihoods intervention should therefore be participatory both in terms of the analysis of people's priorities and goals (including an analysis of different groups of people) and by involving them in program design, implementation and monitoring and/or include local authorities and population;
- The World Vision Rwanda should plan and provide with the way jobs may be created effectively address material poverty, the physical deprivation of goods and services and the income in order to promote income generation activities rather than providing assistance to individuals.

5.4.2. Recommendations to Local Government Leaders

Respondents and informants have provided with recommendations and suggestion to the local government leaders. Thus Beneficiaries have pointed out that:

- Local leaders need to promote mutual redevability;
- Encourage beneficiaries and community participation in the process.
- Local government should monitor and evaluate activities carried out by the World Vision Rwanda in order to check if they meet the community development requirement and solve household livelihood challenges;
- Local leaders should cooperate with the World Vision Rwanda in order to promote advocacy aimed at promoting compliance and cooperation and protect local community and influence the actions of the WVR decision-makers towards responding to the real needs of the community.

5.4.3. Recommendations to the Government of Rwanda

The government of Rwanda has put in place policies aiming at economic development and poverty reduction (EDPRS 1 and 2) among other developmental policies. Thus the World Vision Rwanda support could be combined with the national policies aiming at improving household livelihood and promote social economic development in order to accelerate the graduation from poverty. Therefore the government of Rwanda should:

- Improve cooperation with World Vision Rwanda;
- Provide supervisory committee;
- Promote transformation and cope with the growing household livelihood needs;
- Collect and consolidate data on the working paradigms of NGOs in general;

- Set monitoring and evaluation tracking system for all NGOs to relentlessly follow up implementation of NGOs activities and their impact on beneficiaries living conditions change;
- National policies aiming at poverty reduction strategies should be provided to the NGOs in general and to the World Vision Rwanda in particular in order to help them contribute not only to household livelihood but also to the development paradigms.

5.5. Research further perspectives

It would be inappropriate to conclude this research without making reference to the research further perspectives.

- Since this research focused only on World Vision Rwanda and Household Livelihood, there is a need to conduct similar studies in various NGOs working on social economic development of Rwanda.
- Such studies would provide the basis for comparison and offer grounds for establishing the generality of the findings in the context of national scale

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APPENDICES



COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
School of Social, Political and Administrative Sciences
P.O. Box 117, Huye, Rwanda

MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

FINAL AUTHORISATION TO DEPOSIT FORM

Names of the Student: Alphouse MUTSINDASHYAKA
Names of the Supervisor: Dr. Girard - Ca - MASHURI Ya BITITI
Dissertation Title: World Vision and Household Livelihood in Maraba Sector, Huye District (2012-2015)

As first Examiner of this dissertation, I hereby authorize the student to deposit his dissertation in the department, school, and library of the college.

Done at Huye on 6/6/2016

Signature of First Examiner: Dr. Ismael Bukuruwa



COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
School of Social, Political and Administrative Sciences
P.O. Box, 117, Huye, Rwanda

MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

AUTHORISATION TO DEPOSIT FORM

Names of the Student:..... Mutindashyaka Alphonse.....
Names of the Supervisor:..... Gysard H. B.....
Dissertation Title:..... World Vision and Household Livelihood
..... in Maraba Sector, Huye District.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

As first Supervisor of the dissertation, I hereby authorize the student to deposit his dissertation in the department.

Done at Huye on 28th Feb 2016

Signature of Supervisor..... Gysard H. B.....

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Maraba, 20/01/2016



No

SOUTHERN PROVINCE
HUYE DISTRICT
MARABA SECTOR
Email: Maraba.umurenge@yahoo.fr

To Mr. Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA

Re: Permission to conduct research

Dear Sir;

Reference to your letter dated on 19th November 2015 requesting the permission to conduct research entitled: *"World Vision and Household Livelihood in Maraba Sector, Huye District"*.

I would like to inform you that Maraba sector has approved your demand.

Therefore, you are requested to give us a copy of the research after your successful study.

Yours faithfully

Innocent MUTANGANA
Executive Secretary of Maraba sector



Dr. Simeon Wiehler
Dean of the School of Social, Political and Administrative Sciences
University of Rwanda
(Phone: +250-785-316-799, email: S.Wiehler@ur.ac.rw)

RECOMMENDATION

This is to testify that Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA is a Masters student in the Development Studies Program at the University of Rwanda during the Academic Year 2014-2015. This student is doing research for a final Masters Thesis entitled:

WORLD VISION AND HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD
IN MARABA SECTOR, HUYE DISTRICT (2012-2015)

Any assistance rendered to him/her is highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,


Dr. Simeon Wiehler
Dean
School of Social, Political and Administrative Sciences



**QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE BENEFICIARIES OF WORLD VISION
RWANDA IN MARABA SECTOR/ HUYE DISTRICT**

Dear Respondent, I am conducting a research about: **“World Vision and Household Livelihood in MARABA Sector, Huye District”** A Thesis which will be submitted in purpose to obtain the Master’s Degree in Development Studies in the College of Arts and Social Sciences. Please kindly help me by answering the questionnaire below filling in appropriate code. The answers provided will only be used for this purpose.

Questions	Codes	Explanation of codes
Part I: Identification		
1. Location/cell		01: Shyembe, 02: Shanga, 03: Kabuye, 04: Kanyinya, 05: Gasumba, 06: Buremera, 07: Others (specify.....)
2. Sex of respondent		01: Male 02: female
3. Civil status		01: single 02: Married 03: Divorce 04: Widow or widower
4. Age of respondent		01: (18-35), 02: (36-65) , 03: (65+), 04: Under 18
5. Level of education		01: None, 02: Incomplete Primary, 03: Primary, 04: Incomplete secondary, 05: Secondary, 06: Incomplete tertiary, 07: Tertiary, 08: Vocational, 09: Others (specify.....)
6. Profession		01: Farmer or/and breeder, 02: Public servant, 03: Trader, 04: Student, 05: unemployed, 06: Private servant, 07: Others

Questions	Codes	Explanation of codes
		(specify.....)
7. Number of members per family		01: None, 02: Between 1-3, 03: Between 4-6, 04: More than Seven
8. Number of educated persons in the family		01: None, 02: Between 1-3, 03: Between 4-6, 04: More than Seven
Part II: Questions		
Section 1: Question related to livelihood before the World Vision intervention		
1. Before the intervention of World Vision, you suffered from the following problems		01: Lack of Shelter, 02: Lack of Agriculture and livestock, 03: Lack of income generating activities, 04: Lack of access to Health care, 05: Lack of Education of children, 06: Food insecurity and resilience, 07: Water, sanitation and hygiene, 08: Lack of economic opportunity, 09: Others (specify.....)
2. At that time, what was your Ubudehe classification		01: Umutindi, 02: Umutindinyakujya, 03: Umukene, 04: Umukenewifashije, 05: Umukungu, 06: Umukire
3. Was there any other assistance that you had before the intervention of World Vision?		01: Yes, 02: No If yes what was it? 01: The state, 02: NGOs, 03: Churches 04: Other, explain.....
Section 2: Question related to livelihood after the World Vision intervention		

Questions	Codes	Explanation of codes
1. How long did you start to benefit from World Vision programme?		01: Less than 1 year, 02: Between 1 and 2 years, 03: Between 3 and 4 years, 04: Beyond 4 years
2. World Vision has supported you through the following		01: (01) A cow or 02 (b) small animals, how many <input type="checkbox"/> 02: Land to cultivate, 03: Credit facilities, 04: Cash support, 05: Health assistance, 06: Accommodation and housing, 07: Education support, Others please explain.....
3. Had WV supported you to put electricity in your house?		01: Yes, 02: No, Explain.....
4. Had WV supported you to find fertilizer?		01: Yes, 02: No, If yes to what extent did it increase your production? 01: Very great extent 02: Great extent 03: Average extent 04: Small extent 05: Very small extent
5. How had WV supported you to protect environment?		01: Use radical terraces, 02: Fight a; erosion, 03: Plant trees, 04: Others comment.....
6. How had WV supported you to find safe drinking water and sanitation?		01: Brought water at home, 02: Built the public tap, 03: Helped to have toilet, 04: Others please explain.....

Questions	Codes	Explanation of codes
7. What is the outcome drawn from the support you were given by WV to help you overcome challenges you were used to meet in everyday life?		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
8. How do you appreciate WV assistance in terms of improving your household livelihood?		<p>01: More Effective, 02: Effective, 03: Less Effective, 04: Ineffective 05: Not Known</p>
9. Currently, what is your new category of Ubudehe according to the classification in 2015		<p>01: Category one, 02: Category two, 03: Category three, 04: Category four, 05: Category five, 06: Category six, 07: Not known Please explain</p>
10. If you have changed category to the higher category, do you believe that it is the result of the World Vision intervention!		<p>01: Yes, 02: No</p> <p>Please explain</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
11. What are challenges do you still have?		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
12. What are measures that can be taken by all supported by WV		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Questions	Codes	Explanation of codes
<p>in order to help you overcome those challenges?</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>13. What are suggestions can you provide to the WV in order to achieve its objectives to social development?</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>14. What are suggestions can you provide to the local government leaders to help vulnerable overcome household livelihood problems?</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>15. What are suggestions can you provide to the government of Rwanda to help vulnerable overcome household livelihood problems?</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Thank you for your kind participation

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE STAFF OF WORLD VISION RWANDA IN MARABA SECTOR/ HUYE DISTRICT

Dear respondent, I am conducting a research about: **“World Vision and household livelihood in MARABA Sector, Huye District”** A Thesis which will submit in purpose to obtain the Masters in Development Studies in the College of Arts and Social Sciences. Please kindly help me by answering the questions below. The answers provided will be used only for this purpose.

A. Identification of respondent:

- Respondent:
- Age:
- Place:
- Sex:
- Level of Education:
- Occupation:

B. Questions

1. When did your organization start serving the people of Huye District in terms of improving household livelihood and welfare?

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2. What are the focused activities in Maraba Sectors?

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.....
.....

3. How do you choose the area of your intervention?

.....
.....

4. What are household livelihood challenges your beneficiaries had before the intervention of WV in Maraba Sector?

.....
.....

5. What are activities that the WV emphasizes upon which improve beneficiaries household livelihood in Maraba Sector?

.....
.....

6. How do you think the World Vision activities improve household livelihood in Maraba sector??

.....
.....

7. How do you think the World Vision activities contribute to improving household livelihood among beneficiaries?

.....
.....

8. How many actually have to shift in other level according to Ubudehe classification?

.....
.....

9. What are challenges do you face which can hump the effective distribution of intervention of WV?

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.....
.....

10. What are observable challenges do your beneficiaries face which may hump them improve household livelihood?

.....
.....

11. Which challenges will be addressed and mainstreaming domains needed strengthening by World Vision for the improvement of household livelihood in your area?

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12. What are measures that can be taken in order to help WV achieve its objectives to improve household livelihood to its direct and indirect beneficiaries?

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.....
.....

13. What are suggestions do you propose to beneficiaries in order to help WV achieve its objectives successfully?

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.....

14. What are suggestions can you provide to the government of Rwanda to help vulnerable groups improve household livelihood in the area?

.....
.....

Thank you!

Kindly,

Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA

**INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE STAFF OF LOCAL ENTITIES IN MARABA SECTOR/
HUYE DISTRICT**

Dear respondent, I am conducting a research about: **“World Vision and household livelihood in MARABA Sector, Huye District”** A Thesis which will submit in purpose to obtain the Masters in Development Studies in the College of Arts and Social Sciences. Please kindly help me by answering the questions below. The answers provided will be used only for this purpose.

A. Identification of respondent:

- Respondents:
- Age:
- Place:
- Sex:
- Level of Education:
- Occupation:

B. Questions

1. When the World Vision started serving the support to people of your administrative entity?

.....

2. What are household livelihood challenges that beneficiaries had before the intervention of WVR in your administrative entity?

.....
.....

3. What are their focused activities in your administrative entity?

.....
.....

4. Does the local authority contribute in choosing the area and activities of World Vision intervention?

Yes

No

5. Which is the role of beneficiaries?

.....
.....

6. What kind of support does World Vision provide with the beneficiaries?

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.....

7. What kind of intervention that WV provides which improves the household livelihood of your population?

.....
.....

8. To what extent do you think the World Vision activities contribute to improve household livelihood?

Very great extent

Great extent

Average extent

Small extent

Very small extent

Explain your views

.....

9. How many actually have to shift in other level according to Ubudehe classification?

.....
.....

10. What are observable challenges do your population supported by WV face which may hump them improve household livelihood?

.....
.....

11. Which challenges will be addressed and mainstreaming domains needed strengthening by World Vision for the improvement of household livelihood in Maraba Sector?

.....
.....

12. What are measures that can be taken in order to help WV achieve its objectives to improve household livelihood?

.....
.....

13. What are suggestions do you propose to beneficiaries in order to help WV achieve its objectives successfully?

.....
.....

14. What are suggestions can you provide to the government of Rwanda to help vulnerable improve household livelihood in the area?

.....
.....

Thank you!

Kindly,

Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH BENEFICIARIES OF THE WORLD VISION

Dear respondent, I am conducting a research about: **“World Vision and household level in MARABA Sector, Huye District”** A Thesis which will be submitted in purpose to obtain Master’s Degree in Development Studies in the College of Arts and Social Sciences. Please kindly help me by answering the questionnaire below though filling in the appropriate code. The answers provided will only be used for this purpose.

Questions	Codes	Explanation of codes
Part I: Identification		
9. Location/cell		01: Shyembe, 02: Shanga, 03: Kabuye, 04: Kanyinya, 05: Gasumba, 06: Buremera, 07: Others (specify.....)
10. Sex of respondent		01: Male 02: female
11. Civil status		01: single 02: Married 03: Divorce 04: Widow or widower
12. Age of respondent		01: Youth (18-35), 02: Adult (36-65) , 03: Old (65+)
13. Level of education		01: None, 02: Incomplete Primary, 03: Primary, 04: Incomplete secondary, 05: Secondary, 06: Incomplete tertiary, 07: Tertiary, 08: Vocational, 09: Others (specify.....)
14. Profession		01: Farmer or/and breeder, 02: Public servant, 03: Trader, 04: Student, 05: unemployed, 06: Private servant, 07: Others (specify.....)
15. Number of members per family		01: None, 02: Between 1-3, 03: Between 4-6, 04: More than Seven
16. Number of educated persons in the family		01: None, 02: Between 1-3, 03: Between 4-6, 04: More than Seven

Kindly, Thank you!

Alphonse MUTSINDASHYAKA

Part II: Questions

Section 1: Question related to livelihood before the World Vision intervention

1. Before the intervention of World Vision, what are problems that you suffered from?
2. At that time, what was your Ubudehe classification (create groups accordingly and then count them)
3. Was there any other assistance that you had before the intervention of World Vision?

Section 2: Question related to household livelihood after the World Vision intervention

4. How long did you start to benefit from World Vision programme?
5. What are the World Vision household livelihood interventions in your area?
6. How the WV support you to improve household livelihood?
7. How WV supported you to put electricity in your houses?
8. How WV supported you to find fertilizer?
9. How had WV supported you to protect environment?
10. How had WV supported you to find safe drinking water and sanitation?
11. What is the outcome drawn from the support you were given by WV to help you overcome household livelihood challenges you were used to meet in everyday life?
12. How do you appreciate WV assistance in terms of improving your household livelihood?
13. Currently, what is your new category of Ubudehe according to the classification in 2015
14. How many of you have changed category to the higher category?
15. Do you believe that it is the result emanated from the World Vision household livelihood intervention?
16. What are household livelihood challenges do you still have?
17. What are measures that can be taken by all supported by WV in order to help you overcome those challenges?
18. What are suggestions can you provide to the WV in order to achieve its objectives to social development?
19. What are suggestions can you provide to the local government leaders to help vulnerable overcome household livelihood problems?
20. What are suggestions can you provide to the government of Rwanda to help vulnerable overcome household livelihood problems?