

Contribution of Non-Government Organizations (NGOS) Activities in Promoting Socio-economic Development of their Beneficiaries in Rwanda: A Case of African Park Rwanda in Kayonza District (2016-2018)

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Abstract

Government of Rwanda have been coming up with various projects and welcome NGOs to work in Rwanda with aim delivering public service and promoting welfare of the common people. However, despite the tremendous efforts by governments to enhance development through NGOs, their success has been underperform and others collapse due to factors such as incompetent management, lack of enough funds as well as increased malpractices. Hence, the study sought to find out the contribution of NGOs activities in promoting socio-economic development of their beneficiaries in Rwanda, a case study of African Park Rwanda in Kayonza district .The study was guided by three specific objectives: to identify activities of African Park Rwanda (APR) in Kayonza district during 2016 -2018, to analyze the level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR in Kayonza district , to establish the relationship between activities of APR and socioeconomic development of its beneficiaries. The study used descriptive research design and correlational research design. The sample size of the study was 328 beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda in Kayonza district. Questionnaire and interview were used to collect data and descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used as method of data analysis. The findings revealed that activities done by APR to their beneficiaries in Kayonza district was agriculture intervention with (very high mean score =4.47) and health and sanitation services with (very high mean score =4.39). The findings indicated that the level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR in Kayonza district has been improved at very high extent with mean score of 4.53 where the average annually house income of respondents after being beneficiaries of APR was 926803.3308 Rwfs per beneficiaries. The results indicated that there is high positive and significant correlation between APR activities and socio-economic development of its beneficiaries at ($r =.733^*$, $p\text{-value}=.016<0.05$). The study recommends that APR needs to intensify its socio-economic empowerment initiatives so that beneficiaries can be equipped with knowledge to reduce poverty

Key words: NGOs, Socio-economic development, Kayonza District and Rwanda

1. Introduction

Across the developing world, states with limited finances and riddled by poor governance and corruption have failed to lead to development for all of their citizens. Within this context, alternative forms of development have been pursued, and since the 1980s, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) have been increasingly advocated as a means through which the gulf between citizens' needs and existing services can be bridged. Where states cannot provide sufficient goods, services or enabling environments that help citizens in securing livelihoods, or where disadvantaged groups are excluded from existing state institutions, alternative channels of service provision and/or holding governments to account must be found. It is into this gap that NGOs have neatly fitted (Bebbington & Mitlin, 2018).

According to Hedayat and Ma'rof (2016), many countries in world have witnessed a significant rise in the number of NGOs, providing welfare services within their communities. Most of the services provided by these NGOs are those often promised by the State to the people. To be more specific, these NGOs have continued to engage in a range of activities, from education and

health, to infrastructural development and environmental protection or conservation.

For example, in Papua New Guinea, a project was implemented and the vital part of the project is to establish partnerships between the provincial governments and the NGOs and civil society to effectively conduct health promotion activities in local communities which was an attempt to facilitate a policy environment for collaboration. The initiative was designed to enhance the capacity of the government in developing and implementing community health policies; enhance the capacity of the government in developing and implementing community health policies and formalizing partnerships between the government and non-state service providers including churches and NGOs to develop and implement ways to monitor and evaluate the community health outcomes (Ferguson, 2015).

In some developing countries, such as South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Ghana and Somalia, non-government stakeholders cover a major component of health care. In order to avoid clashes, it is necessary for the health care providers in these countries to collaborate. In South Sudan, for instance,

the government and NGOs collaborate to a certain degree to provide health care, especially to vulnerable populations such as women, children and the poor. Within such collaborations, the government retains ownership in the areas of policy formulation and implementation, human resource development and budgetary control. NGOs concentrate on facilitating the activities within national policies and strategies (Boboya, 2015).

The East African countries are the region where NGOs are welcomed. This is showed by their increasing number during the time. Kenya for example, has witnessed a substantial increase in the number of NGOs, from 125 in 1974 to over 4200 in 2016 (World Bank, 2016). Tanzania for example, the World vision in Tanzania (WVT) fights poverty through intervening in Agriculture, water, education, health and small income generating activities. The WVT provides different types of assistance to the communities' subject to the areas of interventions in which it is committed. The WVT implements its activities through Area Development Programmes (ADPs). World Vision Tanzania (WVT) has actively been involved in facilitating community focus interventions in Iramba District Council since 1994 when Kinyangiri ADP was

incepted in one of the Division of Iramba District like Kinyangiri division (Makala *et al.*, 2015)

In Rwanda, the aftermath of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, Rwandans identified their fundamental problems as poverty where 57% of the population remaining below the national poverty line, assessed in terms of food needs and non-food essentials and also 37% of the population survived on an income insufficient to provide the minimum calorie requirement of MDG 1; and Rwanda experienced one of the highest levels of extreme poverty in the world (MINECOFIN, 2016). The Government of Rwanda welcome many NGOs like World vision, USAID and other NGOs which have been largely responsible for funding agriculture rehabilitation programs, promoting education programs, promoting health programs and supporting human rights initiatives in reconstruction of the justice system with aims to improve socio-economic development in Rwanda (UNDP, 2018). This study focused on African Park as non gorganization operating on Kayonza district. So, the researcher seeks to assess the contribution of NGOs in socio-economic

development in eastern province in Kayonza district, a case of African Park Rwanda.

Problem statement

Despite, the increase of NGOs working in Rwanda with the aims of promoting socio-economic development and poverty reduction; yet poverty is still high where Rwanda, according to fifth Integrated Household Living Condition Survey (EICV5) the levels of poverty was at 38.2% , 32 % of all households in Rwanda did not own any type of livestock, 43.2% of land of Rwanda is not protected against soil erosion, 73% of population of Rwanda did not use of electricity for lighting, 13% of population did not have access to improved drinking water sources (NISR, 2018).

In Kayonza district , people of Kayonza district faced by more problem where 26.7% of peoples was chronically poor and vulnerable to poverty, 51% of households in Kayonza district did not hold mobile phone, 29.4% of people in Kayonza district did not have access to improved water source, 84.4% of population in Kayonza district did not use improved seeds, 87% of population in Kayonza district did not use chemical fertilizer, 37% of all households did not own any type of livestock, 80% of the farms operate under 1

ha in area, 43.7% of land in Kayonza is not protected against soil erosion (NISR, 2018). The persistence of the problem of poverty in Kayonza district would raises concern regarding whether NGOs (African Park Rwanda inclusive) contribute towards socio-economic development in Kayonza district. Hence, this study intends to assess the contributions of NGOs activities on socioeconomic development of their beneficiaries in Kayonza district with reference African Park Rwanda. The major concern of this study was to assess activities of African Park Rwanda in Kayonza district during 2016 -2018; to analyze the level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda in Kayonza district during 2016 -2018 and to find out the relationship between activities of African Park Rwanda and socioeconomic development of its beneficiaries.

2. Methodology

The study used descriptive research design and correlational analysis. The study was described by NGOs activities such as capital mobilisation services, advocacy mechanism, agriculture intervention, education services and health and sanitation services. The study also describes the level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of African

Parks Rwanda in Kayonza district. The study used correlational research design to examine the nature of the relationship between NGOs activities and socio-economic development of beneficiaries of African Parks of Rwanda in Kayonza district. The target population consist of 1835 beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda in Kayonza district located in Mwiri, Kabare and Rwinkwavu sector and also 2 employees of African Park Rwanda in Kayonza district. The researcher used stratified sampling techniques for selecting 328 beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda in Kayonza district and purposive sapling techniques for selecting 2 employees of African Park Rwanda. The study used questionnaire to collect information from beneficiaries of APR, interview from employees of African Park Rwanda and documentation review to collect secondary data from reports of African park Rwanda

The data processing and analysis was performed in three main stages, namely editing, coding and tabulation by means of SPSS as a tool of analysis. The tabulation was used to present statistical tables showing frequency, percentages, and Pearson's product moment coefficient. The interpretation of data was based on descriptive statistics and inferential statistics

such as correlation analysis and multiple linear regression analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

The researchers distributed 328 questionnaires and the entire distributed questionnaires were returned back to the researcher and they were effectively filled giving a response rate of 100% was enough to justify the reason why the research continued. The analysis followed sections as they were specified through questionnaires. In respect to the respondent profile, the study revealed that 62.2% are male and 37.8% were female. About education level 58.2% of respondents had completed primary level, 30.5% of respondents did not have formal education, 8.2% of respondents had secondary level and remaining 3.1% of respondents had university level. In respect to marital status, 273 representing 83.2% of the total, followed by 22 widow(er) people representing 6.7%, followed by 17single people representing 3.7%, followed by 12 divorced people representing 3.7% and 4 separated people who represent 1.2% of the total. The mean age of respondents was 41.8 years and the deviation from mean was equal 8.4. The mean number of people living together in one household was 3.77 peoples per households and the mean

experience of interviewed was 4.03 years. This results was supported by Harsh & Shrum (2015) who contended that age has a significant effect on experience, wealth and decision making and affects how one works thus influencing individual productivity. This implies that beneficiaries of APR have more experience in participating in activities supported by APR in Kayonza district.

Activities done by African park Rwanda to their beneficiaries in Kayonza district

The first objective was to to identify the activities supported by African park Rwanda in Kayonza district. The respondents were asked to indicated the extent to which African park Rwanda provide the following activities such as agriculture intervention, advocacy mechanism, education services, health and sanitation services to their beneficiaries.

Table 2: Agriculture intervention services offered by African Park Rwanda

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mea n	St. Dev
	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%		
I have received agriculture trainings from African Park Rwanda over the last three years	0	0.0	26	7.9	14	4.3	31	9.5	257	78.4	4.58	.90
I have received improved seed from African Park Rwanda over the last three years	0	0.0	28	8.5	25	7.6	82	25.0	193	58.8	4.34	.94
I have received DAP fertilizer from African Park Rwanda over the last three years	11	3.4	21	6.4	21	6.4	15	4.6	260	79.3	4.50	1.08
I have received Urea fertilizer from African Park Rwanda over the last three years	3	0.9	7	2.1	22	6.7	28	8.5	268	81.7	4.68	.77
African Park Rwanda provide livestock animal to supports agriculture inputs	0	0.0	5	1.5	10	3.0	46	14.0	267	81.4	4.75	.58

I have received NPK fertilizer from African Park Rwanda over the last three years	36	11.0	35	10.7	4	1.2	24	7.3	229	69.8	4.14	1.45
I have used of organic fertilizer before receiving chemical fertilizer offered by African Park	5	1.5	52	15.9	9	2.7	20	6.1	242	73.8	4.35	1.19
Overall mean											4.47	0.98

Source: Primary data, 2019

The results show that the majority 78.4% of respondents strongly agreed that they had received agriculture trainings from African Park African Park Rwanda over the last three years with (very high mean = 4.58, St. Dev =.90); 58.8% of respondents strongly agreed that they had received improved seed from African Park Rwanda over the last three years with (very high mean = 4.34, St. Dev =.94); 79.3% of respondents strongly agreed that they had received DAP fertilizer from African Park Rwanda over the last three years with (very high mean = 4.50, St. Dev =1.08); 81.7% of respondents strongly agreed that they had received Urea fertilizer from African Park Rwanda over the last three years with (very high mean = 4.50, St. Dev =1.08); 81.4% of respondents strongly agreed that African Park Rwanda provide livestock animals to supports agriculture inputs with (very high mean = 4.75, St. Dev =0.58); 69.8% of respondents strongly agreed that they have received NPK fertilizer from African Park Rwanda over

the last three years with (very high mean = 4.75, St. Dev =0.58); 73.8% of respondents strongly agreed that before being beneficiaries APR, they used of organic fertilizer with (very high mean = 4.35, St. Dev =1.19).

The overall view of respondents on the agriculture supports services offered by African Park Rwanda to their beneficiaries was at very high extent where there is very high mean score =4.47 and standard deviation of 0.98) which implies that there is strong evidence of existing of fact and heterogeneity responses among the respondents. This implies that the introduction of new improved seeds by APR agricultural intervention was highly adopted and applied by small household farmers as they changed gradually from using local seeds to new improved seeds. This was because the new seeds were giving them high yields as well as they matured early compared to local seeds. So, the increased harvests also increased their incomes after selling some of the harvests and they were

able to invest in other businesses and meet their basic needs as human beings, the situation which also improved their socio-economic characteristics in the households and hence reduced poverty. This show that above 80% of beneficiaries of APR got improved seeds. The implication of these results is that APR is one of the solutions to reduce the percentage of people who did not use improved seeds in Kayonza district where it was 84.4% of population in Kayonza district (NISR, 2018). These findings are in the line with Asamoah (2015), found that the internal NGOs in Ghana providing improved seeds to their

beneficiaries at the rate of 74.8% of their beneficiaries. These programs included children in education, child protection against abuse, promoting health and environmental conservation. The findings agree with Senaitt (2018) who argues that agriculture and livestock services offered by NGOs improved food security and increased incomes at the household level, ultimately culminating in a healthy community.

Table 3: Advocacy mechanism services offered by African Park to their beneficiaries

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mea n	St. Dev
	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%		
African Park Rwanda enhancing poor people to express itself in Kayonza district	5	1.5	25	7.6	5	1.5	10	3.0	283	86.3	4.65	.95
African Park Rwanda made campaign program on reducing poverty among poor people in Kayonza district	0	0.0	23	7.0	44	13.4	68	20.7	193	58.8	4.31	.95
African Park Rwanda provide advocacy and capacity Building on gender based violence advocacy in Kayonza district	0	0.0	5	1.5	10	3.0	100	30.5	213	64.9	4.59	.63
African Park Rwanda advocacy on reducing corruption in Kayonza district	0	0.0	26	7.9	5	1.5	54	16.5	243	74.1	4.57	.87

African Park Rwanda provide trained community mediators in peace and conflict resolution	0	0.0	15	4.6	27	8.2	37	11.3	249	75.9	4.59	.83
African Park Rwanda enhancing women in participating in decision making in local community	26	7.9	19	5.8	35	10.7	53	16.2	195	59.5	4.13	1.28
Overall mean											4.47	0.91

Source: Primary data, 2019

The findings revealed that the majority 86.3% of respondents strongly agreed that African Park Rwanda enhancing poor people to express itself in Kayonza district with (very high mean = 4.65, St. Dev =0.95); 58.8% of respondents strongly agreed that African Park Rwanda made campaign program on reducing poverty among poor people in Kayonza district with (very high mean = 4.31, St. Dev =0.95); 64.9% of respondents strongly agreed that African Park Rwanda provide advocacy and capacity Building on gender based violence advocacy in Kayonza district with (very high mean = 4.59, St. Dev =0.63). This implies that there is strong evidence of existing of fact and heterogeneity responses. This implies that NGOs were also seen to be active in advocacy work to promote community peace and conflict prevention Kayonza district that enabled them to healing and reconciliation. NGOs were also viewed as proactive in ensuring media

coverage in areas worst hit by violence resulting from the government provision of security and relief aid to selected communities. Capacity Building is an essential component in the process of community development and in ensuring that communities fully engage with local and regional regeneration initiatives. Community development requires and helps to „build community capacity to address issues and to take advantage of opportunities, to find common ground and to balance competing interests (Nkala, 2013). About 74.1% of respondents strongly agreed that African Park Rwanda advocacy on reducing corruption in Kayonza district with (very high mean = 4.59, St. Dev =0.63); 75.9% of respondents strongly agreed that African Park Rwanda provide trained community mediators in peace and conflict resolution with (very high mean = 4.59, St. Dev =0.83); 59.5% of respondents strongly agreed that African Park Rwanda enhancing women in participating in decision making

in local community with (high mean = 4.11, St. Dev =1.28). The overall view of respondents on the advocacy services offered by African Park Rwanda to their beneficiaries was at very high extent where there is very high mean score =4.47 and standard deviation of 0.91) which implies that there is strong evidence of existing of fact and heterogeneity responses among the respondents. The economic empowerment

of women is a prerequisite for sustainable development, pro-poor growth and the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Gender equality and empowered women are catalysts for multiplying development efforts (MINECOFIN, 2016).

Table 4: Education intervention services offered by African Park to their beneficiaries

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mea n	St. Dev
	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%		
African park Rwanda provides school fees to orphanages and children who has poor parents in Kayonza district	21	6.4	16	4.9	5	1.5	48	14.6	238	72.6	4.42	1.16
African park Rwanda provides scholarship to orphanages and children who has poor parents in Kayonza district	72	22.0	196	59.8	12	3.7	32	9.8	16	4.9	2.16	1.03
African park Rwanda provides school materials to orphanages and children who has poor parents in Kayonza district	0	0.0	70	21.3	0	0.0	23	7.0	235	71.6	4.29	1.22

African park Rwanda construct class rooms of nine years basing education in Kayonza district	0	0.0	22	6.7	12	3.7	114	34.8	180	54.9	4.38	.84
Overall mean											3.81	1.06

Source: Primary data, 2019

The results indicated that the majority 72.6% of respondents strongly agreed that African park Rwanda provide school fees to orphanages and children who has poor parents in Kayonza district with very high mean = 4.42, St. Dev = 1.16) ; 59.8% of respondents disagreed that African park Rwanda provide scholarship to orphanages and children who has poor parents in Kayonza district with low mean = 2.16, St. Dev = 1.03) ; 71.6% of respondents strongly agreed that African park Rwanda provide school materials to orphanages and children who has poor parents in Kayonza district with very high mean = 4.29, St. Dev = 1.22) ; 54.9% of respondents strongly agreed that African park Rwanda construct class rooms of nine years basing education in Kayonza district with very high mean = 4.38, St. Dev =0.84). The overall view of respondents on the education services offered by African Park Rwanda to their beneficiaries was at very high extent where there is very high mean score =3.81 and standard deviation of

1.06) which implies that there is strong evidence of existing of fact and heterogeneity responses among the respondents. This implies that education was identified as services provided by NGOs either through offering scholarships or through operating informal schools within the community. This implies that, when there is effective coordination, communities can play significant role in the management of education programs. These findings are in the line with Bizuneh (2017), found that NGOs role in education includes direct service delivery, capacity building, material contributions and school constructions.

Table 5: Health and sanitation services beneficiaries offered by African Park to their

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mea n	St. Dev
	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%		
I have received Mutual health insurance from African park Rwanda over the last three years	0	0.0	24	7.3	11	3.4	63	19.2	230	70.1	4.52	.87
I have received water filter from African park Rwanda over the last three years	5	1.5	188	57.3	14	4.3	36	11.0	85	25.9	3.02	1.34
African park Rwanda helped me to have toilet over the last three years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76	23.2	252	76.8	4.77	.42
African park Rwanda provide condom for free to the people in Kayonza district over the last three years	0	0.0	9	2.7	35	10.7	57	17.4	227	69.2	4.53	.79
African park Rwanda make partnership with government to constructs health centres in Kayonza district	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	7.6	303	92.4	4.92	.27
African park Rwanda provide built the public tap in Kayonza district over the last three years	10	3.0	13	4.0	0	0.0	45	13.7	260	79.3	4.62	.92
Overall mean											4.39	0.76

Source: Primary data, 2019

The findings indicated that the majority 70.1% of respondents strongly agreed that they have received mutual health insurance from African park Rwanda over the last three years with very high mean = 4.52, St. Dev = 0.87) ;57.3% of respondents

disagreed that they have received water filter from African park Rwanda over the last three years with neutral mean = 3.02, St. Dev = 1.34) ; 69.2% of respondents strongly agreed that African park Rwanda provide condom for free to the people in Kayonza district over the last three years with very high mean = 4.53, St. Dev = 0.79) ; 92.4%

of respondents strongly agreed that African park Rwanda make partnership with government to constructs health centres in Kayonza district with very high mean = 4.92, St. Dev = 0.27) ; 76.8% of respondents strongly agreed that African park Rwanda helped their to have toilet over the last three years with very high mean = 4.38, St. Dev =0.84) and 79.3% of respondents strongly agreed that African park Rwanda provide built the public tap in Kayonza district over the last three years with very high mean = 4.38, St. Dev =0.84)

The overall view of respondents on health and sanitation services offered by African Park Rwanda to their beneficiaries was at very high extent where there is very high mean score =4.39 and standard deviation of 0.76) which implies that there is strong evidence of existing of fact and heterogeneity responses among the respondents. These findings are in the line with Jivani, (2015) says that NGOs not only assists in meeting the immediate needs such as school fees and medical expenses, but it also encourages initiatives to create sustainable economic activities. Sustainability of a business or activity subtly hints at increased incomes and therefore, gives hope for a better future. NGOs educate the public about health issues and provide

preventive and prescribed medication and often influence the government to enhance the public-private partnerships (Jivani, 2015).

Level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of African Park in Kayonza district

The study sought to assess the level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of African Park in Kayonza district. This section deals on the perception of respondents on different indicators of poverty reduction such as access to education facilities, access to health facilities, health insurance, housing and shelter condition, nutrition's status, employment creation, household income, household savings and acquisition of valuable assets.

Table 6: Level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of African Park in Kayonza district

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mea n	St. Dev
	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%	fi	%		
I'm able to pay school fees for my children	0	0.0	11	3.4	19	5.8	41	12.5	257	78.4	4.66	.74
I'm able to pay health insurance of my family and my relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	5.2	25	7.6	286	87.2	4.82	.50
I built my house (rehabilitated my house) over the last 3 years	4	1.2	45	13.7	14	4.3	28	8.5	237	72.3	4.37	1.14
I was able to eat balanced diet with my family.	6	1.8	17	5.2	0	0.0	75	22.9	230	70.1	4.54	.88
I started business over the last three years	31	9.5	4	1.2	17	5.2	60	18.3	216	65.9	4.30	1.23
My household savings in financial institutions has been increase over the last three years	8	2.4	25	7.6	4	1.2	57	17.4	234	71.3	4.48	1.01
I bought a piece of land over the last 3 years	9	2.7	7	2.1	1	0.3	59	18.0	252	76.8	4.64	.83
I acquired domestic animals (cows, sheep, goats, pig.)	0	0.0	42	12.8	4	1.2	46	14.0	236	72.0	4.45	1.02
My household income from agriculture production has been increase over the last three years	0	0.0	15	4.6	39	11.9	23	7.0	251	76.5	4.55	.87
Overall mean											4.53	0.91

Source: Primary data, 2019

The results indicated that 78.4% of respondents strongly agreed that they are

able to pay school fees for my children over the last three years with (very high mean score of 4.76 and St. Dev= 0.74. The implication of great number of beneficiaries

who had access to education facilities is that the implementation of future project introduced either by District or other Norn government organization will be succeed and also the poverty will be reduced poverty because access to education facilities is one of most indicators of economic development and poverty reduction in certain area. These findings are in the line with Korten (2015), found that education clearly enhances people's earning ability. Interestingly, education can also help reduce poverty even if there is low growth in overall per capita income and little change in a country's income inequality.

87.2% of respondents strongly agreed that they were able to pay health insurance of my family and my relatives with very high mean = 4.82, St. Dev = 0.50) and 74.7% of respondents strongly agreed that they were able to settle my medical bills with the income over the last three years with very high mean score of 4.55 and standard deviation of 1.02 which implies that there is strong evidence of existing of fact and heterogeneity responses. The implication of these findings is that when the person is not sick will work hard and generating more income which will help them to improve their level of socio-economic development.

These achievements of beneficiaries of APR helped them to work hard and to improve their level of income. These findings are in the line with Magistro & Perera, (2014), found that in Nepal, NGOs improved livelihoods and have reduced poverty among their beneficiaries in term of access to health facilities and medical expenses.

The findings illustrated that the majority 72.3% of respondents reported that they built their house (rehabilitate my house) over the last 3 years with (very high mean score of 4.37 and standard deviation of 1.14). This result is consistent with Lewis & Kanji (2018), found that NGOs helps their beneficiaries to build their own house and improve their housing condition.

The results indicated that the majority 70.1% of respondents strongly agreed that they were able to eat balanced diet with their family with (very high mean score of 4.54 and standard deviation of 0.88) This implies that APR played a great role in maintaining food security for those poor people in Kayonza district but still have the long way to go in order to reach at the national level where 96% had good food consumption, which represents a sufficient and balanced diet (NISR, 2018).

The results show that 65.9% of respondents reported that they started business over the last three years with (very high mean score of 4.30 and standard deviation of 1.23) . This implies that through these services, the organization is able to create jobs for long-term unemployed people in the study area. Based on Participant Observation, the employees were found to be very happy in connection with their employment at the organization. Happiness and smiles were most visible on the faces of particularly employees of the recycling unit. Therefore, the organization actually enhances the wellbeing of long-term unemployed people in the study area because their monthly salary with the organization is more than what they were receiving as unemployment benefit from the government. These findings are in the line with Sadeeq (2016), found that the NGOs are capable of contributing in preventing unemployment in rural areas with diversified programmes. However, the involvement and interaction of NGO employees with the rural population needs to be friendly.

The results show that 71.3% of respondents strongly agreed that their household savings in financial institutions has been increase over the last three years with (very high mean score of 4.48 and St. Dev =1.01 which

implies that there is more fact that household savings has been increased over the last three years. The results confirm the study of Ngang (2018) on the effects of NGOs on household savings of rural inhabitants in the northern regions of Ghana. Through the initiatives of the NGOs operating in the rural communities of northern Ghana, significant numbers of households are able to meet their food and other basic needs.

The results show that 76.8% of respondents strongly agreed that they bought a piece of land over the last 3 years with (very high mean score of 4.64 and St. Dev =0.83) and also 72% of respondents strongly agreed that they acquired domestic animals (cows, sheep, goats, pig...) with very high mean score of 4.45 and standard deviation of 1.02 which implies that there is strong evidence of existing of fact and heterogeneity responses. After implementation of the organization activities in Kayonza district some beneficiaries started diversifying their livestock possession as they have been earning better income. This findings are in the line with De Haas (2013), found that beneficiaries of NGOs in Gaza was able to acquire valuable assets through different intervention provided by NGOs in Ghaza.

The findings illustrated that 75.3% of respondents strongly agreed that their household income from nonfarm activities has been increase over the last three years with (very high mean score of 4.48 and standard deviation of 1.09). This implies that APR played a very crucial role in changing the level of income of small household farmers. The overall view of respondents on the level of socio-economic development was at very high mean of 4.53 and standard deviation of 0.91 which implies that there is strong evidence of existing fact that level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda has been improved at very high extent and the income earned before agricultural intervention to farmers was not much good compared to the time after intervention where farmers earned more

income and contributed a lot to the household income contrary to time before intervention. The implication of the above observation is that the difference in income observed in time before and after intervention indicates the positive role of agricultural intervention by African Park Rwanda. Therefore, this is in relation with Magistro et al (2014) researched in Nepal and India in international NGO on strengthening linkages between NGOs activities and poverty alleviation, he suggest that the approach can lead to significant additional income for small farmers and other micro and small enterprises in agricultural value chains.

Table 7: Annually income before and after being beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Annually income before being beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda	328	115053	1192667	550965.26	313465.165
Annually income after being beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda	328	37633.00	5231667	926803.3308	384021.18846
Valid N (listwise)	328				

Source: Primary data, 2019

The study findings indicate that there has been an increase in the income of respondents after being beneficiaries of APR where the results show that the average annually income of respondents before being beneficiaries of APR was 550965.26 Rwf, minimum annually household income was 115053 Rwf while the maximum annually income before being beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda was 1192667 Rwf while after being beneficiaries of APR, the average annually household income was 926803.3308 Rwf. This findings implies

that the average household income after being beneficiaries of APR is great than the GDP per capita of Rwanda where GDP per capita in 2018 was 776.39 USD (694869.05 Rwf) (NISR, 2018). while before, their average annual income were below to GDP per capita This implies that African Park Rwanda has contributing to household income of its beneficiaries due to positive change of income of its beneficiaries.

Table 8: Annually household savings before and after being beneficiaries of APR

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Annually saving before being beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda	328	92480.00	694400.00	48030.8354	96419.41353
Annually savings after being beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda	328	115600.00	768000.00	535038.5442	95524.26692
Valid N (listwise)	328				

Source: Primary data, 2019

The findings show that the average annually household savings before being beneficiaries of African Park Rwanda was 48030.8354 Rwf per beneficiaries while after being beneficiaries their household savings was 535038.5442 Rwf which implies that African Park Rwanda has played a great role on household savings of its beneficiaries in Kayonza district during the period of 2016

up to 2018. Higher incomes have also resulted in increased savings. The purpose of the savings varies between individuals. Some of them intend to use their savings for the purchase and maintenance of equipment, others to repay old debts, or to cover the marriage expenses of their daughters and for meeting household needs (contingencies and costly items). These implies that the culture of savings among beneficiaries of APR has

been increased compared to before. This findings are in the line with MINECOFIN (2016), reported that about 86% (approximately 5.1 million people) of adults in Rwanda save.

Relationship between activities of APR and socio-economic development of its beneficiaries

This section helps to respond the third objective of this study which is to establish

the relationship between activities of APR and socio-economic development of its beneficiaries in Kayonza district. To achieve this objectives spearman correction method and multiple linear regressions was used.

Table 9: Correlation coefficients

		APR activities	Socio-economic development of its beneficiaries
APR activities	Pearson Correlation	1	.733*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.016
	N	328	328
Socio-economic development of its beneficiaries	Pearson Correlation	.733*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	
	N	328	328

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The results indicated that there is high positive and significant correlation between APR activities and socio-economic development of its beneficiaries at ($r = .733^*$, $p\text{-value} = .016 < 0.05$). This implies that an improving APR activities resulting to an increase in socio-economic development of its beneficiaries. These findings are also supported by Harsh & Shrum, (2015), fund that NGOs are playing a notable role in changing the poverty state by bringing in

primary and other health and nutrition care services within the reach of poor people and also are in agreement with those of Mogoa (2016), found that there is a significant relationship between NGOs activities and health development in rural communities in Akwa Ibom State. Therefore, with improved health and sanitation, NGOs help alleviate poverty since time and resources lost in accessing medical care is reduced and possibly channeled to income generation activities. These findings are in the line with

Qita (2015), the NGOs have taken some significant initiatives to handle the poverty situation in Kenya through various economic empowerment strategies. This was attributed to the good will and links between the Kibaki government and CSOs/NGOs both at the local and international levels who provided school pulling factors like; provision of school fees to substitute what the government allocates to the primary

schools, food to give the children energy in areas like Turkana, Ukambani, Kinango etc., provision of school shoes and uniforms to the needy children, provision of sanitary towels for girls and many more activities (World Bank, 2018).

Table 4.10: Multiple linear regression coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	4.032	2.412		6.224	.000
	Agriculture intervention	4.07	.107	.010	4.161	.001
	Advocacy mechanism	.426	.127	.190	3.366	.002
	Education services	.433	.268	.047	2.796	.026
	Health and sanitation services	.992	.257	.068	2.928	.020

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR

According to the analysis, the equation ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$) becomes:

Socio-economic development = 4.032 + 4.07Agriculture intervention + .426Advocacy mechanism + .433Education services + 0.992 Health and sanitation services.

The regression equation indicates that taking all the four variables constant at zero, socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR was 4.032. This implies that there is

others variables apart from African park Rwanda activities contributing 4.032 to socio-economic development

The results indicated that agriculture intervention services had significant positive effect on the overall Socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR ($\beta=4.07$, $p\text{-value}=0.001 < 0.01$). This implies that an increase 1 unit of agriculture intervention services would increase 4.07 on Socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR

The results indicated that advocacy mechanism services had significant positive effect on the overall Socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR ($\beta=0.426$, $p\text{-value}=0.002 < 0.01$). This implies that an increase 1 unit of advocacy mechanism services would increase 4.07 on Socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR

The results indicated that education services had significant positive effect on the overall Socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR ($\beta=0.433$, $p\text{-value}=0.026 < 0.01$). This implies that an increase 1 unit of education services would increase 0.433 on Socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR

The results indicated that health and sanitation services had significant positive effect on the overall Socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR ($\beta=.992$, $p\text{-value}=0.001 < 0.01$). This implies that an increase 1 unit of health and sanitation services would increase 0.992 on socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR in Kayonza district.

5. Conclusion & Recommendations

From the analysis of the findings, several conclusions can be drawn from the African

Park Rwanda in promoting socio-economic development of its beneficiaries in Kayonza district First, the study concludes that the major activities done by APR in Kayonza district over the last three years was agriculture intervention and health & sanitation services, advocacy mechanism and education services. The level of socio-economic development of beneficiaries of APR has been improved in terms of education, household savings, income, acquisition of valuation assets and improved of nutrition status through agriculture intervention, advocacy mechanism, education services, health and sanitation services. The study concluded that the activities of APR have contributing positively on socio-economic development where the major contributor was agriculture intervention services offered by African Park Rwanda in Kayonza district. Thus, NGOs play a vital role in promoting socio and economic development of people in Kayonza district. Therefore, study concluded that NGOs is best instruments and approach that can used by government in order to improve both the livelihood sources and beneficiaries' access to social services and economically empowerment. The researcher recommends that donors and the APR should move away from giving

grants to community groups and local organization and instead direct effort to capacity build local organization and groups to make its own money to finance their activities, this will ensure ownership of the project initiatives and sustainability of projects.

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