

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT

Effects of Capacity Building towards Economic Empowerment of Targets Groups A Case Study of Projet d'Appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire au Bugesera (A Project for Support in Food Security in Bugesera District)

Mukakabeza Marie Assoumpta

Student, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kigali Campus, Kenya

Mbabazi Mbabazize

Lecturer, Department of Agricultural Science, School of Agriculture and Applied Economics
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kigali Campus, Kenya

Jaya Shukla

Lecturer, Department of Agricultural Science, School of Agriculture and Applied Economics
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kigali Campus, Kenya

Abstract:

This study aimed to assess the effect of capacity building towards economic empowerment of target groups, using the case study of PASABII (Projet d'Appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire au Bugesera), a project for support on food security in Bugesera District. Empowerment is one possible approach to increase the economic participation of a target groups and thus decrease poverty among vulnerable people. In spite of non-government and government involvement in capacity building, it is believed that poverty still remains a big disease in the community in Rwanda. Rwanda government and non-governmental projects are investing a lot in the community through equipping them with skills and knowledge on how to develop themselves and through material support to help them to come out from poverty and hence for sustainable development. However, the problem of poverty has remained a problem despite the efforts for capacity building of the community. This study was set out to assess the effect of training on new agricultural techniques on socio-economic welfare of beneficiaries; the effect of introduction of new cash crops and the effects of livestock distribution by PASAB II on socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District. The researcher used descriptive method of study based on qualitative and quantitative approach in order to get analysis of the study. Researcher used both primary and secondary data collection tools with their relevant tools like questionnaire and documentary analysis in order to come up with required data. In this study, questionnaires were distributed by the researcher to a total of 361 household using simple random sampling from a total number of 5755 project beneficiaries to collect primary data whereas secondary data were collected using books reports and internet. In the finding it was established that PASAB II project in Bugesera District has promoted socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries in the district through productivity, improvement on family health standards, improvement on land use, promotion of knowledge and technical skills through training and improvement of income and good management skills. There was also improvement on education standards of the beneficiaries' families. Thus we can conclude that PASAB II activities improved socioeconomic welfare of the project beneficiaries in the district positively as the findings and clearly indicated by Pearson correlation co efficiency of 0. 956 showing strong positive relationship between agricultural training and socioeconomic welfare of beneficiaries, 0. 968 showing a strong positive relationship between PASABII distributed livestock and socioeconomic welfare and 0. 968 showing a strong positive relationship between PASAB II introduction of new cash crops and socioeconomic welfare of Bugesera District in Rwanda. In general, it can be concluded that capacity building contribute positively on economic empowerment of beneficiaries in Rwanda as witnessed by PASABII project.

Keywords: Capacity building, economic empowerment, target groups

1. Introduction

Poverty remains to be the biggest problem of the world especially in the developing world. One-sixth of the global population or about one billion people live in an extreme poverty. They struggle daily for survival (Sachs, 2005). They suffered from lack of nutrition, health, water and sanitation, shelter and other basic needs for survival. Reduction of global poverty and hunger lies at the core of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The target is to reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than US\$1 a day in low and middle income countries - from 28 percent in 1990 to 14 percent in 2015, and halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger during the same period (Manishimwe, 2012)

In order to achieve the first goal of MDGs, it is broadly assumed that development projects should build community capacity to fight poverty which is the chronic disease facing developing countries. Capacity building of CSOs has gathered growing recognition from policymakers, grant-making bodies and international development agencies in recent years. It rests on the principle that investing in the human and social capital of marginalized individuals and groups enables them to develop the capacities needed to thrive, and to play an autonomous role in developing and renewing their communities (Bentley et al, 2003). Both concept and practice have evolved in the development communities, ranging from the institution-building approach in the 1950s, to the human resource development approach in the 1970s and 1980s, to the capacity development/knowledge networks in the 2000s.

It has been argued that capacity building remains a concept characterized by vagueness and generality (Morgan, 1998). However, all recent definitions share three aspects, centered around the understanding that capacity-building efforts need to be considered from a systems perspective that recognizes the dynamics and connections among various actors and issues at the different levels, as part of a broader unit rather than as loosely connected factors (Baser, 2000): That capacity building encompasses a hierarchy of levels (individual, organizational, network/sectoral and the overall enabling environment) in order to fight poverty; and that to be successful, capacity-building efforts must respond to the relationship among these levels, all of which are systemically interlinked.

For capacity-building efforts to be sustainable, interventions need to adopt a participatory approach and develop into empowering partnerships for which those involved feel a high degree of ownership. In this sense, capacity building involves change and transformation of all actors involved. It becomes a two-way process in which the capacity of actors on both sides of the intervention is strengthened (Sachs, 2005).

This study attempts to investigate the role which capacity building in Rwanda play by analyzing project performance. Rwanda is one post war country which is developing very fast especially in Sub Saharan Africa. Rwanda government has put much effort in building capacity of the country by empowering different stakeholders, so that they have a collective responsibility in building the country. Both government and nongovernmental organizations are working closely in ensuring that Rwandan vision 2020 is met as per the millennium development goals of poverty reduction. In this research the researcher is prompted to analyze the role of "Projet d'appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire au Bugesera (PASAB II, a project for support in food security) has played in the economic empowerment of its beneficiaries.

It recognizes the importance of capacity building as possible avenues through which the goal of economic change can be realized in the presence of empowerment. However, capacity building is not a guarantee for economic progress depending on the project implementation and the beneficiary's interest or/and participation. Thus, the researcher intends to critically explore the role and the effects of PASABII on the beneficiaries in Bugesera District.

2. Statement of the Problem

Rwanda, Africa's most densely populated country, remains poor and especially in rural area. Several significant demographic and social shifts in the course of its history have contributed to slowing its economic development. After 1994, with the food insecurity in Bugesera District, many international NGOs namely World vision, Care international, ZOA Refugee, Accord, Food for the hungry, Caritas Rwanda have concentrated their efforts in that district, whereby some interventions like goods and fertilizers distributions, agro forestry and aviculture development has successes. But because of insufficient means to reach all Bugesera regions, the effect of those successes remains limited (IFAD report 2006). However, development projects are not a guarantee for economic progress depending on the project implementation and the beneficiaries' interest and/or involvement. For the governmental projects, the weaknesses in tendering and in management capacity added to the centralization of decision making have delayed and limited the results of the projects and have affected the sustainability of their realisations.

On the other hand, development projects like PASAB of Caritas Rwanda have prolonged for the second phase and become PASAB II, in order to accomplish their objectives and for sustainable development.

Considering that poverty still remains a problem in Rwanda especially in rural areas in spite of empowerment and capacity building provided by government and NGO's hence researcher was prompted to ask what are these NGO's doing in promoting social economic welfare of Rwandans. It is from this background that the researcher wants to analyze the effects of capacity building on economic empowerment of targeted beneficiaries in rural areas of Rwanda

3. Research Objectives

3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the effect of capacity building towards economic empowerment of target groups.

3.2. Specific Objectives

1. To establish the effects of training on new agricultural techniques by PASAB II on socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District.
2. To analyze effects on introduction of cash crop by PASAB II on socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District.
3. To assess the effects of livestock distribution by PASAB II on socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District.

4. Research Questions

- a. What were the effects of training on new agricultural techniques by PASAB II on socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District?
- b. What were effects the new of cash crop introduced by PASAB II on socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District?
- c. What were the effects of livestock distribution by PASAB II on socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District?

5. Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive research design, where qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. In quantitative approach the research employed data in form of numbers collected from PASAB II beneficiaries. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis is done for the data collected.

6. Target Population

The study population of this study was total number of 5755 beneficiaries of PASAB II project in Bugesera District.

7. Sample Design

The sample size of this study was 361 respondents calculated on the base of Krejcie, R. V. , & Morgan, D. W. 's method.

7.1. Sampling Techniques

The selection of the respondents were based on sample random sampling where each member of the population has equal chance of being selected was used while conducting the research.

8. Data Collection

8.1. Data Collection Instruments

8.1.1. Primary Data

The primary data was collected through questionnaires to gather information on the effect of capacity building provided by PASAB II towards economic empowerment of target groups.

The researcher distributed questionnaires to selected sample and administer them to the respondents. Questionnaire is an instrument that consists of a set of questions to be responded by a group of people who are asked to answer in order to provide information on their own free will and time helped the researcher to get the level of knowledge, attitude, and perceptions of respondent on the research topic.

8.1.2. Secondary Data

This refers to written material that may be used as a source of information related subjects to this research topic. This involves secondary analysis of documents which have been prepared approved and filed for future reference. Here the researcher used secondary data from text books, journals, reports, dissertations of other students and internet materials to make this research factual and complete.

9. Data Analysis

The data collected was processed and analyzed. The raw data collected from primary sources by the researcher is edited and coded, is statistically treated and summarized in to tables, the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) is used to produce results that are further interpreted.

10. Research Findings and Discussion

10.1. Agricultural Training on Social Economic Welfare of the Beneficiaries

10.1.1. Assessing the Types of Agricultural Training to the Project Beneficiaries

Table below shows types of agricultural training to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District

Types of agricultural training to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
Seminars on new agricultural techniques	4. 6150	. 48728	Very strong homogeneity
Workshop on new agricultural techniques	4. 8199	. 38477	Very strong homogeneity
Field work training on new agricultural techniques	4. 5873	. 49301	Very strong homogeneity
Seminars on economic development of beneficiaries	4. 5789	. 49441	Very strong homogeneity
Seminars on resources management	4. 3906	. 48856	Strong homogeneity
Valid N (list wise)	361		

Table 1: Types of agricultural training to the project beneficiaries

Source: Primary data, 2015

The table 1 shows the types of agricultural training to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District /Rwanda and the findings were analyzed in details as follows;

PASAB II provides seminars on new agriculture techniques; Respondents view is reflected by a mean of 4. 6150 (Very strong) and standard deviation of . 48728 (homogeneity). This implies that PASAB II provides seminars on new agriculture techniques.

PASAB II provides workshop on new agriculture techniques: Respondents view is reflected by a Very strong mean of 4. 8199 and standard deviation of . 38477 (homogeneity). This implies that PASAB II provides workshop on new agriculture techniques as the findings suggests above.

PASAB II provides fieldwork training on new agriculture techniques: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 5873 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 49301. This implies that PASAB II provides fieldwork training on new agriculture techniques in order to give hands on skills for survival.

PASAB II provides seminars on economic development of beneficiaries: Respondents view is reflected by a Very strong mean of 4. 5789 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 49441 agreed. This implies that PASAB II provides seminars on economic development of beneficiaries so that they get to know how to manage their social wellbeing for example social expenditure.

PASAB II provides seminars on resource management: Respondents view is reflected by a strong mean of 4. 3906 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 48856. This implies that PASAB II provides seminars on resource management and utilization in order to live a stress free life style.

Thus in conclusion therefore, we can say that PASAB II provides various types of agricultural training as analyzed in details above.

10.1.2. Effects of Training on New Agricultural Techniques on Social Economic Welfare

The table 2 below shows the effects of training on new agricultural techniques by PASAB II on social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District.

Effects of training on new agric techniques	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
Training has promoted my knowledge in agriculture	4. 7729	. 41957	Very strong homogeneity
Training has promoted productivity of in my firm	4. 6814	. 46656	Very strong homogeneity
Training has improved on land use	4. 8338	. 37278	Very strong homogeneity
Training has promoted my income and skills	4. 8061	. 39590	Very strong homogeneity
Training plan for the future	4. 7147	. 45219	Very strong homogeneity
Valid N (list wise)	361		

Table 2: Effects of training on new agricultural techniques on social economic welfare

Source: Primary data, 2015

The table 2 shows the effects of training on new agricultural techniques by PASAB II on social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District Rwanda and the findings were analyzed in details as follows; PASAB II training has promoted my knowledge in agriculture; Respondents view was reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 7729 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 41957. This implies that PASAB II has promoted farmers knowledge in agriculture than before by acquiring new skills of agricultural production.

PASAB II training has promoted productivity of my firm: Respondents view was reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 6814 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 46656. This implies that PASAB II training has promoted productivity agricultural especially basing on the skills they have acquired to improve on their productivity.

PASAB II training has improved on land use in Bugesera district: Respondents view was reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 8338 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 37278. This implies that PASAB II training has improved on land use in Bugesera district through training of fertilizers application, crop rotations and soil erosion management.

PASAB II training has increased my income and skills of good management: Respondents view was reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 8061 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 39590. This implies that PASAB II training has increased farmers income. This

was justified by the fact that productivity increased and this increases their income as the farmers try to sell some of their crops in order to get money.

PASAB II training has made me progress from hand to mouth to investing for the future: Respondents view was reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 7147 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 45219. This implies that PASAB II training especially on social economic wellbeing has made the beneficiaries progress from hand to mouth to investing for the future.

Thus in conclusion therefore, we can say that PASAB II has contributed positively on the socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district as being analyzed in details above.

10.1.3. Correlations between Agricultural Training and Social Economic Welfare

The table 3 below shows the Pearson correlations between training on new agricultural techniques by PASAB II and social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District.

Correlations between agricultural training and social economic welfare		Agricultural training	Social economic welfare
Agricultural training	Pearson Correlation	1	.956**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	361	361
Social economic welfare	Pearson Correlation	.956**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	361	361

** . Correlation is significant at the 0. 01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3: Correlations between agricultural training and social economic welfare

Table 3, shows that there is a strong positive relationship between new agricultural techniques by PASAB II and social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District Rwanda using Pearson Correlations where ($r=0.956$). This implies that PASAB II services contributes significantly to the social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District Rwanda because it promotes productivity, improves on family health standards, improves on land use, it promotes more knowledge and technical skills through training, it improves on income and good management skills and also helps in acquiring more savings for future investment hence implying a positive relationship basing on the strong positive correlation above.

10.2. Introduction of new cash crop by PASAB II to the beneficiaries

10.2.1. Types of Cash Crops Introduced to the Project in Bugesera District

The table 4 shows cash crops introduced to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District.

Types of cash crop introduced to the project	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
PASAB II has introduced cassava	4. 6898	. 46324	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II has introduced maize	4. 6898	. 46324	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II has introduced pineapples	4. 6842	. 46547	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II has introduced fruits tree and vegetables	4. 6620	. 47367	Very strong homogeneity
Valid N (list wise)	361		

Table 4: Types of cash crops introduced to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District

Source: Primary data, 2015

Table 4 shows the types of cash crops introduced to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District Rwanda and the PASAB II has introduced maize: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 6898 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 46324. This implies that PASAB findings were analyzed in details as follows;

PASAB II has introduced cassava; Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 6898 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 46324 agreed. This implies that PASAB II has introduced cassava as agreed by a largest number of respondents as a cash crop in Bugesera district.

PASAB II has introduced maize as a new cash crop: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 6898 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 46324. This implies that PASAB II has introduced maize as a new cash crop in the district because initially it was being used for subsistence crop.

PASAB II has introduced pineapples in Bugesera district: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 6842 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 46547. This implies that PASAB II has introduced pineapples as a cash crop in the district

PASAB II has introduced tree fruits and vegetables: Respondents view is reflected by a strong mean of 4. 6620 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 47367. This implies that PASAB II has introduced tree fruits and vegetables in Bugesera district.

Thus, in conclusion therefore, we can say that PASAB II has contributed positively on the socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district by introducing various types of cash crops as being analyzed in details above by the majority of the respondents

10.2.2. Effects of PASAB II Cash Crop on Social Economic Welfare of the Beneficiaries

The table below shows the effects of cash crop introduction by PASAB II on social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District.

Effects of cash crop introduction	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
New cash crop has increased my income	4.5900	.49251	Very strong homogeneity
New cash crop has promoted productivity of agriculture	4.6981	.45974	Very strong homogeneity
New cash crop has improved on land use	4.3934	.48917	Strong homogeneity
New cash crops has made me to acquire assets	4.6233	.48524	Very strong homogeneity
New cash crops has made me pay for their health insurance	4.5762	.49485	Very strong homogeneity
New cash crops has made me improve on education standard	4.3573	.47988	strong homogeneity
New cash crops has made me improve on my nutrition	4.5457	.49860	Very strong homogeneity
New cash crops has made me to acquire a good home	4.2936	.65606	Strong heterogeneity
Valid N (list wise)	361		

Table 5: Effects of PASAB II cash crop on social economic welfare of the beneficiaries

Source: Primary data, 2015.

The table 5 shows the effects of cash crop introduction by PASAB II on social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District/Rwanda and the findings were analyzed in details as follows;

PASAB II new cash crop has increased my income in agriculture; Respondents view was reflected by a very strong mean of 4.5900 and homogeneity standard deviation of .49251. This implies that PASAB II has promoted agriculture by increasing farmer's income through sale of milk and meat to the market hence supporting their survival and social economic growth.

PASAB II new cash crop has promoted productivity of agriculture in Bugesera district: Respondents view was reflected by a very strong mean of 4.6981 and homogeneity standard deviation of .45974 agreed that PASAB II new cash crop has promoted productivity of agriculture in Bugesera district in Rwanda. This implies that PASAB II new cash crop has promoted productivity of agriculture in Bugesera district as the findings suggests above.

PASAB II new cash crop has improved on land use in Bugesera district: Respondents view was reflected by a strong mean of 4.3934 and homogeneity standard deviation of .48917. This implies that PASAB II new cash crop has improved on farmers land use in Bugesera district.

PASAB II new cash crop has increased my wealth through acquiring of more assets: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4.5762 and homogeneity standard deviation of .49485. This implies that PASAB II new cash crop has increased my wealth through acquiring of more assets inform of land and machinery.

PASAB II new cash crop has made me improve on my health by paying for insurance: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4.6620 and homogeneity standard deviation of .47367. This implies that PASAB II new cash crop has made me improve on health by paying for their health insurance.

PASAB II new cash crop has made me improve on education standards of my family: Respondents view is reflected by a strong mean of 4.3573 and homogeneity standard deviation of .47988. This implies that PASAB II new cash crop to some extent made the farmers to upgrade on their education standard. PASAB II new cash crop has made me improve on my nutrition: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4.5457 and homogeneity standard deviation of .49860. This implies that PASAB II new cash crop has improved on nutrition standards of the farmers as analyzed above.

PASAB II new cash crop has made me acquire a good home: Respondents view is reflected by a strong mean of 4.2936 and homogeneity standard deviation of .65606. This implies that PASAB II new cash crop has made some farmers to acquire good homes as seen above by the interpretations. Thus in conclusion therefore, we can say that PASAB II introduction of new cash crops has contributed positively on the socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district.

10.2.3. Correlations between New Cash Crops and Socioeconomic Welfare of the Beneficiaries

The table below shows the Relationship between PASAB II introduction of new cash crops and socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district.

Correlation between new cash crops and socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries		New cash crops	Socioeconomic welfare
New cash crops	Pearson Correlation	1	.968**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	361	361
Socioeconomic welfare	Pearson Correlation	.968**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	361	361

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Table 6: Correlations between new cash crops and socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries

Table 5 shows that there is a strong positive Relationship between PASAB II introduction of new cash crops and socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district using Correlations where ($r=0.968$). This implies that PASAB II introduction of new cash crops contributes significantly to the social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District because it promotes productivity, improves on family health standards, it made them improve on education standards of their family, improve on their nutrition, acquiring of good homes, improving on land use, it improves on income and good management skills and also helps in acquiring more assets for future investment hence implying a positive relationship basing on the strong positive correlation above.

10.3. Distribution of livestock by PASAB II to the project beneficiaries

This section discuss the respondents views on livestock distribution by PASAB II to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District / Rwanda

10.3.1. Types of Livestock Distributed by PASAB II to the Project Beneficiaries

This table 7 shows respondents views on the types of livestock distributed by PASAB II to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District /Rwanda

Types of Livestock Distributed by PASAB II	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
PASAB II distributed cows	4.7645	.42487	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II distributed pigs	4.6759	.46869	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II distributed goats	4.8283	.37768	Very strong homogeneity
Valid N (list wise)	361		

Table 7: Types of livestock distributed by PASAB II to the project beneficiaries

Source: Primary data, 2015

The table 7 shows the types of livestock distributed by PASAB II to the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District and the findings were analyzed in details as follows;

PASAB II has distributed cows; Respondents view reflected is by a very strong mean of 4.7645 and homogeneity standard deviation of .42487 agreed that PASAB II has distributed cows. This implies that PASAB II has distributed cows as agreed by a largest response above.

PASAB II has distributed pigs; Respondents view reflected is by a very strong mean of 4.6759 and homogeneity standard deviation of .46869 agreed that PASAB II has distributed pigs in Bugesera District Rwanda. This implies that PASAB II has distributed pigs as to the beneficiaries though not all due to religious differences among the beneficiaries, because they are some religious group which do eat and associate with pigs (Moslem).

PASAB II has distributed goats in Bugesera district; Respondents view reflected is by a very strong mean of 4.8283 and homogeneity standard deviation of .37768. This implies that PASAB II has distributed goats in Bugesera district.

10.3.2. Effects of Livestock Distribution to Social Economic Welfare

The table below shows the effects of livestock distributed by PASAB II on social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District.

Effects of livestock distributed by PASAB II	Mean	Std. Deviation	Comments
PASAB II distributed livestock has increased my income	4.8975	.30372	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II distributed livestock has promoted the numbers of my livestock	4.7479	.43481	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II distributed livestock has made to acquire assets	4.6814	.46656	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II distributed livestock has made me improve on my health by paying for their health insurance	4.6233	.48524	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II distributed livestock has made me improve on education standard of my family	4.7784	.41590	Very strong homogeneity
PASAB II distributed livestock has made improved on my nutrition	4.8532	.35441	Very strong homogeneity
Valid N (list wise)	361		

Table 8: Effects of livestock distribution to social economic welfare

Source: Primary data, 2015

The table 8 shows the effects of livestock distributed by PASAB II on social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District Rwanda and the findings were analyzed in details as follows;

PASAB II distributed livestock has increased my income; Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 8975 and homogeneity standard deviation of. 30372. This implies that PASAB II distributed livestock has increased their income by selling milk and meat product in order to raise income for their survival.

PASAB II distributed livestock has promoted the number of my livestock: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 7479 and homogeneity standard deviation of. 43481. This implies that PASAB II distributed livestock has increased the number of livestock which is a sign of economic prosperity.

PASAB II distributed livestock has made me to acquire more assets: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 6814 and homogeneity standard deviation of. 46656. This implies that PASAB II distributed livestock has made farmers to acquire more assets in Bugesera district inform of land and machinery.

PASAB II distributed livestock has improved on my family health by paying for their insurance: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 6233 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 48524. This implies that PASAB II distributed livestock has improved on their family health by paying for them insurance which was a problem initially but now they can afford quality treatment by the help of the project.

PASAB II distributed livestock has improved on education standards of my family: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 7784 and homogeneity standard deviation of . 41590. This implies that PASAB II distributed livestock has improved on education standards of their family by affording to pay school fees through the money generated from the project.

PASAB II distributed livestock has improved on my nutrition: Respondents view is reflected by a very strong mean of 4. 8532 and homogeneity standard deviation of. 35441. This implies that PASAB II distributed livestock has improved on their nutrition in Bugesera district by supplying them with meats and milk as well as exchanging with other foods stuffs.

Thus in conclusion therefore, it can be stated that PASAB II distributed livestock has contributed positively on the socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district.

10.3.3. Correlations between Livestock and Socioeconomic Welfare of the Beneficiaries

Table below shows the relationship between PASAB II distributed livestock and socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district.

Correlations between livestock and socioeconomic welfare		Livestock	Socioeconomic welfare
Livestock	Pearson Correlation	1	.968**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	361	361
Socioeconomic welfare	Pearson Correlation	.968**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	361	361
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)			

Table 9: Correlations between livestock and socioeconomic welfare

Table 8, shows that there is a strong positive Relationship between PASAB II distributed livestock and socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district Rwanda using Correlations where ($r=0.968$). This implies that PASAB II distributed livestock contributes significantly to the social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in Bugesera District Rwanda because it promotes productivity of livestock, improves on family health standards, it improves on education standards of their family, improve on their nutrition, acquiring of more assets and it increases on their incomes hence implying a positive relationship basing on the strong positive correlation above.

10.4. Challenges Facing the Effectiveness of PASAB II in Bugesera District/ Rwanda

Table shows the challenges facing the effectiveness of PASAB II in Bugesera District Rwanda

Challenges facing the effectiveness of PASAB II	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Community involvement	87	24.1	24.1	24.1
Climate Conditions	263	72.9	72.9	97.0
Free movements	11	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	361	100.0	100.0	

Table 10: Challenges facing the effectiveness of PASAB II in Bugesera District

Source: Primary data, 2015

Analysis in table10shows challenges facing the effectiveness of PASAB II in Bugesera District Rwanda and they include Community involvement, Climate Conditions and Free movements of Beneficiaries among others. All these challenges hinder the PASAB II effectiveness in its functioning in Bugesera District Rwanda. Therefore the researcher recommends intervention of the government to take measure to handle these climate conditions and continue to make a sensitization of the project beneficiaries in Bugesera District for sustainability of the achieved results.

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

11.1. Conclusions

Capacity building done by PASAB II project in Bugesera district has promoted social economic welfare of the beneficiaries in the district through increase in productivity, improvement on family health standards, improvement on land use, promotion of knowledge and technical skills through training and improvement of income and good management skills. There was also improvement on education standards of the beneficiaries' families. Thus we can conclude that PASAB II activities improved socioeconomic welfare of the project beneficiaries in the district positively as the findings and clearly indicated by Pearson correlation co efficiency of 0.956 showing strong positive relationship between training on agricultural techniques and socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries, 0.968 showing a strong positive relationship between PASAB II distributed livestock and socioeconomic welfare and 0.968 showing a strong positive relationship between PASAB II introduction of new cash crops and socioeconomic welfare of the beneficiaries of Bugesera district Rwanda. In general, it can be concluded that capacity building improve on social economic welfare of beneficiaries in Rwanda basing on PASAB II project in spite of few challenges that need to be addressed.

11.2. Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the findings of the study;

1. Considering that the results from the research indicate that capacity building has a positive effect on economic empowerment of beneficiaries, the government of Rwanda should include where possible capacity building in its interventions countrywide.
2. Under the projects Caritas Rwanda is running and/or will implement in the future, capacity building should not be left out for sustainability of its interventions.
3. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) there should be put in place irrigation system so as to deal with the problem of water shortage plus more research on crops that are drought resistant this will promote growth and development of the project and the country at large.
4. In collaboration with the local government, a team for management of the achieved results should be put in place to prevent the beneficiaries from falling down in food insecurity through regular sensitization.
5. PASAB II /Caritas Rwanda should continue to involve the local authority during their activities like training on agricultural technical skills, introduction of new cash crops and distribution of livestock in the district so as to have the same understanding on the benefits of the project interventions.
6. In addition PASAB II /Caritas Rwanda should emphasize sensitization of the project beneficiaries on the importance of project interventions and this will increase the degree of ownership and promote growth and development in the long run

12. References

- i. African Development Fund (2006): *Projet d'appui au Développement Agricole de Bugesera (PADAB)*. Rapport devaluation, 2006
- ii. Agresti, Alan, and Barbara Finlay. (2009). *Statistical Methods for the Social Science*. Fourth edition. Upper Saddle River: Pearson Prentice Hall
- Aldridge, A. and Levine, K (2001): *Surveying the social world. Principles and Practice in Survey Research*. Open University Press Buckingham Philadelphia, USA
- iii. Baser (2000) 'Planning and Implementation of SWAPs: An Overview Issues Paper', CIDA.
- iv. Bentley, T. , H. McCarthy and M. Mean (2003) 'Executive Summary' in *Inside Out: Rethinking Inclusive Communities*, London: DEMOS
- v. Anyanwu, N. (1992) *Community Development: The Nigerian Perspective*. Ibadan: Gebesther Educational Publishers
- vi. Development, CIDA Policy Branch Working Paper, February, Ottawa: CIDA.
- vii. Fafchamps, M, Udry, C. and Czulcas, K. (1998). Drought and saving in West Africa: are livestock a buffer stock? *Journal of Development Economics*, 55:273 -305.
- viii. FAO (2008). *Climate change adaptation and mitigation in the food and agriculture. Sector. Technical background document from the expert consultation, 5-7 March, 2008 FAO, Rome*.
- ix. FAO. (2009). *Livestock keepers – guardians of biodiversity*. Paper prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Animal Production and Health Division, FAO, Rome.
- x. Freund, J. , Pareto (1968): *La théorie de l'équilibre*, Seghers, Paris
- xi. Gill, M. (1999). Meat production in development countries. *Proceeding of the Nutrition Society*, 58:371-376.
- xii. Glendenning, A. Mahapatra, A. , & Mitchell, C. P. (2001) Modes of communication and effectiveness of agroforestry extension in eastern India *Human Ecology*, 29(3), 283-305
- xiii. Goodman R, Speers M, McLeroy K, Fawcett S, Kegler M, Parker E, Smith S, Sterling T & Wallerstein N (1998) Identifying and defining the dimensions of community capacity to provide a basis for measurement. *Health Educ Behav* 25, 258–278.
- xiv. Hartill, L. (2010). *Lettuce: The green gold of Niger*. Catholic Relief Services
- xv. James, R. (2000) 'Practical Guidelines for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Capacity Building' (OPS 36), INTRAC Occasional Paper.
- xvi. Jeffrey D. Sachs (2005) *The end of Poverty: Economic possibilities for our time*, *Journal of Business*, Vol 3

- xvii. Krejcie, R. V. & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. Educational and psychological measurement.
- xviii. LaFond A, Brown L & Macintyre K (2002) Mapping capacity in the health sector: a conceptual framework. *Int J HealthPlann Manage* 17, 3–22.
- xix. Manishimwe, J (2012) Contribution of Caritas Rwanda in promoting horticultural products. Case study: PASAB II, Pineapple, Bugesera District. Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor's Degree with Honor in Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness.
- xx. Mariara, J. K. (2009). Global warming and livestock husbandry in Kenya: impacts and adaptations. *Journal of Ecological Economics*, 68(7):1915-1924.
- xxi. McDermott, J. J. , Rondolph, T. F. and Staal, S. J. (1999). The economics of optimal health and productivity in smallholder livestock systems in developing countries. *Scientific and Technical Review of the Office International des Epizooties*, 18(2):399-424.
- xxii. Moll, H. A. J. , Staal, S. J. and Ibrahim, M. N. M. (2001). From meat to milk: smallholders' livelihoods and markets. Paper presented at the 12th Symposium of Tropical Animal Health and Production, Dairy Developments in the Tropics. University of Utrecht.
- xxiii. Morgan, P. and A. Qualman (1996) 'Institutional and Capacity Development, Results-Based Management and Organizational Performance', Document prepared for CIDA Policy Branch, May.
- xxiv. Mukarutesi, C. (2011): Impact of foreign aid on Rwanda's socioeconomic development as guided by Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1: Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, case of Gasabo District
- xxv. Musemwa, L. , Mushunje, A. , Chimonyo, M. , Fraser, G. , Mapiye, C. and Mchenje, V. (2008). Nguni cattle marketing constraints and opportunities in the communal area of South Africa. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 3(4):239-245.
- xxvi. Nouman, W. , Basra, S. , Siddiqui, M. , Yasmeen, A. , Gull, T. and Alcajde, M. A. C. (2014). Potential of Moringa Oleifera L. as livestock fodder crop: a review. *Turkish Journal of Agriculture and Forestry*, 38(1):1-14.
- xxvii. Ntshepe, L. (2011). Marketing information needs of smallholder livestock farmers in the Moretele area in the Bojanala Platinum district municipality of the North-West province. MSc Thesis. University of South Africa, Pretoria.
- xxviii. Ouma, E. A. , Obare, G. A. and Staal, S. J. (2004). The socio-economic dimensions of smallholder livestock management in Kenya and its effects on competitiveness of crop-livestock systems. Paper prepared for presentation at the Naro Conference on Integrated Agricultural Research for Development: Achievements, Lessons Learnt And Best Practice. September 2004, Kampala, Uganda.
- xxix. Obanya, P (2002) Revitalizing education in Africa (Ibadan: StirlingHoden (Nig, 2002) , 31, 75-76
- xxx. Pitcoff, W. (2004) Investing in People: Building the Capacity of Community Development, Training and Social Enterprise Practitioners, Rockefeller Foundation Series, Issue No. 1.
- xxxi. Qualman, A. and P. Morgan (1996) Applying Results-Based Management to Capacity
- xxxii. Randolph, T. F. , Schelling, E. , Grace, D. , Nicholson, C. F. , Leroy, J. L. , Cole, D. C. , Demment, M. W. , Omoro, A. , Zinsstag, J. and Ruel. M. (2007). Invited review: role of livestock in human nutrition and health for poverty reduction in developing countries. *Journal of Animal Sciences*, 85:2788-2800.
- xxxiii. Robinson, M. and S. Friedman (2005) Civil Society, Democratisation and Foreign Aid in Africa, IDS Discussion Paper No. 383, Brighton: Institute of Development Studies.
- xxxiv. Sachs, Jeffrey D. (2005), The end of poverty, how we can make it happen in our lifetime, Penguin book
- xxxv. Salem, B. H. and Smith, T. (2008). Feeding strategies to increase small ruminant production in dry environments. *Journal of Ruminant Research*, 77:174-194.
- xxxvi. Saunders, M. (2003) . Research methods for Business Students. 3rd edition
- xxxvii. Schultze, M. S., Rischkowsky, B. , Da Veiga, J. B. and King, J. M. (2007). Cattle are cash-generating assets for mixed smallholder farms in the East Amazon. *Journal of the Agricultural System*, 94:738-749.
- xxxviii. Seo, S. N., Mandelsohn, R. , Dinar, A. and KuruKulasuriya, P. (2008) Differential adaptation strategies by agro-ecological zones in African livestock management. Policy Research Working Paper 4601. April, 2008, Washington.
- xxxix. Seré, C. (2009). Livestock, food and climate change. *Issues*, 89:40-43.
- xl. Shaw, D. J. (2007) World food security: a history since 1945. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- xli. Smith, P. and J. Bijl (2004) 'Designing South-North Research Partnerships – the RAWOO Experience' in D. Maselli, J-A. Lys and J. Schmid (2004) Improving Impacts of Research Partnerships, Berne: Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships (KFPE).
- xl. Steinfeld, H. , Wassenaar, T. and Jutzi, S. (2006). Livestock production systems in developing countries: status, drivers, trends. *Revue Scientifique et Technique (International Office of Epizootics)*, 25(2):505-516.
- xliii. UNDP (1997) Capacity Development, UNDP Management Development and Governance Division, Technical Advisory Paper No. 2.
- xliv. UNDP (2005) 'A Brief Review of 20 Tools to Assess Capacity', UNDP
- xl. Whyte, A. (2004) Landscape Analysis of Donor Trends in International Development, A Rockefeller Foundation Series, Issue No. 2