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ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY-RWANDA A CASE OF BELGIUM  
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (2019-2023)

BY

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A Research Project Submitted to the School of social sciences in partial fulfillment of the  
academic Requirements for the Award of a Bachelor's degree in international relations  
with Honors of Kigali independent university.

SUPERVISOR; MRS SOLANGE IRAHA

KIGALI, AUGUST 2024

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented to any other  
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This research project has been submitted with our approval as the university supervisor.

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For and on behalf of Kigali independent university

Head of Department

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Sign ..... Date ...../...../2024

## 19 DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to the almighty God, family and friends who committed to help me in this hard way of getting and updating my knowledge and their financial support.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

20 I would like to thanks the Almighty God for his mercy, grace and love, sincere appreciation goes to Kigali independence university, Department of international relations for providing me with the knowledge and opportunity to undertake this research study. I extend my gratitude thanks to IRAHA SOLANGE for his commitment to supervise my research project and from her supervision; I gained research knowledge and experience. My heartfelt thanks goes to my beloved family for their care and encouragement which helped 19 me all the way during my studies. May God give them an everlasting peace. My

gratitude also goes to my friends and classmates who helped me very much during this hard work.

May God bless you All.

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out the role of international organizations on the development of the Country-Rwanda. The specific objectives: to examine the impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on national development; to assess the impact of training and capacity building provided by international organizations on national development; to evaluate the impact of research and development provided by international organizations on national development and to analyze the challenges faced by international organizations for national development of Rwanda. This study was designed as a case study of Belgium Development Agency using the survey method; a

case study described and analysis the international organizations on the development of the country, the researcher acquired knowledge regarding the subject under review from 24 in-depth exploration of a single case. It was a qualitative and quantitative analysis that involves careful observation of a situation. All the respondents from the population of Belgium Development Agency to respond to research questionnaires. The researcher used questionnaires to collect data, as far as this study is concern, the population was comprised of employees of Belgium Development Agency targeting 82 employees. Thus, a sample size of 82 people as respondents was considered representative of the total population. Researcher used primary and secondary data to get all information needed in this study, the quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The government has worked to meet the needs of modernization of agriculture by streamlining regulatory processes involved in starting, operating agriculture activities. Beyond undertaking legal and administrative reforms, the government has invested in training for professionals including lawyers and judges to ensure proper administration in modern agriculture. Recognizing the benefits of a diverse knowledge base, Rwanda has also imported technical expertise from other countries, to replicate good practices and build capacity in modern agriculture. All these efforts are showing results in modern agriculture performance. And Rwanda's modern agriculture sector development, in triggering positive legal reforms, has contributed substantially to its overarching goal of promoting national reconciliation and prosperity. This study was conducted for a purpose of knowing if there is the role of international organizations in national development of Rwanda where the specific objectives was to analyze the extent to which Rwanda role of international organizations contributes to the Modernization of Agriculture of Rwanda, to evaluate challenges faces while implementing the Modernization of Agriculture of Rwanda and to formulate suggestions meant to help Rwanda international organizations achieve its mission. In order to make effective agriculture modernization in rural areas, the researcher suggests Rwanda role of international organizations to create a strong collaboration with the citizens which will help Rwanda role of international organizations to achieve its

mission.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GoR	Government of Rwanda
BDA	Belgium Development Agency
HIDA	Human Resources and Institutional Capacity Development Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIFOTRA	Ministry of Public Service and Labor/
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
RENCP	Rwanda Education NGO Coordination Platform
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization WB	World Bank

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

#### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter one presents the background of the study, statement problem, and the objectives of the study including the general and specific objectives. The chapter further presents the research questions the significance of the study, scope of the study and limitation of the study.

## 1.1 Background of the Study

Globally, International Organizations have many programs, functions and roles which can help communities to become empowered and therefore attain development in a sustainable way. However, some of these programs, functions and indeed approaches used could also hamper development if not well directed (Hadayat, 2015). They play different roles and take different shapes within and across different societies in terms of structure, flexibility, funding, their ideas, expectations and their activities towards social transformation (Lewis, 2014). Most International Organizations activities are aimed at integrated community development and seem to be meeting development goals of providing basic needs such as food, education, health, shelter, housing etc (Orieko & Roberta, 2015). They contribute to community empowerment in that they help develop community capacities and improve communities 'ability, skill, and knowledge to mobilize resources to improve the quality of their lives.

United States of America, International Organizations have become important agents of the development process in many countries and are even viewed as viable alternatives to governments as channels of development especially in developing countries (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2012; Daniel, 2014; Daniel & Sabbs, 2016). The rise of Non-Governmental Organization in the global context is seen as a very important phenomenon which has got implications on the development prospect of poor communities. International Organizations in global advocacy campaigns has resulted in such ground breaking and highly successful campaigns as Jubilee 2000, which mobilized 24 million people from different countries under the slogan Drop the Debt to cancel the \$100 billion of debt owed by the poorest nations, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation and development. In 2005, the Global Call to Action against Poverty involved organizations in over 100 countries around the world and mobilized 53.5 million people to take action in support of its aim to tackle global poverty by lobbying for trade justice, more and better aids and further debt cancellation (Barbara, 2016). Europeans countries like German, Holland and Finland, International



Organizations have existed in various forms for centuries, but they rose to high prominence in international development and increased their numbers dramatically in the 1980s and 1990s. In fact, International Organizations had been active at both the national and international level since the eighteenth century in Western countries, focusing on issues such as the abolition of the slave trade and movements for peace. <sup>15</sup> By the start of the twentieth century, there were International Organizations associations promoting their identities and agendas at national and international levels (David, 2009). <sup>10</sup> There is now almost no country of the world where International Organizations do not exist or operate, yet their form and values are often strongly rooted in specific contexts. As Lewis (2014) has pointed out quoting from Carroll (2012) that, all International Organizations operates within a contextual matrix derived from specific location and historic circumstances that change over time.

<sup>2</sup> African countries after the end of the cold war were forced to look for an alternative for funding as their economies faced challenges such as currency devaluation and economic instability associated with the fall of communism. This aid if given unconditionally would help developing countries in the south overcome financial difficulties. However, Korab (2013) notes that though in principle the IMF may be seen as vital in promoting development, there is need to understand what influences the IMF to lend money to a certain country and the understand decisions if they are based on technical economic criteria, or do they reflect the political preferences of the Fund's more powerful members. Gall roti (2008) in the case of the IMF argues that realism has a lot explain in how the IMF behaves. Furthermore, he posits that poorly managed international organizations not only can be ineffective but can also destabilize the international system. This can be noted by the effects that the IMF policies had on countries such as Zimbabwe and Tanzania through the ESAP which resulted in increased unemployment as the conditions demanded that the state must have a lean workforce. One can note in this case that though the IMF is important in providing financial aid for the development of countries in the global south, it's

being overtaken by power full states which dictate the conditions of lending.

In line with the above argument it can also be sustained by the Marxist theory which tries to understand the international relations amongst states in the economic sense argues that some Marxist supporters view international organizations as mere tools used by more economically powerful states to impose their control and influence over less economically strong independent states (Pease, 2012).

Like many developing countries in the sub Saharan Africa, Rwanda is characterized by poverty, and limited capacity in quite a number of the country's institutions. From April to July 1994, Rwanda came into international prominence when the country suffered a devastating genocide. This claimed an estimated one million men, women, and children who were brutally massacred in this premeditated genocide. The aftermath of this saddening period left approximately 500,000 children orphaned 70% of who witnessed the brutal killing of relatives a reality that remains evident in their minds up to today. 60%-70% of the population now present is women and girls, with a vast number of widows. Institutional infrastructure was not spared as well and this also saw the country suffer the devastation of the rural economy, which involves 90% of the population (UNDP, 2011).

5 The repercussions of the genocide moved civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs to emerge which aimed at helping to address social needs, including providing assistance to widows and orphans, traumatized survivors and child-headed households. It's not shocking that the citizens of Rwanda continue to suffer from high levels of collective trauma and struggle with the social consequences of the genocide. However, the International Organizations have been playing supportive roles with the government ever since. In some cases, they are considered as more effective to get attached with the grass root level developmental initiatives, shifting from welfare targeted activities to that of development through capacity building. Nevertheless, in spite of the increasing number of International Organizations both foreign and local base, their efforts have not helped in significantly improving the socio-economic outlook of households and communities

especially in the rural areas (Orieko & Roberta, 2011).

## 5 1.2 Statement of the problem

Over the past three decades, the role of International Organizations on development has remained an area of substantial debate. Makoba (2012), indicated that the prevalence of weak states and declining markets in the Third World inevitably leave development-oriented International Organizations as the only alternative to promote grassroots development. To further strengthen this argument, the Neo liberal economic policies such as the structural adjustment policies of the 1990s support the ideas of directing donor fund through civil society International Organizations instead of state structure. As a result, International Organizations have become major players in the field of social, economic and environmental affairs, particularly on issues of poverty eradication 'and have become key partners in achieving development programs. It has led to the proliferation of International Organizations in Africa and other third world countries including Rwanda. This has raised huge interests from scholars in recent years on the ability of International Organizations to work with the rural poor in order to improve their quality of life and economic status (Inger, 2010, James & Mary, 2016).

However, <sup>9</sup> as a result of this proliferation and numerous numbers of International Organizations, it has made it difficult to really know if their contribution is effective in the sector in which they operate. Little is known about the level of development that can be attributed to the contribution of International Organizations in Rwanda as a country especially <sup>6</sup> in the area of capacity building for sustainable development and it is observed that lack of training and capacity Building, poor research and Development, lack of programs undertaken to support economics sectors and less Advocacy all elements above affect negatively national development of Rwanda. Also, <sup>6</sup> knowledge about the state and shape of civil society is limited and opportunities for civil society stakeholders to come together to collectively discuss, reflect and act on the strengths, weaknesses, challenges and opportunities also remain limited (Josh, 2014; Kenneth, 2015). This study was found out the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda

with reference of Belgium Development Agency.

### 5 1.3. Objectives of the study

This study aimed to provide its purposes to be analyzed such as general and specific objectives as follow:

#### 1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of the study is to find out the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda.

#### 1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency;
- ii. To assess the impact of training and capacity building provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency;
- iii. To evaluate the impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency;
- iv. To analyze the challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country.

#### 1.4 Research questions

- i. What is the impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency?
- ii. What are the impact of training and capacity building provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency?
- iii. What are the impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency?
- iv. What are the challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country?

#### 1.5 Scope of the Study

##### 1.5.1. Content scope

The research study dealt with the role of international organizations on national

development of Rwanda.

#### 1.5.2. Geographical Scope

The research was carried at Belgium Development Agency located at Nyarugenge sector, Nyarugenge district in Kigali city.

#### 1.5.3. Time scope

The research study covered the period of four years from 2019 to 2022 as time of four years is good enough to measure and compare the results.

### 1.6 Significance of the study

#### 1.6.1. To the researcher

This study will improve the researcher's knowledge on the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda and would act as an important requirement for award of Bachelor's Degree in public administration and local governance.

#### 1.6.2. To Kigali independent university

Kigali independent university's culture requires that each and every student may conduct a field research and write a final report and present it in front of the panel. This allows him/her to get a bachelor's degree. The study contributes scientifically to the development of science in the Kigali independent university

#### 1.6.3. To the Belgium Development Agency

The findings of the study will help international organizations to know their weaknesses such as Belgium Development Agency in order to improve accordingly.

#### 1.6.4 To the government of Rwanda

This research is an addition to studies in the field of showing the role of international organizations in national development of Rwanda where people will acquire some skills and knowledge regarding the study.

### 1.7 Limitation of the study

Like any other researcher, the researcher may encounter some challenges: Some respondents were delayed to provide information's needed to the researcher; There was insufficient interaction between the university research departments on one side and business establishments, government departments and research institutions on the other side and Time factor as some respondents may be busy and fail to fulfill the appointments scheduled.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter gives an account of the research and related literature through various writers' ideas, but specifically those that are coherent with the researcher's subject matter, which aims at assessing the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda. It establishes theoretical framework for the researcher's area of interest by bringing together a collection of ideas given by various authors through books, journals, magazines, to mention among others. It provides the methodological framework of the role of international organizations on national development as discusses the concepts.

#### 2.1 Key Concept Definitions

##### 2.1.1 International Organizations

An international organization is one that includes members from more than one nation.

Some international organizations are very large, such as corporations. Others are small and dedicated to a specific purpose, such as conservation of a species. Intergovernmental

Organizations

#### 2.1.2 International Organizations services

International organization is transnational organizations between more than two sovereign states, created to help solve development problems collectively.

#### 2.1.3 Economic

Economics is a social science concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It studies how individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make choices about how to allocate resources.

#### 2.1.4 Economic Growth

Economic growth is an increase in the production of economic goods and services, compared from one period of time to another. It can be measured in nominal or real (adjusted for inflation) terms. Traditionally, aggregate economic growth is measured in terms of gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP), although alternative metrics are sometimes used.

#### 2.1.5 National Development

National development is the capacity of the country to raise the standard of living of its residents. It can be achieved by providing individuals with basic livelihood requirements and supplying them with employment, etc. Development is a process that creates growth, brings in progress and positive change.

### 2.2 Theoretical Review

#### 2.2.1 Modernization Theory

Modernization theory is used to analyze the ways in which modernization processes in societies take place.

1 The theory looks at which aspects of countries are beneficial and which constitute obstacles for economic development.

The idea is that development assistance targeted at those particular aspects can lead to modernization of 'traditional' or

'backward' societies. Scientists from various research disciplines have contributed to this theory (John, 2013).

In discussing the Sociological and Anthropological modernization theory, the French sociologist Émile Durkheim as one of the proponent of this theory states that technological advancements and economic changes can lead to changes in moral and cultural values. He stressed the interdependence of institutions in a society and the way in which they interact with cultural and social unity. His work, *The Division of Labor in Society* 'was very influential. It described how social order is maintained in society and ways in which primitive societies can make the transition to more advanced societies. Marquis de Condorcet was also involved in the origins of this theory. Other scientists who have contributed to the development of modernization theory are David Apter, who did research on the political system and history of democracy; Seymour Martin Lipset, did argued that economic development leads to social changes which tend to lead to democracy. Also, David McClelland approached modernization from the psychological side with his motivations theory and Talcott Parsons who used his pattern variables to compare backwardness to modernity (Dean, 2012).

The linear stages of growth model are an economic which assumes that economic growth can only be achieved by industrialization and that growth can be restricted by local institutions and social attitudes, especially if these aspects influence the savings rate and investments. The constraints hindering economic growth are therefore considered by this model to be internal to society. According to the linear stages of growth model, a correctly designed massive injection of capital coupled with intervention by the public sector would ultimately lead to industrialization and economic development.

### 2.2.2 The Dependency Theory

Dependency theory took its root from the structuralism thinking and shares many of its core ideas. It considers development with external links with the developed parts of the globe as the kind of development that is dependent. That is, it does not have some internal domestic dynamics in the developing country and thus remains highly vulnerable to the economic



ideas of the world market (Vincent, 2016).

In addition to its Structuralism roots, dependency has much overlap with Neo-Marxism and the World System Theory which is also part of the work of Immanuel Wallenstein, a famous dependency theorist. Wallenstein rejects the notion of the Third World saying that there is only one world which is connected by economic relations called the World System Theory.

He argues that this system essentially leads to a division of the world into core, semi

periphery and periphery. And that one of the results of expansion of the world-system is the commodification of things, like natural resources, labor and human relationships.

Dependency thinking starts from the notion that resources flow from the periphery of poor and underdeveloped states to a core of wealthy countries, which leads to accumulation of wealth in the rich states at the expense of the poor states. Contrary to modernization

theory, dependency theory states that not all society's progress through similar stages of development. Periphery states have unique features, structures and institutions of their

own and are considered weaker with regards to the world market economy, while the

developed nations have never been in this colonized position in the past. Dependency

theorists argue that underdeveloped countries remain economically vulnerable unless they

reduce their connections to the world market (Alvin, 2014; Manchu, 2011; Vincent, 2014).

Dependency theory states that poor nations provide natural resources and cheap labor for

developed nations, without which the developed nations could not have the standard of

living which they enjoy. When underdeveloped countries try to remove the Core's

influence, the developed countries hinder their attempts to keep control. This means that

poverty of developing nations is not the result of the disintegration of these countries in the world system, but because of the way in which they are integrated into this system (Young,

2015). Critics of dependency theory have argued that the main weakness of this theory

lies in explaining the origin of underdevelopment and the relationship between

underdevelopment and dependency. Though scholars and policy makers have continued

to recognize the validity of some of its arguments about the failure of modernization

solution to third world underdevelopment, organizations such as World Bank, IMF and some government aids agencies believed that and emphasized the need to pay more attention to basic human needs (Craig, 2014).

### 2.2.3 The Basic Needs Theory

The basic needs theory <sup>1</sup> was introduced by the International Labor Organization in 1976, mainly in reaction to prevalent modernization- and structuralism inspired development approaches, which were not achieving satisfactory results in terms of poverty alleviation and combating inequality in developing countries (Louis, 2010). It tried to define an absolute minimum of resources necessary for long-term physical well-being. The poverty line which results from this is the amount of income needed to satisfy those basic needs. The approach has been applied in the sphere of development assistance, to determine what a society needs for subsistence, and for poor population groups to rise above the poverty line. Basic needs theory does not focus on investing in economically productive activities. Basic needs are used as an indicator of the absolute minimum an individual need to survive (Paul, 2012). The ILO report for the 2016 World Employment Conference defined basic needs in terms of food, clothing, housing, education, and public transportation. Employment was both a means and an end, and participation in decision making was also included. The first task was to quantify basic needs for a target year in this case twenty-five years into the future (Louis, 2015). The objective of a basic needs approach to development is to provide opportunities for the full physical, mental, and social development of the individual. This approach focuses on mobilizing particular resources for particular groups, identified as deficient in these resources, and concentrates on the nature of what is provided rather than on income. It is therefore, <sup>13</sup> a more positive and concrete concept than the double negatives like "Eliminating poverty" or "reducing unemployment." It does not replace the more aggregate and abstract concepts which remain essential to measurement and analysis, rather, it gives them content, nor does it replace concepts that are means to broader ends, like productivity, production, and growth, but it calls for

changing the composition of output, the rates of growth of its different components, and the distribution of purchasing power (Louis, 2015).

In addition to the concrete specification of human needs in contrast to abstract concepts and the emphasis on ends in contrast to means, the basic needs approach encompasses "nonmaterial" needs. They include the need for self-determination, self-reliance, political freedom and security, participation in decision making, national and cultural identity, and a sense of purpose in life and work. While some of these "nonmaterial" needs are conditions for meeting the more "material" needs, there may be conflict between others, such as meeting basic material needs and certain types of freedom. Finally, meeting specific priority needs has an appeal to donors and to those taxed, which income redistribution lacks (Paul, 2014).

The basic needs theory has little to do with methods of analysis. It is rather a bandwagon directed at a series of priorities for action. In contrast to other theories, advocates of basic needs theory are likely to give more emphasis to the poor and destitute than to other economic groups, to requirements determined by society as a whole than to the preferences of the individual consumer, to immediate consumption than to investment for the distant future.

8 The main points of distinction between a basic needs and previous growth-oriented theory lie in its concern with the more immediate rather than the more distant future and with the distribution of the benefits of growth among the poorest.

Nevertheless, it is not against growth. Indeed, rapid and substantial growth will be required if basic needs are to be met within the target period (Matunhu, 2011).

### 2.3 Empirical Review

The section helped to analyze past studies done by different authors on the subject related to international organizations interventions in community for sustainable development. It was demonstrated the activities and programs of international organizations which has led to sustainable community development as well as improve the welfare of the citizens.

### 2.3.1 The impact of programs undertaken on national development

International organizations play a vital role in the sustainable community development through various programs. Capacity building as one of such program could lead <sup>5</sup> to sustainable community development. Microfinance is a means through which capacity of individuals can be developed. From this perspective, NGOs 'functions <sup>7</sup> in community development are, among others, developing the local production and local markets; helping the community to develop the social, capital and human resources; increase the knowledge and skills; encourage people to participate in activities, and act as a network between community and systems. The involvement in these activities would lead to them becoming empowered, which is the means to community development. In the long-run, the outcome would be sustainable community development (Manmohan & Siksha, 2013).

This section highlights international organizations, activities and the promotion of sustainable community development. Specifically, the discussions are on the functions related to provision of microfinance, initiation of community capacity building and self-reliance. Eventually, sustainable community development will be achieved, particularly when community is empowered. However, it is difficult to categorize international organizations by their specific activities; many NGOs perform a variety of activities and often shift the balance of the activities they pursue. However, in broader terms, most NGOs can be classified as operational or campaigning. Operational NGOs achieve small-scale change directly through projects while campaigning NGOs achieve large-scale change indirectly through influence on the political system.

Rwanda has achieved remarkable development progress since 2000 when it adopted its Vision 2020. This is attributed in large part to government 's efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity, coupled with a coherent policy framework, determined effort to pursue national development objectives, careful macro-economic management and well-coordinated development partner 's support (MINALOC, 2013-2018). Improvements have been seen <sup>5</sup> in a number of important areas. These include a decline in income poverty

and improvements in the welfare of some vulnerable groups. Good progress has been made in human development (health and education), but better targeting is required. A higher proportion of people <sup>6</sup> have been able to find jobs outside the Agricultural Sector. However, faster growth in the productive sectors, particularly in agriculture, is still needed.

<sup>23</sup> **The role of the Private Sector** should be better supported with various incentives to boost the economy (EDPRS, 2007). The World Vision as the development partner actively intervene in training local people how to save and to join microfinance institutions where they can have loan and start up activities generating profit to impact their households and to participate in other different activities that intends to promote the welfare of sustainable community development.

### 2.3.2 The impact of training and capacity building provided on national development

Stormiest (2012) has noted three major functions for NGOs such as service delivery (e.g. relief, welfare, basic skills); educational provision (e.g. <sup>4</sup> basic skills and often critical analysis of social environments); and public policy advocacy. Baccarat (2014) also <sup>7</sup> shows how particular NGOs can promote the organization and empowerment of the poor, particularly poor women, through a combination of micro-credit, awareness-raising, training for group members, and other social services. Empowerment is <sup>11</sup> the ability of individuals to gain control socially, politically, economically and psychologically through access to information, knowledge and skills; decision making; and individual self-efficacy, community participation, and perceived control (Zimmerman & Rappaport, 2008).

<sup>5</sup> **In the long term**, the aim of NGOs is to promote sustainable community development through activities that promote **capacity building and self-reliance**. Lang ran (2012) has mentioned that NGOs through capacity building <sup>4</sup> help to sustain community development. NGOs are often created in order to expand the capacities of people (Kurten 2010). Furthermore, NGOs are praised for promoting community self-reliance and empowerment through supporting community-based groups and relying on participatory processes (Kurten 2010; Salmon 2014).

Hibbard and Tang (2014) in their study in Vietnam have noted the importance of NGOs' roles in sustainable community development. One of the roles was that NGOs balance the social, economic and environmental factors in promoting sustainable development. Another important role of NGO that they discovered was decentralization of the central government which helps the local communities to acquire more power in order to make their own decisions. But, sometimes the local communities lack specialists to do professional work and resources that are important for the particular projects. In this situation, NGO assists local staff with drafting sustainable development plans that are functional under the umbrella of a central government policy. Finally, they concluded that sustainable community development is process-oriented, and it requires extensive community empowerment and participation as well as relies on network to share resources, knowledge and expertise.

The legal entity is granted to a non-profit making association by the Minister having Justice in his or her portfolio. It is acquired on the signing date of the Ministerial decree and is communicated to the association 's representatives within six months from the application 's deposit date (Ministry of Justice Codes and Laws of Rwanda, 2008). Non-Governmental Organization is an Organization which is composed of natural persons or autonomous collective voluntary organizations whose aim is to improve economic, social and cultural development and to advocate for public interests of a certain group, natural persons, organizations or with the view of promoting common interest of their members (Article 2, paragraph 2). According to the Ministry of Public Service and Labor/ Human Resources and Institutional Capacity Development Agency (MIFOTRA/HIDA, 2008). The International NGOs present in Rwanda intervene essentially as donors, and are active in all domains: Sustainable environment; Food security; Water & Sanitation; Peace & reconciliation; Capacity building; Support to decentralization; Linkages; Palliative care; Orphans and vulnerable children support; Behavior change communication; Monitoring & evaluation of HIV/AIDS related activities.

### 2.3.3 The impact of research and development provided on national development

Empowerment has become a central concept or even a buzzword in development discourse and practice (Rowlands, 2008; Oakley & Clayton, 2010). It is a word frequently heard at different levels, from the UN to the grassroots movements. Moreover, it is a concept which is applied to different levels, starting from the individual but also including the group, the community, institutions, ethnic groups, migrants, women, etc. (Geberth & Rerkasem, 2012, Quoted by Zineb, 2014). Community empowerment has very close links to sustainable development. Empowerment is conceived as the capacity to manage one's own life, whether as an individual or as a community. It is seen as a means for enhancing efficiency and productivity within the community and it's a necessary ingredient for challenging and transforming unequal social, political and economic structures. It entails enabling the poor and powerless <sup>17</sup> to take more control over their lives, and secure a better livelihood with ownership and control of productivity assets as one key element (Francis, 2008). This process can bring about sustainability. Sustainable development has also recently risen to the top of international economic and political agenda.

Role of international organizations work to empower the community for sustainable development; the United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR, 2011) said that Self-reliance is the social and economic ability of an individual, household or community to meet basic needs (including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity. <sup>16</sup> Self-reliance, as a program

approach, refers to developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern (PoC), and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian or external

assistance. <sup>14</sup> The legal provisions for the existence of NGOs in Rwanda are found in the constitution, law no. 20/2000 of 26/07/2000 relating to non-profit making organizations

(O.G No.7 of

01/04/2001), and promulgated organic law no. <sup>5</sup> 55/2008 of 10/09/2008 governing

Nongovernmental organizations (O.G No. 23 of 01/12/2008).

2.3.4 The challenges faced by international organization for national development of Rwanda

Lack of Funds: International organizations are expressing difficulty in finding sufficient, appropriate and continuous funding for their <sup>3</sup> work. They find accessing donors as challenging as dealing with their funding conditions. They perceive there to be certain cartels of individuals and international organizations that control access to donor funds.

They have limited resource mobilization skills and are often not looking for funds that are available locally, preferring to wait for international donors to approach them. <sup>12</sup> There is a high dependency of donors and a tendency to shift interventions to match donor priorities. There is a lack of financial, project and organizational sustainability. Poor Governance was

recognized within the sector as a whole, within the international organizations and within individual international organizations (Shivji, I.G, 2017). <sup>3</sup> Knowledge of good governance varied widely, with some regions indicating very little understanding of why international organizations are required to have Boards or what their roles and functions should be.

Many other participants explained that it is difficult to achieve good governance with founders who wished to own their international organizations for their own purposes.

Participants with better understanding of good governance appreciated that this is fundamental to international organizations accountability and transparency.

Many international organizations <sup>9</sup> mismanage their resources, quite often with the involvement and encouragement of their Boards that eat their international organizations s resources. Finding Board members can be difficult if you are not willing to pay them or provide allowances, (Sen, A., 2016). <sup>3</sup> Absence of Strategic Planning: Few international

organizations have strategic plans which would enable them to have ownership over their mission, values and activities. This leaves them vulnerable to the whims of donors and

makes it difficult to measure their impact over time. Poor Networking was identified as a major challenge. <sup>3</sup> It is the cause of duplication of efforts, conflicting strategies at

community level, a lack of learning from experience and an inability of international organizations to address local structural causes of poverty, deprivation and under-

development. Negative competition for resources also undermines the reputation of the sector and the effectiveness of international organizations activities at community level,



(Rivera, L, 2013). As a result, there is a great deal of suspicion among international organizations, secrecy and lack of transparency.

Many international organizations, <sup>3</sup> large and small, intervene at community level without any community mapping and implement projects without due regard to ongoing community initiatives (Seabe, D, 2011). International organizations politics: one fighting another, <sup>18</sup> one with resources but no community presence, another with community presence but no resources. Poor Communications: international organizations also recognize that there is very poor communication within the sector. The majority of international organizations <sup>3</sup> have little or no access to reliable email and internet connections; they receive almost no literature on development issues and are generally out of touch with issues of global, regional and national importance. <sup>9</sup> Their lack of understanding of the difference between the Board and Council is just one example of the knowledge gaps that exist, (Riddell, G. & Robinson, P. 2013).

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a diagrammatical research tool intended to assist the researcher to develop awareness and understanding of the situation under the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda from this study. The diagram of conceptual framework used in this study to show possible study of action or to present preferred methods to an idea or thought. It can be defined <sup>21</sup> as a set of broad ideas and principles taken from relevant fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation. The interconnection of these blocks completes the framework for certain expected outcomes. An independent variable is one that is presumed to affect or determine a dependent variable. It can be changed as required, and its values do not represent a problem requiring explanation in an analysis, but are taken simply as given. The fundamental aim of international organizations is to generate a perspective on the way in which critical issues related to national development in Rwanda.

Independent Variables

International Organizations

Dependent Variables

Development of the

## Country

Source: Researcher, 2023

### 2.6 Summary and Research Gap

This study was conducted to assess the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda. Despite the fact that similar studies have been conducted globally as well as Rwandan context, there is a need to continue studying the concept of international organizations in relation to poverty reduction especially when subjected with other factors such as education level and entrepreneurship skills since microfinance has become an increasingly common method for alleviating poverty. As far as this study is concerned, education level of microfinance clients has an impact on the relationship between international organizations and national development. Apart from that, entrepreneurship skills are also assumed to be attributes of clients 'performance on the usage of international organizations products hence bringing out international organizations on national development. The strong organizational structure as a result there is a clear need for understanding of the international organizations on national development when intervened by clients 'education level and entrepreneurship skills. The government has established structures and collaboration for national development through international organizations a foundation for non-governmental organization role in national development in Rwanda. And it has created a well done, long-term reform strategy that informs all of the country's short-term development goals. The government has worked to meet non-governmental organization services in national development by streamlining regulatory processes involved in starting every step in international organizations. Beyond undertaking legal and administrative reforms, the government has invested in training for professionals including lawyers and judges to ensure proper collaboration with international organizations. Recognizing the benefits of a diverse knowledge base, Rwanda need also work with expertise of international organizations from other countries, to replicate good

practices and build capacity. And the government has involved in national development in the reform process and maintained an open line of communication to keep citizens, civil society and other (GoR Report 2014).

All these efforts are showing results in Rwanda's regulatory in poverty reduction Rwanda's dedication to non-governmental organization services, in triggering positive legal reforms, has contributed substantially to its overarching goal of promoting the international organizations services on poverty reduction with prosperity. This study aims to fill that gap. This chapter provides information from previous literatures regarding criteria of nongovernmental organization in national development. This includes review of perspective of competitiveness towards a service offered.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the research design, study population, data collection instruments, data process and analysis, presentation and anticipated limitations on how the study was conducted. It presents the overall methodology approach which was used while collecting the required data.

The methodology is 21 as a set of methods and principles that was used when studying a particular kind of work. Research methodology refers to a set of methods and techniques employed in the process of data collection and processing analysis of techniques (Bridget et al, 2005). It describes the research design and study population.

#### 3.1 Research design

According to Kothari (2004) research design is the arrangement of conditions for data collection and analysis in a manner that combine relevance to the research purpose with the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda. The study was carried out using descriptive research design taking into account quantitative approach.

The researcher describes the state of affairs as they are based on the relationships between the variables of the study, statistical records available was referred.

#### 3.2 The target population

The target population was composed of 82 people from Belgium Development Agency.

#### 3.3 Sample Size

The target population was the staff from department. Due to the nature of the study, the study only considered staff from different departments, due to the smaller of target population researcher decides to use all target population as sample size. Thus, a sample size was 82 employees as respondents were considered representative of the total population.

##### 3.3.1 Sample design

Creswell (2004) said that a sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample. Sample design may as well lay down the number of items to be included in the sample i.e., the size of the sample.

Sample design is determined before data are collected. There are many sample designs from which a researcher can choose. Some designs are relatively more precise and easier to apply than others. Researcher must select/prepare a sample design which should be reliable and appropriate for my research study.

### 3.3.2 Sampling Technique

Universal sampling technique was used for this study. This entailed dividing the population into mutually exclusive groups; in this case the various job cadres and random samples were drawn from each group. The researcher selected individuals from each job cadre representing senior management, middle level management and lower cadre employees. This was saved time and cost of undertaking the study.

### 3.4 Data collection

The researcher used three instruments for collecting data during the study. These include the questionnaire, individual in-depth interviews and review of secondary sources. The first two instruments were used in collecting primary data while the reviews of secondary sources were used in collecting secondary data.

#### 3.5.1 Questionnaires

The Questionnaire is a set of questions designed to generate the data necessary for accomplishing the objective of the research project. It was a formalized schedule for collecting information from the respondents (Stephen, 2015). Questionnaires were printed and distributed to the respondents. The main basis for choosing this method that the questionnaire; is easy to administer, it saves time. Analyzing written information is simpler than verbal information, since the respondents can read and write thus easy to give out information.

The questionnaire with both close ended and open-ended questions were administered to

the selected international organizations staffs and administrators and others related with the study. Close-ended questions were preferred because they are easy to fill and the process takes a short time while open ended questions were preferred because they give detailed data. Two principal modes of administration were self-completion and interviewer administration. Self-completion was applicable to respondents who want to read the questionnaire and interpret for themselves while interviewer administration was applicable to respondents who preferred that the interviewer reads, interpret and record their responses. In total, 82 sets of questions were administered to respondents.

The questionnaire was preferred because it can collect large amounts of information from a large number of people in a short period of time and in a relatively cost effective way. The results of the questionnaires can also be quickly and easily quantified by either a researcher or through the use of a software package. However, the disadvantage of the close-ended part of the questionnaire that it does not provide a way of telling how much thought respondent was put in.

### 3.5.2 Interviews

The use of close-ended questions limited respondents from giving alternative opinions on some questions in the questionnaire which was relevant and helpful in the study and this motivated the researcher to use individual in-depth interviews which was administered with formal interview guides. These interviews were intended to allow the respondent to express opinions without being influenced by the researcher's predetermined thoughts (Foddy, 2013) and which helps to eliminate bias among respondents.

Through these interviews, open-ended questions were asked to allow respondents express their own opinions and experiences towards the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda. These interviews typically were asked respondents to describe or explain particular experiences in regard to the study. For those interviews to be effective and successful, the researcher was attentive and developed empathy with interviewees to win their confidence. In addition, the researcher appeared natural and engaged with the selected respondents on a person-to-person basis. The researcher only

engaged in 'active' listening and recording of responses, which shows the interviewees that close attention was paid to what they said. The strength of in-depth interviews was that they allow the researcher to gather in-depth information which could not be obtained through the questionnaire and document review. However, they do tend to be time consuming since respondents were allowed to say as much as they knew on the concepts.

### 3.5.3 Document Review

In addition to the use of the questionnaire and in-depth interviews which collected primary data, review of secondary data sources was also used in data collection. This process involved reviewing already existing documents published by other scholars, which contained information on role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda. These documents included theses, dissertations, academic journals and reviews, international organizations report, newspapers and magazines and websites.

The benefit of reviewing secondary data sources was that much of the background work needed on international organizations on national development of Rwanda has already been carried out, for example, through literature reviews, case studies, published texts and statistics. The background information means that reviewing secondary data was a pre-established degree of validity and reliability. Furthermore, secondary data was preferred because it is helpful in the research design of subsequent primary research and provides a baseline with which the collected primary data results can be compared to.

### 3.6 Data processing

After the approval of the proposal by the Kigali independent university the researcher gave the letter of introduction to international organizations. The researcher then was requested for permission from the responsible international organizations administrator to administer the questionnaire and interviews. The major research instrument, the questionnaire was given to different groups of people to get their comments on where changes were needed. This was expanding the validity and consistency of questionnaire. After making some modifications, it was re-administered.

### 3.6.1 Data editing

Mbaaga (2017) defined editing as the process whereby errors in completed interview, schedule and the mail questions are identified whenever possible. For some unclear responses, the researcher has to go back to the respondents so as to make them clarify their responses.

### 3.6.2 Coding

According to Kakooza (2015), coding refers to the assigning of symbol or a number to a response for identification purpose. This was used in order to summarize data by classifying different responses, which was made into categories for easy interpretation and analysis.

### 3.6.3 Tabulation

Frequency distribution tables were used after editing and coding of data. Tables were constructed according to the main themes in the questionnaire to summarize all the findings of the study.

## 3.7 Data analysis methods

Quantitative data obtained from the questionnaire was analyzed using descriptive statistics a method of analyzing and interpreting quantitative data. Descriptive Statistics was involved the presentation of numerical facts or data in form of tables and pie-charts. To present this quantitative data, the researcher, after data collection, entering the collected and coded data into the computer using MS Excel which was later converted into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The SPSS then was used to summarize the data into few indices using tables which were represented by numerical/frequency and percentages. The analysis, discussion and interpretation were then done within the context of these summarized findings.

## 3.8 Ethical consideration

While conducting the study, the researcher observed and respects various research ethics such as honesty, objectivity, integrity, openness, confidentiality, social responsibility, nondiscrimination, competence, human subjects' protection, etc. The researcher first



explains the purpose of the research to respondents, respects human dignity and the respondents' choice to participate/not participate in the study. Only informed consent was sought and names of respondents were not revealed in the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter includes mainly demographic characteristics of respondents and data analysis which begins with the general information like age, gender, level of education and working experience. The chapter also talks about presentation of research findings whereby each objective is addressed by the analysis. The data collected were analyzed in an attempt to measure the degree of international organizations as independent variable impacted to the national development of Rwanda for the analysis was made according to responses from designed questions.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic characteristics considered in the study included participants position held in the institution, gender, age, position, occupation, staying period and education level. These characteristics are important because they help to understand the context in which the participants responded to the questionnaire.

##### 4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

The respondents were required to mention their genders, male or female. The table 4.1 summarizes the gender of the respondents.

Table 4. 1: Gender of the respondents

Gender
Frequency
Percent
Male
45
54.8
Female
37
45.2
Total
82
100

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 4.1 shows that, 54.8% of the respondents were male and 45.2% female. This implies that the view collected in the research is relatively free of gender bias since view of both males and female were considered.

##### 4.1.2 Age of the Respondents

The respondents were required to mention their age, because age is a critical variable in

understanding the human capital of population, which naturally varies with age.

Table 4. 2: Age of the Respondents

Age in years

Frequency

Percent

21-30 years

30

36.5

31-40 years

32

39

41 – 50 years

15

18.2

More than 51 years

Total

5

82

6

100

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 4.2 shows that, 36.5% of the respondents were between 21-30, 39% between 31 - 40 years, 18.2% between 41–50 and 6% more than 51. This implies that the respondents were mature enough to provide relevant information as required by the researcher.

#### 4.1.3 Marital status of respondents

Table 4. 3: Marital status of respondents

Marital status

Number of Respondents

## Percentages

### Single

35

42.6

### Married

40

48.7

### Divorced

2

2.4

### Widow

5

6

### Total

82

100

Source: Primary data, 2023

The information contained in the below table shows that 42.6% of respondents are single, while 48.7% of them are married, 2.4% of them divorced, and 6% of them are widows. This indicates that the majority of respondents are married. The marital status of the respondents is one of the most important characteristics in understanding their views about the particular problems and sharing opportunities with obligations where the views of singles differ from married ones.

#### 4.1.4. Educational background of the respondents

The respondents were required to mention their education level. The table 4.4, summarizes the level of education of the respondents.

Table 4. 4: Academic qualification of respondents

Education Qualification  
Number of Respondents  
Percentages

Primary

4

4.8

Secondary level

30

36.5

University level

42

51.2

Masters

4

4.8

Others (specify)

2

2.4

Total

82

100

Source: Primary data, 2023

The table above shows the distribution of the respondents according to their educational qualifications. 4.8% of the respondents indicated they have attended only primary education, 36.5% of the respondents indicated they have attended secondary education, 51.2% said they have had undergraduate (university) education, and 4.8% of them indicated they have attained post graduate masters education while 2.4% have other qualification like technical and others. This shows that a good percentage of the

respondents are educated and this gives researcher the confidence that the accuracy of information provided is highly probable.

#### 4.1.5: How long have you been stay in Belgium Development Agency

The respondents were required to mention their working experience. The table 4.5 summarizes the experience of the respondents.

Table 4. 5: The period of the respondents staying in Belgium Development Agency

Experience

Frequency

Percent

1 -2 years

12

14.6

3-5 years

30

36.5

6-9 years

25

30.4

10 years and Above

15

18.2

Total

82

100

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 4.5 shows that, 14.6% of the respondents have experience between 1- 2, 36.5% between 3 – 5 years, 30.4% between 6-9 years and 18.2% have 10 years and above. This implies that the respondents are experienced with international organizations and the

information they gave me can be relied on.

4.2 To examine the impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

Table 4. 6: Shows the impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

Statements SA A D SD Total

F % F % F % F % F %

There is efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency

40

48.7%

32

39%

10

12.1%

-

-

82

%

There is poverty reduction and improvements in the welfare as Programs Undertaken by

21

25.6%

60

73.1%

1

1.2%

-

-

82

%

Belgium Development Agency

There is agriculture 35

42.6%

47

57.3%

82

%

development as Programs Undertaken by Belgium

Development Agency

Source: Researcher, 2023

From the findings in table 4.6 shows that 40 of respondents (48.7%) strongly agree that there is efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency, 32 of respondents (39%) agree that there is efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency while 10 of respondents (12.1%) disagree that there is no efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity as Programs Undertaken by Belgium



Development Agency.

Second statement said that, there is poverty reduction and improvements in the welfare as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency where 21 of respondents (25.6%) strongly agree, 60 of respondents (73.1%) agree with the statement while 1 of respondent (1.2%) disagrees with the statement.

From the findings shows that 35 of respondents (42.6%) strongly agree that there is agriculture development as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency while 47 of respondents (57.3%) agree that there is agriculture development as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency. This implies that majority of respondents confirmed that there are impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency.

4.2.2 To assess the impact of training and capacity building provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

Table 4. 7: Shows the impact of training and capacity building provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

Statements

SA

A

D

SD

Total

F

%

F

%

F

%

F %

F

%

Increase of skills in business and entrepreneurship skills

44

53.6%

30

36.5%

8

9.7%

--

82

%

Increase of vocation schools

22

26.8%

60

73.1%

-

-

--

82

%

Increase of confidence in society and innovations

35

42.6%

47

57.3%

82

%

Source: Researcher, 2023

From the findings in table 4.7 shows that 44 of respondents (53.6%) strongly appreciate increase of skills in business and entrepreneurship skills, 30 of respondents with 36.5% agree that there is increase of skills in business and entrepreneurship skills while 8 of respondents (9.7% ) disagree with the statement.

Second statement said that there is increase of vocation schools where 22 of respondents (26.8%) strongly agree, 60 of respondents (73.1%) agree with the statement.

From the findings shows that 35 of respondents (42.6%) strongly there is increase of confidence in society and innovations' while 47 of respondents (57.3%) agree with the statement.

4.2.3 To evaluate the impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

Table 4. 8: Shows the impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

Statements

SA

A

D

SD

Total

F

%

F

%

F

%

F %

F

%

It helps to identifying the problems and needs of citizens

41

50%

31

37.8%

10

12.1%

-- 82

%

It helps to know where needs to put more efforts to improve live hood

35

42.6%

47

57.3%

-

-

-- 82

%

It provides powerful knowledge and insights, leads to improvements to existing processes where efficiency can be increased and costs reduced

37

45.1%

35

42.6%

10

12.1%

82

%

Source: Researcher, 2023

From table above 41 respondents with 50% are strongly agree that it helps to identifying the problems and needs of citizens, 31 respondents with 37.8% are agree that it helps to identifying the problems and needs of citizens while 10 respondents with 12.1% are disagree that it cannot helps to identifying the problems and needs of citizens. 35 respondents with 42.8% are strongly agree that it helps to know where needs to put more efforts to improve live hood and 47 respondents with 57.3% are agree that it helps to know where needs to put more efforts to improve live hood.

It provides powerful knowledge and insights, leads to improvements to existing processes where efficiency can be increased and costs reduced with 37 respondents of 45.1% are strongly agree, 35 respondents with 42.6% are agree and 10 respondents with 12.1% are

disagree that It cannot provides powerful knowledge and insights, leads to improvements to existing processes where efficiency can be increased and costs reduced. This implies that there are impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency.

4.2.4 To analyze the challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country

Table 4. 9: Shows the challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country

Statements SA A D SD Total

F % F % F % F % F %

Poor Communications and  
poor networking

40

48.7%

32

39%

10

12.1%

-

-

82

%

Absence of Strategic Planning and Poor Governance

21

25.6%

60

73.1%

1

1.2%

-

-

82

%

Lack of Funds and Limited

35

42.6%

47

57.3%

82

%

Capacity

From the findings in table 4.6 shows that 40 of respondents (48.7%) strongly agree that there are poor communications and poor networking, 32 of respondents (39%) agree that there is poor communications and poor networking while 10 of respondents (12.1%) disagree that there is no poor communications and poor networking.

Second statement said that, absence of strategic planning and poor governance is one the challenges faced by Belgium Development Agency where 21 of respondents (25.6%)

strongly agree, 60 of respondents (73.1%) agree with the statement while 1 of respondent (1.2%) disagrees with the statement.

From the findings shows that 35 of respondents (42.6%) strongly agree that lack of funds and limited capacity is one the challenges faced by Belgium Development Agency while 47 of respondents (57.3%) agree that lack of funds and limited capacity is one the challenges faced by Belgium Development Agency. This implies that majority of respondents confirmed that there are challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter aims at making a summary of the major findings of the study and draw conclusion based upon findings. As this is not enough, recommendations for the the role of international organizations on national development of Rwanda.

#### 5.1 Summary of Findings

##### 5.1.1 Respondents Demographic Profiles

Demographic characteristics considered in the study included participants position held in the institution, gender, age, position, occupation, staying period and education level. These characteristics are important because they help to understand the context in which the participants responded to the questionnaire. The respondents were required to mention their genders, male or female. The table 4.1 summarizes the gender of the respondents. Table 4.1 shows that, 54.8% of the respondents were male and 45.2% female. This implies that the view collected in the research is relatively free of gender bias since view of both males and female were considered.

Table 4.2 shows that, 36.5% of the respondents were between 21-30, 39% between 31 - 40 years, 18.2% between 41–50 and 6% more than 51. This implies that the respondents were mature enough to provide relevant information as required by the researcher.

The information contained in the below table shows that 42.6% of respondents are single, while 48.7% of them are married, 2.4% of them divorced, and 6% of them are widows. This indicates that the majority of respondents are married. The marital status of the respondents is one of the most important characteristics in understanding their views about the particular problems and sharing opportunities with obligations where the views of singles differ from married ones.

The table above shows the distribution of the respondents according to their educational qualifications. 4.8% of the respondents indicated they have attended only primary

education, 36.5% of the respondents indicated they have attended secondary education, 51.2% said they have had undergraduate (university) education, and 4.8% of them indicated they have attained post graduate masters education while 2.4% have other qualification like technical and others. This shows that a good percentage of the respondents are educated and this gives researcher the confidence that the accuracy of information provided is highly probable.

The respondents were required to mention their working experience. The table 4.5 summarizes the experience of the respondents. Table 4.5 shows that, 14.6% of the respondents have experience between 1- 2, 36.5% between 3 – 5 years, 30.4% between 6-9 years and 18.2% have 10 years and above. This implies that the respondents are experienced with international organizations and the information they gave me can be relied on.

5.1.2 To examine the impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

From the findings in table 4.6 shows that 40 of respondents (48.7%) strongly agree that there is efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency, 32 of respondents (39%) agree that there is efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency while 10 of respondents (12.1%) disagree that there is no efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency.

Second statement said that, there is poverty reduction and improvements in the welfare as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency where 21 of respondents (25.6%) strongly agree, 60 of respondents (73.1%) agree with the statement while 1 of respondent (1.2%) disagrees with the statement.

From the findings shows that 35 of respondents (42.6%) strongly agree that there is agriculture development as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency while

47 of respondents (57.3%) agree that there is agriculture development as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency. This implies that majority of respondents confirmed that there are impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency.

5.1.3 To assess the impact of training and capacity building provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

From the findings in table 4.7 shows that 44 of respondents (53.6%) strongly appreciate increase of skills in business and entrepreneurship skills, 30 of respondents with 36.5% agree that there is increase of skills in business and entrepreneurship skills while 8 of respondents (9.7% ) disagree with the statement.

Second statement said that there is increase of vocation schools where 22 of respondents (26.8%) strongly agree, 60 of respondents (73.1%) agree with the statement.

From the findings shows that 35 of respondents (42.6%) strongly there is increase of confidence in society and innovations' while 47 of respondents (57.3%) agree with the statement.

5.1.4 To evaluate the impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

From table above 41 respondents with 50% are strongly agree that it helps to identifying the problems and needs of citizens, 31 respondents with 37.8% are agree that it helps to identifying the problems and needs of citizens while 10 respondents with 12.1% are disagree that it cannot helps to identifying the problems and needs of citizens. 35 respondents with 42.8% are strongly agree that it helps to know where needs to put more efforts to improve live hood and 47 respondents with 57.3% are agree that it helps to know where needs to put more efforts to improve live hood.

It provides powerful knowledge and insights, leads to improvements to existing processes where efficiency can be increased and costs reduced with 37 respondents of 45.1% are strongly agree, 35 respondents with 42.6% are agree and 10 respondents with 12.1% are

disagree that It cannot provides powerful knowledge and insights, leads to improvements to existing processes where efficiency can be increased and costs reduced. This implies that there are impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency.

5.1.5 To analyze the challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country

From the findings in table 4.6 shows that 40 of respondents (48.7%) strongly agree that there are poor communications and poor networking, 32 of respondents (39%) agree that there is poor communications and poor networking while 10 of respondents (12.1%) disagree that there is no poor communications and poor networking.

Second statement said that, absence of strategic planning and poor governance is one the challenges faced by Belgium Development Agency where 21 of respondents (25.6%) strongly agree, 60 of respondents (73.1%) agree with the statement while 1 of respondent (1.2%) disagrees with the statement.

From the findings shows that 35 of respondents (42.6%) strongly agree that lack of funds and limited capacity is one the challenges faced by Belgium Development Agency while 47 of respondents (57.3%) agree that lack of funds and limited capacity is one the challenges faced by Belgium Development Agency. This implies that majority of respondents confirmed that there are challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country.

## 5.2 Conclusion

Every country faces different development challenges in agriculture sector. But Rwanda's ambitious and complex reform program may offer lessons for others seeking to reform through modernization of agriculture development.

One key to its achievements has been the strong commitment to reform shown by Rwanda's leaders and its citizens. The government has established structures for building a foundation for modernization of agriculture development through building of partnership

with other countries and coordinating government-wide reform efforts. And it has created a welldefined, long-term reform strategy that informs all of the country's short-term development goals.

The government entities involved in the process have had clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and they have respected the goals set in initial implementation strategy documents. The PSF has played a pivotal role not only in ensuring coordination within the government and between the government and donors but also in coordinating development funding initiatives so as to avoid duplication.

The government has worked <sup>9</sup> to meet the needs of modernization of agriculture by streamlining regulatory processes involved in starting, operating agriculture activities. Beyond undertaking legal and administrative reforms, the government has invested in training for professionals including lawyers and judges to ensure proper administration in modern agriculture. Recognizing the benefits of a diverse knowledge base, Rwanda has also imported technical expertise from other countries, to replicate good practices and build capacity in modern agriculture.

All these efforts are showing results in modern agriculture performance. And Rwanda's modern agriculture sector development, in triggering positive legal reforms, has contributed substantially to its overarching goal of promoting national reconciliation and prosperity.

This study was conducted for a purpose of knowing if there <sup>22</sup> is the role of international organizations in national development of Rwanda where the specific objectives was to analyze the extent to which Rwanda role of international organizations contributes to the Modernization of Agriculture of Rwanda, to evaluate challenges faces while implementing the Modernization of Agriculture of Rwanda and to formulate suggestions meant to help Rwanda international organizations achieve its mission.

### 5.3 Recommendations

This study is aiming to provide the recommendations (suggestions) as follows:

#### 5.3.1. To Rwanda international organizations

In order to make effective agriculture modernization in rural areas, the researcher suggests

Rwanda role of international organizations to create a strong collaboration with the citizens which will help Rwanda role of international organizations to achieve its mission.

#### 5.3.2. To Government of Rwanda

For the long- term development, the following suggestions have been proposed by researcher:

- 1) Local leaders must ensure that it is reserved and continue to take strategic and decisions that would harden modern agriculture.
- 2) The target set for Rwandan government must be practical to ensure that they are reachable and employees must be trained to provide modern agriculture skills to role of international organizations to achieve the overall development of the country.

- 3) Accountability is also an important ingredient to be initiated within local leaders.

Accountability is hoped to contribute to such admirable goals as personal development, motivation and performance improvement, better morale, identification of promotable employees, determination of training needs, and fair and decent way to determine whether someone whose performance is weak or strong.

#### 5.3.3. To the people of Rwanda

Further the recommendations to the people of Rwanda were suggested:

1. The people of Rwanda should keep in mind that modern agriculture is one way of developing our agriculture sector.
2. An internal communication and decision-making arrangement between within citizens at all levels should be put in place.
3. The people of Rwanda should extend inventive attitude to increase their performance in modern agriculture.
4. People of Rwanda should be self-motivated in order to show their ability and capacity in modern agriculture.

#### 5.4. To the future researchers

It is suggested for the further researchers who will be willing to enter in deep domain of international organizations on agriculture modernization in rural areas, to refer to this

research by checking the comments and interpretations on agriculture modernization system and process. And future researchers are advised to find related topics in order to improve the research gap that could be studied in order to improve the strong researches.

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I

### RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES

I' KANYANA ALINE, I'm a student at Kigali independent university in Department of international relations I am pursuing the Award of a Degree of Bachelor of social Science with Honors in Public Administration and Local governance. I'm conducting a research on "role of international organizations on the development of the countryRwanda with a case of Belgium Development Agency". The information required will help me to complete my research study will be treated as confidential and will be strictly used for academic purposes. Responses will be useful only for this research and will be taken as confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation

KANYANA ALINE

Date:...../...../2024

Signature .....

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Please put a tick ( ☐ ) against an assumption if you agree with it
- Where the question requires you to explain, please write your answer in the provided space
- If you don't know or you don't have a response to the question, leave the blank and just jump to the following question.

### SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Are you Male or Female

a. Male ☐

b. Female ☐

2. What is your age? (Tick appropriately)

a. 21- 30 years ☐

b. 31- 40 years ☐

c. 41- 50 years ☐

d. 51 years and above ☐

3. Educational qualification:

a. A level ☐

b. Bachelor's Degree ☐

c. Masters ☐

4. Experience in Belgium Development Agency

1 - 2 years     [   ]

2 – 3 years    [   ]

3 – 4 years    [   ]

5 years and above    [   ]

## SECTION B: QUESTIONNAIRES

Definition of the Scale for the objectives. (1 = strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= Not sure, 4= agree, 5= strongly agree).

1. To examine the impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

The impact of programs undertaken by international organizations on development of the country done by

Belgium Development Agency

1

2

3

4

5

There is efforts to maintain peace and build social solidarity as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency

There is poverty reduction and improvements in the welfare as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency

There is agriculture development as Programs Undertaken by Belgium Development Agency

2. To assess the impact of training and capacity building provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency  
The impact of training and capacity building provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

1

2

3

4

5

Increase of skills in business and entrepreneurship skills

Increase of vocation schools

Increase of confidence in society and innovations

3. To evaluate the impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency  
The impact of research and development provided by international organizations on development of the country done by Belgium Development Agency

1

2

3

4

5

It helps to identifying the problems and needs of citizens



It helps to know where needs to put more efforts to improve live hood

It provides powerful knowledge and insights, leads to improvements to existing processes where efficiency can be increased and costs reduced

4. To analyze the challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country

The challenges faced by international organizations for development of the country

1

2

3

4

5

Poor Communications and poor networking

Absence of Strategic Planning and Poor Governance

Lack of Funds and Limited Capacity

## SECTION C: Interview Guides

1) What is your position at Belgium Development Agency?

.....

.....

2) To what extent does Belgium Development Agency contribute to the development of the country?

.....

.....

3) How does Belgium Development Agency enhance the development of the country?

.....

.....

.....

4) What are the challenges faced by Belgium Development Agency for development of country?

.....

.....

5) Explain how those challenges can resolved in order to promote development of the country?

.....

.....

6. Would you be willing to grant us an interview on other devices like Skype or telephone if it would be further needed?

Yes

No

Thank you for your valuable time in answering to these questions.

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