



Research Article

ANALYSIS OF A PRO-POOR-PROGRAM FOR WELFARE CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RWANDA

^{1*}HARELIMANA Jean Bosco and ^{2*}GASHEJA Faustin

¹Department of Enterprises Management, Faculty of Social Sciences, Economics and Management, Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur de Ruhengeri (INES), Rwanda

²University of Rwanda, College of Business and Economics (Cbe) Gikondo Campus

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ABSTRACT

The present research named "the analysis of a pro-poor program for welfare conditions of households in Rwanda": Case study of Nyagisozi Sector in Nyanza District was undertaken from 2009 to 2013. The main objective of this paper is an attempt to analyze the pro-poor program for welfare condition through the Vision Umurenge Program (VUP) as an approach for poverty alleviation. The study used techniques of questionnaire addressed to the sample population of 378 in collection of primary data and interview where secondary data were collected using documentation. To evaluate VUP performance, statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) where descriptive and inferential statistics have been used in data analysis. The analysis show that before VUP inauguration in Nyagisozi Sector, the level of life were very cheap and categorized in three main lives (bad live at 55.8%, moderate life 41.5% and good live 2.6%). After the VUP introduction in Nyagisozi Sector, their lives were changed vice versa where bad life is at 7.7% comparatively to before VUP introduction in this Sector. The analysis confirmed that VUP contribute positively to the welfare condition so as the data clearly show significant correlation where VUP activities increases, poverty decreases in observable steps. Moreover, between two variables of VUP increasing activities and Poverty alleviations, there is correlation of 0.546 which indicated positive linear correlation of two variables.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the 1990s, poverty reduction has taken priority at both national and international development levels. Within this framework, various initiatives have been taken. In Rwandan different initiatives and hope have been emphasized in the Country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). Therefore, the paper intend to study analysis of a pro-poor program for welfare conditions of households in Rwanda using the case study of *Nyagisozi Sector in Nyanza District for a period of four years (from 2009-2013)*. Globally, the number of people in absolute poverty has been in decline for around 25 years, yet in Africa it is still increasing. The challenge of poverty reduction in Africa is of a different order from that elsewhere and will require different strategies (Berg E., 1981). During the present decade African growth has accelerated, although not sufficiently rapidly to prevent continuing divergence. This may mark a decisive turnaround in the region's economic performance (NISR and World Food Programme, 2006).

**Corresponding author: HARELIMANA Jean Bosco
Department of Enterprises Management, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Economics and Management, Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur de
Ruhengeri (INES), Rwanda.*

On average over the period 1960-2000 Africa's population-weighted per capita annual growth of GDP was a mere 0.1% (Nuno L., 2001). It stagnated while other regions experienced accelerating growth. Indeed, between 1980 and 2000 the annual rate of divergence was an astounding 5%. Africa's growth failure has attracted competing explanations (Berg 1981). During the 1980s the World Bank diagnosed the problem as inappropriate economic policies, (Berg 1981) offering the first clear statement of this position. Because Africa is land-abundant yet low-income, natural resource endowments loom large. The country of Rwanda also is in a good way for poverty reduction. After the independence, Rwanda received a significant amount of foreign aid. Foreign aid rose from 5% of GNP in 1973 to 22% in 1991 and accounted for more than three-quarters of capital expenditures (D. Malunda and S. Musana, 2012). Aid-financed health care improved and infant mortality was reduced. Aid also financed reforestation and land reclamation, and agricultural productivity increased. High world prices for coffee, tea, and tin, the three core Rwandan export products, created rising wealth. Thinking that, the Rwanda is a small landlocked country, one of Africa's poorest and in a process of rapid change (Putzel, J. and F.Golooba Mutebi 2009), and it is

impossible to understand the reasons behind the rapid changes without considering its history of extreme exclusionary politics based on the dissemination of ethnic hatred. Different Republic passed and went on to build on ancient traditions of Rwandan statecraft and instituted a highly centralized state with the capacity to project power and presence across the country's entire territory. During the years 1994-1998, the country was in shambles and trust had to be built with donors who only gave aid based on emergency support mechanisms so channeling money through NGOs¹ (Putzel, J. and F.Golooba Mutebi, 2009). According to Putzel, J. and F.Golooba Mutebi (2009), Rwanda has established a number of positive alternatives, including institutions of traditional social organization, which can be harnessed for the struggle against poverty.

These include

- Umuganda, the tradition of work on public projects.
- Ubudehe, the tradition of mutual assistance.
- Gacaca, the tradition of communal resolution of disputes. This has been adapted to deal with the legacy of genocide cases, and might subsequently be used to help with the resolution of disputes about land.
- Umusanzu, the tradition of support for the needy and contribution to the achievement of a common goal.
- Linguistic homogeneity; the overwhelming majority speak Kinyarwanda. Two international languages, French and English, are also increasingly widely spoken, although a large proportion of people speak only Kinyarwanda.
- High population density, which reduces some of the costs of service provision.

In 1998-2002 was the beginning of a development phase whereby the country prepared a good macro-economic and sectoral program and presented it. They thought also on a long-term development (vision 2020) and the actions in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) are set within the overall vision of Rwanda's development set out in Vision 2020 which identifies the key objectives that need to be attained for Rwanda to become a middle-income country by 2020 (MINECOFIN, 2002). The PRSP has been prepared by the National Poverty Reduction Programme, which was set up in 2000 in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. There have been numerous stages and inputs in the development of the PRSP (MINECOFIN, 2005).

The PRSP include different strategies: I-PRSP (Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) was finalized in November 2000, represents the Government of Rwanda's first assessment of the actions needed to reduce poverty and generate pro-poor economic growth. It was starting point for discussion and consultation and the framework for developing further ideas. The PPA had three specific aims: Generating an accurate profile and diagnosis of what poverty is in Rwanda, evaluating the policies proposed in the I-PRSP, and starting a longer-term process in which poor people would generate and implement their own solutions (IMF, 2006). The PRSP was fair and the government was shocked about the results and resorted to

formulating a second PRSP known as the Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) from which decentralization is an integral part of the strategy. The strategy highlights the importance of enhanced decentralization to provide equitable, efficient, and effective pro-poor service delivery while promoting local development in an environment of good governance and the strategy reflects its commitment to transform the society and overcome the causes and consequences of the genocide which are seen to have been due to poor governance and a lack of local voice and empowerment. This provides the rationale for Government of Rwanda's model of democratization, grounded in a decentralized administration to promote peace and reconciliation, with the aim of facilitating increased participation of local communities in defining their own development (MINECOFIN, June 2002).

This is substantiated by the Minister of Local Government, who points out that "when a nation fights so hard for its future and for maintaining peace, harmony and create opportunities for all citizens, as it is the case for Rwanda since the 1994 genocide, the state must have moral fiber of its ambitions"(MINALOC, 2006 a). The importance of EDPRS was to eradicate poverty which was considered as a key element on the path to sustainable development, and have taken key steps to address poverty-related challenges in the Country (MINECOFIN, 2007). Regarding those challenges, a very high proportion of the population is dependent on agriculture where 85% of working adults work on their family farm. Other challenge was that, according to the percentage below of who live by agriculture, the population of Rwanda has grown from 9.5 million people in 2005/2006 to an estimated over 11 million in 2010/2012 and 85% of the Rwandan population lives in rural areas.(MINECOFIN, 2007b) Also the country is characterized by the predominance of marginal and small farmers where EICV² shows that the poverty has declined significantly in Rwanda (MINALOC, 2007).

Looking all those strategies adopted in order to reduce poverty, as the country's role is to look for their population where different interventions are using in order to improve economic development those interventions are vision 2020, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) which includes the "ubudehe" programme and vision 2020 Umurenge programmes and after consulting different interventions launched in order to improve life conditions, the idea comes to understand and assess the intermediate impact of the VUP on the poverty alleviation of the beneficiaries as identified in 2008-2010 and identifying specific constraints to realize their full potential and recommending measures to address them.

The study will test the following assumptions:

- Targeting the poor and excluded, adaptation of services, benefit to clients and social responsibility like education, getting health insurance, life conditions are social factors determining welfare conditions of beneficiaries in Nyagisozi Sector.
- Saving scheme, investment in small activities, grouping financial system indicators are financial factors

1 Non-Government Organizations

2 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

determining VUP effectiveness for welfare conditions of beneficiaries in Nyagisozi Sector.

- There is a positive correlation between VUP and welfare conditions of beneficiaries in NYAGISOZI Sector.

Research objectives

The general objective of this study is to analyze the Pro-Poor program for welfare conditions in Rwanda through VUP as approach for poverty alleviation. Specifically, the study attempted:

- To analyze VUP components for welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector;
- To identify practical social factors for welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector;
- To identify practical economic factors for welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector; and
- To determine the linkage between VUP activities and welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector.

Literature review

The international development community (2006) and other researchers have had poverty in focus for more than a decade. At summit meetings and other occasions, world leaders have stated and reconfirmed their agreement that poverty must be reduced and eventually eradicated. Concern about poverty has a long tradition. Even the Bible notes that the poor will always be with us. Yet no consensus exists on what is, or how to measure, poverty. According to the Canadian Fact Book on Poverty (1984) the most learned perspective equates poverty with the inability to participate in society with dignity. According to classical economist Adam Smith poverty is a lack of those necessities that the custom of the country renders it indecent for creditable people, even of the lowest order, to be without.

For the Nobel laureate Amartya Sen (2002) the poor cannot participate adequately in communal activities, or be free of public shame from failure to satisfy conventions". Robert Chambers (2006) in the paper named "Power, knowledge and policy influence: reflections on an experience" said that poverty is taken to mean depends on who asks the question, how it is understood, and who responds. Through this perspective, Robert C. divided it into different clusters:

- **Income poverty:** This needs no elaboration. When many, especially economists, use the word poverty they are referring to these measures. Poverty is what can be and has been measured, and measurement and comparisons provide endless scope for debate.
- **Material lack or want:** Besides income, this includes lack of or little wealth and lack or low quality of other assets such as shelter, clothing, and furniture, personal means of transport, radios or television, and so on. This also tends to include no or poor access to services.
- **Capabilities deprivation:** derives from Amartya Sen, referring to what we can or cannot do, can or cannot be. This includes but goes beyond material lack or want to include human capabilities, for example skills and

physical abilities, and also self-respect in society. A fourth cluster takes a yet more broadly.

Development thus can be seen as shifting from ill-being to wellbeing with equity, with interventions to enhance wellbeing possible at any of the five points as illustrated by Robert C.: Powerlessness insecurity physical weakness / illness lack material bad relationship When coming over poverty or poverty alleviated there are a wellbeing life as development as good change: Freedom of choice and action security physical wellbeing enough for good life good social relation Ill-being and wellbeing are widely used in addition to poverty and wealth, which are only one part of them.

It is for repeated participatory processes to enable local people, especially the poorest, most marginalized and most vulnerable, to analyze and monitor the quality of their lives, and for this to be fed back regularly to policy-makers. It is for policy-makers to spend time living in poor communities and appreciating their conditions and realities firsthand. In this issue IPC's journal Poverty in Focus, Caterina Ruggeri Laderchi, Ruhi Saith and Frances Stewart (2006) in *does the Definition of Poverty Matter? Comparing four approaches* analyze empirical evidence to see if and why the definition of poverty matters. They also report on field testing in two developing countries of four different approaches. These are shown to have different implications for policy and also for targeting, since they identify different causes and effects of poverty, and different people as being poor. In their paper, they said that there are a number of issues involved in defining and measuring poverty. Different questions have been asked as given an answer that should poverty be defined and measured at the individual, household or geographical area level.

Sometimes poverty measurement use monetary system, this make the capability approach consider money as an individual well-being instead focuses on indicators of freedom to live a value life. In poverty also, we look the concept of social exclusion where describe the processes of marginalization and deprivation that can arise even in rich countries with comprehensive welfare provisions. The social exclusion focuses intrinsically on the process and dynamics that allow deprivation to arise and persist. Social exclusion points to excluders as well as excludes and this describe a contrast to a world without analyzing or attributing responsibility. Attributing responsibility are possible through the participatory approach (PA) which aims to get people themselves to participate in decision making about what it mean to be poor and the magnitude of poverty. And, the PA help to define an appropriate minimum basket of commodities for the monetary approach, a list of basic capabilities in the capability approach and the social exclusion can be applied. As illustrated by Sen A. (2001), real progress on human development, is not only a matter of enlarging people's critical choices and their ability to be educated, be healthy, have a reasonable standard of living and feel safe. It is also a matter of how secure these achievements are and whether conditions are sufficient for sustained human development.

Welzel (2002), arguing that socioeconomic development, rising emancipative values and effective democracy work together in promoting human choice among societies. Socioeconomic development includes a bundle of processes (e.g., urbanization, social mobilization and occupational differentiation) that

increase social complexity and multiply social transactions between human beings said Bendix 1974; Durkheim 1988; Simmel 1984; Blau 1994). These tendencies help to emancipate people from closed in-group discipline, to weaken vertical authority relations and to strengthen horizontal bargaining relations, giving people greater autonomy over their resources. Moreover, socioeconomic development not only individualizes available resources, it also enlarges these resources: rising incomes, skills and information facilities increase people's physical and intellectual resources. Socioeconomic development diminishes the most existential constraints on human choice by increasing individual resources.

These resources give people the objective means of choice. This view is as old as Aristotle and has been argued from Adam Smith and Karl Marx to Amartya Sen. The discovery of human development is not a new invention. It is a tribute to the early leaders of political and economic thought. The idea that social arrangements must be judged by the extent to which they promote "human good" dates at least to Aristotle (384-322 BC). He argued that wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else. He distinguished a good political arrangement from a bad one by its successes and failures in enabling people to lead flourishing lives (Mahbub ul Haq, 1999). Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) continued the tradition of treating human beings as the real end of all activities when he observed: so act as to treat humanity, whether in their own person or in that of any other, in every case as an end withal, never as means only.

And when Adam Smith (1723-90), an apostle of enterprise and private initiative, showed his concern that economic development should enable a person to mix freely with others without being ashamed to appear in public, he was expressing a concept of poverty that went beyond counting calories, a concept that integrated the poor into the mainstream of the community. Development aid has responded to poverty, slow economic growth and poor governance in SSA in a wide variety of ways. We focus on three overlapping strands respectively, both concerned with improving conditions for the poor: the first with a strong poverty focus, directly tackling the causes and consequences of poverty, and the second with a strong focus on economic growth, as an indirect means of addressing poverty (Khalid Malik, 2014).

It is important to note that few African governments have poverty policies that are separate from donor poverty frameworks, as they have been designed in tandem. Where states are particularly weak, and politicians are distracted from development by domestic political issues (Booth, 2006), donors have actually (unsuccessfully) attempted to step into the breach and make policy. Consequently, a growing literature on community based life conditions in developing countries and its impacts on households living conditions (Jütting 2004, Msuya et al 2004, Ranson and John 2001 Chankova et al. 2008). Community based life conditions schemes are deemed as "local initiative which is built on traditional coping mechanisms to provide small scale life conditions products specially designed to meet the needs of low-income households" (Carin et al as cited in Mugisha and Mugumya 2010). The problem of economic inequality and its transformation is not

news for observers of social development, who have long recognized the need to develop a new set of indicators to measure social development and the social situation of societies and nations (Noll, 1997; Westendorff and Ghai, 1995).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this section tools and techniques and methods had been used to achieve four research objectives has been discussed: both primary and secondary data were collected then analyzed through MFI Factsheet_ 3.4, SPSS 16 tools (Pearson correlation, and multi regression analysis), so that the correlation and strength between variables can be determined.

Data

The research is analytical and empirical in nature and makes use of secondary data. The populations of this study is VUP and former VUP beneficiaries and workers of Nyagisozi Sector with VUP management relation. The whole population in and are VUP beneficiaries comprised of 26,024 whereby 12,297 male and 13,727 female of Nyagisozi Sector. The sample period undertaken for the objective is from the year 2009 to 2013.

The Sample frame

The sample frame in this study is 378 people selected as respondents where 298 are VUP beneficiaries, 5 are providers and 75 are former beneficiaries.

Research Instruments

Primary and secondary data has been collected in order to achieve the research objectives. A series of question questionnaire also was developed for 378 people by regarding the profitability and sustainability of VUP. The secondary data are mainly collected from books, journals, reports and internet information related to the research topic. Under this study, different kinds of available documentation related to Vision 2020 Umurenge program and poverty that were provided at national level and/ or by the providers was used. The information from documents that was found in Nyagisozi Sector archive, from internet, books and articles containing relevant data which provided reliable information to conduct properly this research was used.

Also previous research, official statistics in order to get data, the Government reports were also welcome and then the web information was other source. Under documentation method as a process of searching secondary data, books, work reports and journals related to the subject was mainly used. The books provided theoretical aspects concerning VUP and concepts from other studies related to VUP issues, the understanding of their nature, characteristics, and their success in poverty alleviation. The information was gathered from Southern Province especially in Nyanza District HQ and got secondary data for literature review enrichment and basis for data analysis. In this method, documents related to the research problem were analyzed.

Models and techniques

We need to specify the population regression function, the model we specify to study the relationship between VUP

activities (X) and welfare conditions of Nyagisozi population (Y) is

$$Y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X + u \quad \text{where}$$

Y is an observed random variable (also called the response variable or the left hand side variable), X is an observed non-random or conditioning variable (also called the predictor or right-hand side variable), β_1 is an unknown population parameter, known as the constant or intercept term, β_2 is an unknown population parameter, known as the coefficient or slope parameter and u is an unobserved random variable, known as the error or disturbance term.

In order to compare the life condition of the population of Nyagisozi Sector before the introduction of VUP and the period after their introduction and to assess the differences in welfare condition improvement, VUP components and activities was analyzed and collected as secondary data and compared the results before 2008 VUP establishment to the results in 2009 to 2013. The profitability and sustainability indicators have been assessed and the results from the calculations have been interpreted to confirm or reject the hypothesis.

RESULTS

This section summarize interpretations and analyses of the research findings. It follows the major themes and objectives of the study. The study was conducted by collecting information on beneficiaries of VUP in Nyagisozi sector in alleviation of poverty, VUP managers and local leaders. Face to face interviews technique alongside structured questionnaires was employed to gather information from VUP beneficiaries and their leaders. The overall objective was to analyze the sustainability implication of VUP as an approach for Poverty Alleviation. This main objective was achieved because VUP activities clarified how the poverty was alleviated in significance steps where 47.8 percent are able to pay the school fees of their children, 8.2 percent getting health insurance and 18.5 percent, their life have been improve due to VUP program and 25.9 percent has started their own business because the money got from VUP projects.

And the specific objectives tested were to analyze VUP components management for poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi Sector through its program interventions, the management of VUP influence in poverty alleviation because the respondents of the study said local leaders manage with 31.7 percent of all participants of the study and also, Village people even them intervene in management of VUP with 26.5 percent, VUP manager even involved in management of VUP activities with 21.2 percents. Also the donors of support of VUP intervene with 15.9 percent and last the children management is very low with 4.8 percent of respondent of all population.

This management demonstrated how VUP management improves poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi sector. Moreover, the following specific objective was to identify practical the social factors for poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi Sector. They are many different social factors implemented in VUP project in order to help the beneficiaries to leave in the life of poverty.

According to the data from the field, it is indicated that the majority of the people benefit of learning to work with other with 35.7 percent which increase their spirit of team work; 16.4 percent of acquiring knowledge and skills for involving another development activities; 7.4 percent of respondent are able for preparing own projects; 10.6 percent respond that they enjoy right to participate in VUP activities; 13.5 percent of them were Being recognized and feeling important in community, 16.4 percent were accountable for sustainable of this projects. Also, according to the interview held with VUP beneficiaries on 18th December 2014, the respondents confirmed that they get many benefits from participating in VUP program which help them to tackle out the problem of poverty in Nyagisozi sector.

Based on our objectives of identifying practical the economic factors for poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi Sector, we have seen that they are many economic activities which influence poverty alleviation which are farming, livestock, and petty trader. The high rate of the people do farming with 47.9 percent, the following majority of the people do livestock with 25.4 percent, also, 24.9 percent practice petty trader and 0.5 percent of respondent do civil servant and the last are 1.3 percent of the respondent who do tailoring. Also, during interview, the majority of respondents do farming and livestock for helping them to alleviate the poverty. Low percentages of them do tailoring and civil servant. This context is total linked with the categories of Ubudehe because we have remarked that the high number VUP beneficiaries in Nyagisozi sector were categorized on categories 1 & 2. And the last objective was to determine the linkage between VUP activities and poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi.

The findings of the study are well clarified the linkage between VUP activities and the rate of poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi sector. The study from the field indicated that generally VUP intervene in three components in Nyagisozi sector where we have seen that majority of respondents practice public works as agriculture and livestock in terms of poverty alleviation. Second, VUP offer the loan money to their beneficiaries in order to engage in different activities for poverty reduction. Among these activities are business where 50.29 percent of male and 49.71 percent do business from the money received from VUP; piggery with 52 percentage of male and 48 woman keep them for poverty alleviations; Selling animal products with 37 male and 63 woman, also, selling matooke bananas with 42 male and 52 woman. The majorities of woman are like to sell banana and other goods from banana in terms of poverty alleviation. Indeed, poultry with 53,7 male and 46.3 woman; goats rearing kept by high number of male where 54 percent of male and 64 of female engage in that activities.

Agriculture is another categories applied by respondents in order to improve income in poverty reduction. And last in financial components of VUP is starting a small scare of business. These above statistics show clearly how the activities of VUP help the life of the beneficial which is better implication of poverty alleviation. Generally, our study had the hypothesis before of targeting the poor and excluded, adaptation of services, benefit to clients and social responsibility like education, getting health insurance, life conditions are factors determining poverty alleviation in

Nyagisozi. After the study, we have seen that the hypothesis have attended to the purpose because on the respondent we have seen that 26,5 percent of participants pay education, 16.1percent pay health insurance, 29.4 percent have changed life condition in positive ways and the rest 28,0 percent contribute in participating in public works as building roads, radical traces and business houses. Moreover, the following hypothesis were to verify Saving scheme, investment in small activities, grouping financial system indicators are factors determining VUP effectiveness for poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi. In the comparative study indicated that economic activities among the beneficiaries of VUP in this sector of Nyagisozi indicated that there is significance step for poverty alleviation.

Also, the following hypothesis was to verify if there is positive correlation between VUP and poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi sector. According to the data from the field indicated that there is correlation between the living life of respondents before VUP started in Nyagisozi sector and after implementation of VUP activities in Nyagisozi sector. Where before inauguration of VUP in Nyagisozi sector, The majority of respondent were 55.8 percent of them respondent that their lives were bad; also the following were 41.5 percent of them mentioned that their lives were moderate and the rest of total were 2.6 who said that their live were Good and after implementation of VUP activities in Nyagisozi sector, the life of the people have been change to positive by comparing to the previous living life of them. Here, it is indicated that the majorities of respondent scored 67, 5 percent of having good life, also, 24, 9 of them having moderate life and last 7, 7 percent of them responded that their lives were still bad. These remained people are due to VUP chooses the most vulnerable and then, VUP is still working which prevent from getting hundred percent of people removing in poverty.

These above data clearly show significant correlation where VUP activities increases, poverty decreases in observable steps. Moreover, between two variables of VUP increasing activities and Poverty alleviations, there is correlation of 0.546 which indicated positive linear correlation of two variables. Although VUP played in significance steps in poverty alleviation, there are still some challenges which decrease the step of VUP for reaching in its purpose in significance way. According to the respondent, the different challenges faced by VUP beneficiaries, it is observed where 32.3 percent presented difficult in delay payment, 19 percent present unsuitable credits or loan access facilities, also, 18 percent present difficult in paying back the loan and 11.1 percent present non eligible household participating in public works and 19.6 of the respondent present that they did not come across with challenges in their daily activities. The VUP beneficial, MINALOC, local leader and other stakeholders are recommended to sit together and tried to eradicate these difficulties in order to reaching to vision 2020 Umurenge program of poverty alleviation in significant and sustainable step.

Achievement of research objectives and Results of the test of hypothesis

The study was conducted by collecting information on beneficiaries of VUP in Nyagisozi sector in alleviation of

poverty, VUP managers and local leaders. Face to face interviews technique alongside structured questionnaires was employed to gather information from VUP beneficiaries and their leaders.

Achievement of research objectives

The overall objective was to analyze *the Pro-Poor program' for welfare conditions in Rwanda through VUP as approach for poverty alleviation*. This main objective was achieved because VUP activities clarified how the poverty was alleviated in significance steps where 47.8 percent are able to pay the school fees of their children, 8.2 percent getting health insurance and 18.5 percent, their life have been improve due to VUP program and 25.9 percent has started their own business because the money got from VUP projects. And the specific objectives tested were to analyze VUP components for welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector through its program interventions, the VUP influence in poverty alleviation because the respondents of the study said local leaders manage with 31.7 percent of all participants of the study and also, Village people even them intervene in management of VUP with 26.5 percent, VUP manager even involved in management of VUP activities with 21.2 percents. VUP intervene with 15.9 percent and last the children management is very low with 4.8 percent of respondent of all population.

Test of hypothesis

The summary of findings show that there is a positive and negative both factors and other factors not related to the study from 2009-2013. The research was guided by objectives and set questions. There are also the hypotheses which must be verified after analysis. Data were collected from primary source to arrive at important conclusions. It is from this background that the research came up with the following major observations: They are many different social factors implemented in VUP project in order to help the beneficiaries to leave the life of poverty. According to the data from the field, it is indicated that the majority of the people benefit of learning to work with other with 35.7 percent which increase their spirit of team work;16.4 percent of acquiring knowledge and skills for involving another development activities;7.4percent of respondent are able for preparing own projects;10.6 percent respond that they enjoy right to participate in VUP activities;13.5 percent of them were Being recognized and feeling important in community, 16.4 percent were accountable for sustainable of this projects. Also, according to the interview held with VUP beneficiaries on 18th December 2014, the respondents confirmed that they get many benefits from participating in VUP program which help them to tackle out the problem of poverty in Nyagisozi sector like education, getting health insurance.....

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during interview, the majority of respondents do farming and livestock for helping them to alleviate the poverty. Low percentages of them do tailoring and civil servant. This context is total linked with the categories of Ubudehe because we have remarked that the high number VUP beneficiaries in Nyagisozi sector were categorized on categories 1& 2. And the last objective was to determine the linkage between VUP activities and poverty alleviation in Nyagisozi. According to the data from the field indicated that there is correlation between the living life of respondents before VUP started in Nyagisozi sector and after implementation of VUP activities in Nyagisozi sector. Where before inauguration of VUP in Nyagisozi sector,

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Conclusion

The study was to analyze *the Pro-Poor program' for welfare conditions in Rwanda through VUP as approach for poverty alleviation*; the study took place at Nyagisozi sector in Nyanza district. With approach of quantitative and qualitative in data collection. This research has based on analyze VUP components for welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector; to identify practical social factors for welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector; to identify practical economic factors for welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector; to determine the linkage between VUP activities and welfare conditions in Nyagisozi Sector.

The findings of the research indicated that the population of Nyagisozi sector have been improve in social factor and economic factors where the majority of them practice farming, livestock, petty trading, tailoring and other activities improve their income. Also the poverty has been alleviated because high number of the respondents indicated that before they went in VUP, they had not have anything to eat, to wear, to feed their children but now, they are able to satisfy their families at least in basic needs and able to start their petty trade in high number. This study has deeply analyzed about *the Pro-Poor program' for welfare conditions in Rwanda through VUP as approach for poverty alleviation*. Although the study achieved its purpose come across with some challenges which prevent the speed reaching to the main vision on of VUP for decreasing high rate of the people living in line of poverty.

Among these challenges we have seen delay to give the money the beneficial of VUP, problems of paying the money where some beneficiaries though that these money are the gift of his excellence President of Rwanda Paul KAGAME. The future research could go further the impact of later loan on sustainability of VUP project in another sector of the country.

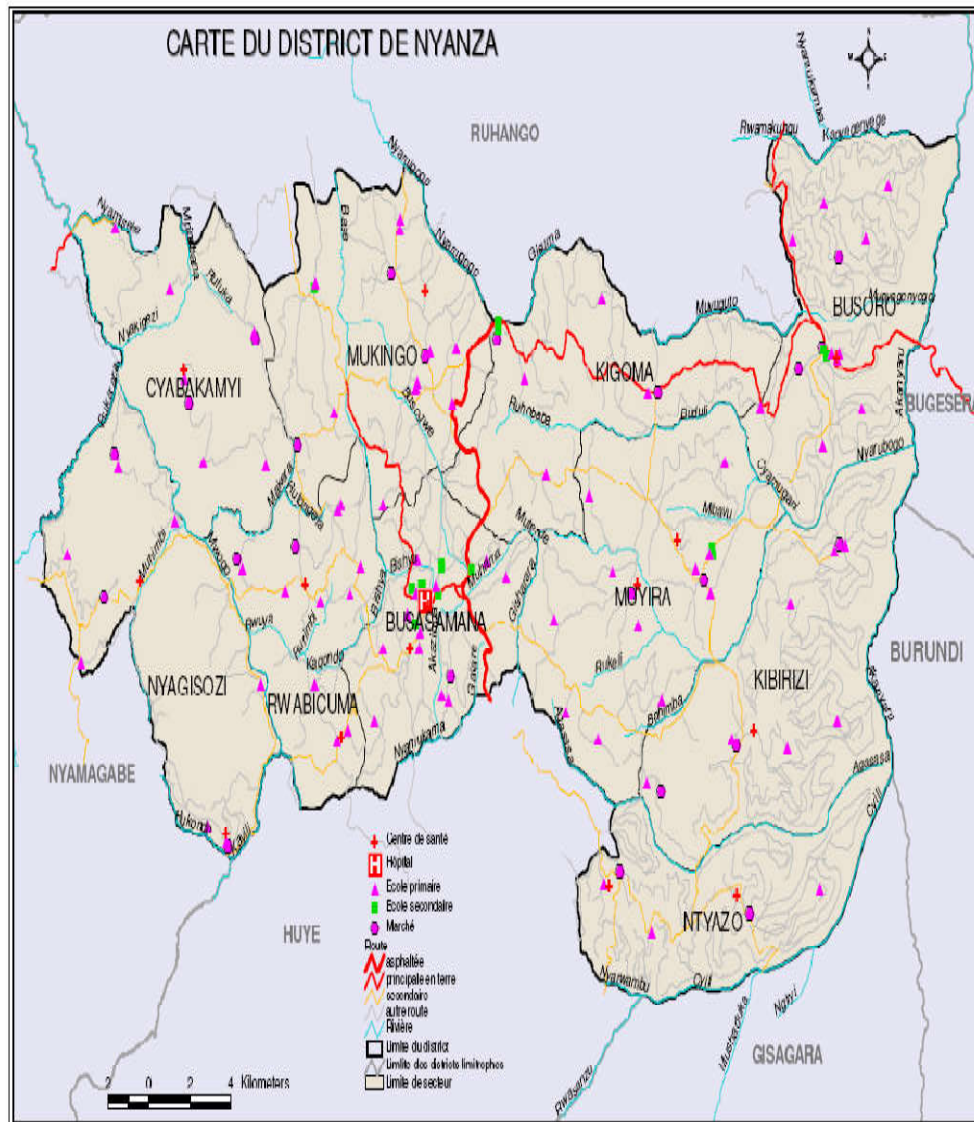
Recommendation was made

- To other researchers: The more researches could base on the impact of loan later and money later on sustainability of VUP project in all sector of the country.
- To VUP manager: To increase the VUP beneficiaries training in project elaborations in order to enable them to do their own small projects as for poverty alleviation.
- To MINALOC: To collaborate to Rwanda Local Development Agency funds (LODA) stakeholders and sponsors before budget elaboration in order to increase VUP budget.
- The study was limited to the time and space of the study. It is the main reason the following researcher could go deeply the impact of loan later and money later on sustainability of VUP project in all sector of the country.

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Appendices





These beneficiaries are the old women without any family member some of them leaving with disability. They are beneficial from 2010 until 2013
