



Community Participation And Implementation Of Government Livelihood Projects A Case of Girinka Munyarwanda Project In Kamonyi District

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Abstract:

Background: Participation is projected to result in better-designed policies and development initiatives, as well as more efficient service delivery and better benefit targeting. It also improves social cohesiveness since communities appreciate the need of collaborating with one another. By making a local government acceptable to the community, community engagement legitimizes it. The impact of community engagement on the implementation of government livelihood projects was examined in this study.

Materials and Methods: Because this study includes a variety of questionnaires and fact-finding inquiries, it employed a descriptive research approach. The survey was conducted among 314 people who live in a specific district in Kamonyi. A stratified random selection approach was utilized to collect 176 respondents. The information gathered was both quantitative and qualitative. To help in analysis, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to display descriptive statistics and regression analysis. As it is easier to show conclusions in the form of graphs and tables, the data is provided using percentages, frequencies, and tables.

Results: The study's findings were achieved in accordance with the study's specified goals. The first objective was to find out the effect of need assessment on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district. The results have revealed that majority of respondents with a mean (4.6364) and SD of .53840 have agreed that need assessment helped the government to know the resources that will be needed during implementation. With respect to the second objective of this study, which was to determine the effects of Planning towards implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda, project at Kamonyi district. The results have revealed that majority of respondents with a mean (4.4545) and SD of (.70766) have agreed that planning facilitated in proper coordination of project activities and personnel. The third objective of study was to determine the effect of community mobilization on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district. The findings have indicated that majority of respondents with a mean (4.7333) and SD of (.63968) have agreed that community mobilization enables community members to understand the reason and benefits of Girinka Munyarwanda project. The research also shows that there is a high correlation between need assessment, planning, community mobilization Government livelihood projects given by their correlation confident of .603, .787 and .852. These correlations are significant at 0.000. This implies that all variables indicated a positive and strong correlation with Government livelihood projects and hence strong relationship.

Conclusion: The research therefore recommended Kaminyi district to keep developing and sustaining other livelihood projects like Girinka Munyanyarwanda to ensure the well-being of its citizens. To train and encourage the beneficiaries to take part and participate in government livelihood projects as a way for their development. To make evaluation and monitor the implementation of the ongoing project and ensure that all resources are being used effectively and if the project is serving the planned beneficiaries.

Key Words: Community Participation, Government Livelihood Projects, Girinka Munyarwanda Project, Kamonyi District, Rwanda.

i. Introduction

Around the world, policymakers, local elected officials, and residents are increasingly recognizing the need for neighborhoods and development stakeholders to address local issues and close socioeconomic gaps. Community participation has been a cornerstone of the country's development thought; however, it is increasingly required for implementing programs (Chauya, 2015).

The main key participation purpose is for governments, business providers, civil society organizations, communities, and donor agencies to use local knowledge and preferences in their day to day decision-making processes. When potential beneficiaries have the ability to make critical decisions, which is referred to as "exercise of voice and choice," or "empowerment," participation becomes self-initiated action. Well structured policies and high development projects, as well as more better and effective service delivery and also better benefit targeting, are all expected to arise from participation. Community participation also strengthens social cohesions because community members are able to recognize the values and benefits of working together. By making a local authority acceptable to the municipal community, community engagement legitimizes it (Journal *et al.*, 2020).

Germany's legislation is derived from a variety of sources, including trade associations, administrations, government programs, court rulings, industries, local governments, and public debate in the media (government programmes, the administration, court rulings, and associations of trade and industry and interest groups, local authorities and because of public discussion in the mass media). Expert divisions within the ministry receive and monitor prospective legislative concerns, as well as encourage interested parties to participate in a discussion and share their opinions and information.

In this sense, these organizations do not function at random in the interests of few beneficiaries instead they reflect the benefits of larger social groups. Therefore, this is regarded to be more productive than first formulating provisions that may in turn lead to be unfounded or bring difficulties in implementation. It also implies that special interest groups have the ability to influence legislation before it reaches legislators. The Bill is then assigned to the right committee, where it is debated clause by clause, just as it is in South Africa (Sewpaul, 2014).

In keeping with foreign trends, most of African governments and companies are looking into how to integrate the environmental governance ideas, regional initiatives and national legislations. Locals are always knowledgeable with the consequences and best solutions to problems such as soil erosion and deforestation as well as how to recognize and utilize plant characteristics and keep animals from running after their gardens.

With respect to public participation, these information, skills, and assets may be used to rise up the success of Country's activities and projects. When member of the community are allowed to engage in examining the challenges or problems, wealth and different opportunities, they get to know enough information and gain the understanding of elements that are affecting their day to day lives. As a result, participation of individual citizens emphasizes members to take more responsibilities for their provided actions while also pressurizing certain governments to solve environmental problems more publicly and in effective way (Perkins, 2011).

Despite the fact that community participation in taking decisions is increasing across Africa, there is an urgent need to improve women's and youth's access to these processes. In nations such as Zimbabwe, Malawi, South Africa and Lesotho, public engagement in the status of the environment reporting process demonstrates the way how stakeholders may be included in making decisions. Another example of the tendency toward public engagement is the African partnership for the Popular Participation in the Development and Transformation (Bugingo, 2010).

In addition, failure to incorporate the members of the community may result into lower-use by the community and also lead to the blockage during the implementation of the task or delay to accomplish the excise, as the financers and implementers may have considered in the undertaking report. This may, on the other hand, have an adverse effect on the ability of the community to contribute assets to the project in any form. This is because residents' engagement in the activities of the project has been found to contribute to the practical and viable activities after the cycle has ended. Improvement recipients and entertainers should think that their work is more powerful, and their contribution can have more predictable consequences, if they participate closer with networks that are supporting them latter enabling themselves both socially and financially (Okech, 2016).

Community participation in project execution and development has gained relevance over time, and its forms have gained special prominence in mutual and multilateral development agency policy. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECDDevelopment)'s Assistance Committee (DAC) (2015), for example, states that for long-term development, projects must be locally owned and development cooperation must shift to a partnership model, in which donor programs and activities are integrated into locally-owned development strategies (Saxby 2018). Therefore, in this sense, the participation of the community members was encouraged. Community ownership must be considered, according to DeFilippis *et al* (2010), because it considered as a valuable asset on its

self that can facilitate the success of the project. This is however, it involves giving community members energy and support to take action according to DeFilippis *et al.*, (2010). This can be done through teaching them project management skill.

As Reddy (stated in Ababio, 2014) puts it, a person's dignity is clearly shown when she or he is able to control her or his own when he or she determines and controls his or her own affairs. To guarantee that all acts performed by the district are beneficial to the community, the community must maintain continual contact with its councilors and officials.

Integrity is gained through accepting responsibility for one's own actions, and the community must maintain constant communication with its councilors and officials to ensure that the district's operations benefit them. Participation in municipal issues promotes community cohesion by allowing residents to feel active in issues that affect and are relevant to their well-being, resulting in civic pride. Community participation is frequently cited as one of the most important aspects in poverty reduction. Indeed, community involvement in development policy and practice aims to encourage people to work together in groups to solve problems and influence policies and programs that affect their or others' quality of life (Mansuri, 2016).

In other words, community engagement assists people in developing their capacities or abilities, in recognizing and improving their innate potential, and in influencing and sharing power, i.e., the capacity to decide and acquire some control over their lives (Mansuri & Rao, 2010). In Rwanda, community engagement is tightly linked to development planning and management at the national and district levels. According to the Local Development Agency, developing planning and budgeting documents is a collaborative planning process (LODA, 2017).

It involves federal and local government authorities, as well as individuals and civil society organizations, at numerous levels and in a variety of processes, ranging from gathering citizen requirements through stakeholder consultation before making a final decision and providing feedback on that decision. The project began in Urugwiro Village in 1998 and 1999, with a national consultation process. A broad consensus emerged from the consultation about the need for Rwandans to clearly identify the country's destiny. With the drafting and publishing of the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2000, Rwanda kicked off the participative approach with 16 Vision 2020 (Never Again Rwanda, 2016).

In March 2001, the Rwandan Cabinet passed the Community Development Policy, which aimed to "ensure effective and sustained community engagement in its own development in order to achieve poverty reduction and self-reliance based on the sustainable exploitation of existing resources." In 2008, the policy was amended to envision "a well-organized community." Self-motivated, industrious, forward-thinking, and able to utilize local potential through sustainable development innovation."

On July 17, 2007, under Ministerial Instruction No. 04/07, the Ministry of Local Government formalized the JADF at the district and sector levels. JADF is characterized as a consultative level of information dissemination that promotes cooperation among people or actors involved in population development and social welfare. The goal of the JADF is to coordinate the operations of all development players in order to increase efficiency and reduce duplication of effort. As a multi-stakeholder platform, the forum might be considered (SNV, 2009). The annual planning and budgeting call circulars emphasize the participatory planning approach involving administrative authorities at all administrative levels, specific organs, civil society, and the community, in accordance with law No. 12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013 on the State Finances Property, article 26 related to the Planning and Budgeting Calendar. There are a range of techniques to promote community participation at the local level (Journal *et al.*, 2020).

Direct community engagement includes community assemblies (Inteko z' abaturage) at the village level (Umudugudu), which were founded in 2010 in response to Ministerial Instruction No. 002/07/01 on 20/05/2011, and community work (umuganda). Community participation is organized at the cell, sector, and district levels through an indirect citizen participation mechanism established by Law No. 87/2013 of 11/09/2013 (Never Again Rwanda), known as "InamaNjyanama," which also determines the organization and functioning of decentralized administrative entities. Citizens can participate in decision-making and policy-making processes at all levels of government through these councils.

These policies, directives, and call circulars address issues of insufficient citizen participation in decision-making, challenges related to the concentration of power in the hands of a single leader, and tentative solutions to Rwandans'

long-standing passivity and dependency as a result of strong centralization and citizens' exclusion from meaningful participation (Journal *et al.*, 2020). The specific objectives that guided this thorough research are:

- i. To assess the effects of need assessment on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi District
- ii. To find out the effects of planning on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda projects at Kamonyi District
- iii. To determine the effect of mobilization on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi District

ii Theoretical Literature

Community Participation

In Rwanda, the notion of community involvement is closely tied to the central and district-level planning and control of development operations. According to the Local Production Agency, the development of the planning and budgeting document is a collaborative planning process (LODA). It involves federal and local government agencies, as well as individuals and civil society groups, at many levels and in a number of stages, ranging from the gathering of citizens' requirements through stakeholder consultation before to a final decision and feedback on the final decision.

The project began in Urugwiro Village in 1998 and 1999, with a nationwide consultation process.

The consultation resulted in a significant consensus on the necessity for Rwandans to clearly articulate the country's destiny. Rwanda began the participatory method with Vision 2020 with the preparation and publication of the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2000. (Sewpaul, 2014).

In March 2001, the Rwandan Cabinet passed the Community Development Policy, which aimed to "ensure effective and sustained community engagement in its own development in order to achieve poverty reduction and self-reliance based on the sustainable exploitation of existing resources."

In 2008, the policy was updated to envision "an organized, self-motivated, industrious, forward-thinking community with the ability to harness local potential via innovation aimed toward sustainable development." Ministerial Instruction No. 04/07 created the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) at the District and Sector levels by the Ministry of Local Government on July 17, 2007. JADF is defined as a consultative level of information sharing that encourages collaboration among people or organizations working on population development and social welfare. The JADF's mission is to promote efficiency and avoid duplication of effort by coordinating the actions of all development actors. The forum might be called a multi-stakeholder platform (SNV, 2009).

Community engagement is facilitated at the cell, sector, and district levels by an indirect citizen participation system established by legislation No. 87/2013 of 11/09/2013 (Never Again Rwanda, 2016), known as "Inamanjyanama," which also governs the formation and operation of decentralized administrative organizations.

Citizens can participate in decision-making and policy-making processes at all levels of government through these councils. These policies, regulations, and call circulars, among other things, are responses to issues such as insufficient citizen participation in decision-making, challenges related to the concentration of power in the hands of one leader, and tentative responses to Rwandans' long-term passivity and dependency. Because of the government's high centralization and citizens' lack of meaningful participation, the government has become increasingly centralized (Journal *et al.*, 2020).

Need Assessment

Assessment is frequently related with pre-activities, monitoring with continuing activities, and evaluation with post-activities. These recommendations presume that all three actions include acquiring and analyzing information and data. The following definitions are used in these guidelines: The tasks involved in understanding a particular condition in order to offer a foundation for constructing an activity, project, operation, or strategy are referred to as assessment (UNHCR, 1999). Creating a relevant assessment and administering the program, on the other hand, is a tough process that necessitates a focused volunteer management approach as well as a few important instruments to aid in the facilitation of the program. Continue reading to learn how to perform a community needs assessment, as well as some best practices for incorporating the findings into your program.

When you do an evaluation, you're looking for holes and making judgments about what has to be filled. You can better prioritize your responsibilities by categorizing these needs as indicated above (UNHCR, 1999). "A community needs assessment identifies the community's assets and resources for satisfying [community members'] needs." The assessment focuses on the community's capacity, including residents', agencies', and organizations' capabilities. It

creates a framework for creating communities that support and nurture children and their families, as well as for developing and identifying services and solutions."

A community needs assessment, to put it another way, determines how your organization and volunteers help the community. The outcomes of a community needs assessment typically fall into one of three categories: Laws and regulations that are designed to direct or influence behavior are referred to as policy changes. These can take the form of legal or organizational issues. One example of a policy change is raising the age limit for purchasing cigarettes. Change in the system: This entails a shift that has an impact on every aspect of the community. This refers to the social norms of an organization, institution, or system, and it typically occurs in tandem with policy changes. One example of these advancements is smoking restrictions in public places.

Environmental change: Physical, social, and economic variables all have an impact on people's practices and behaviors. Building dedicated smoking-only structures is an example of a physical modification. Changes in attitude and behavior, such as the demand for more non-smoking spaces, are social influences. Finally, financial disincentives or incentives to encourage a desired behavior, such as raising the price of cigarettes, are examples of economic factors (Rahika, 2019).

Community needs assessment research necessitates paying close attention to the community's many needs. We need to build collaborative techniques as applied sociologists to encourage a high level of community participation. This is a case study of a community needs assessment project in which three methods were employed: the development of a planning committee of key individuals in the community to oversee the research process; the utilization of focus groups as a prelude to the quantitative data collection and the use of community residents as interviewers.

This article emphasizes how focus groups can be used to contribute much to the success of community needs assessment projects. Focus groups are an effective preliminary tool for gathering qualitative data, developing hypotheses, creating valid and thorough survey instruments, and ensuring citizen participation in needs assessment initiatives.

Planning

Planning helps management to dominate the future rather than being taken away by it. In a fast-changing world, the need for planning becomes even more crucial as risk and uncertainty rise. In this instance, contingency plans can be put in place. A plan is a particular course of action devised today in order to achieve a goal in the future. As a result, planning is a manager's endeavor to foresee the future in order to improve organizational performance. Planning is a fundamental management function that must be performed by every organization, regardless of its size, type, or origin. (Umhlaba Development Services, 2017).

Community Mobilization

A coordinated effort at the community level to remedy an issue or concern is classified as a community mobilization effort. A planning strategy may be used to aid in the social and structural transformation of a community. Unlike traditional programming initiatives, community mobilization is not focused on service delivery. Rather, it focuses on bringing people together around a common cause in order to achieve the group's desired social and structural change. In the 1970s, community organizing, sociology, civics, and critical pedagogy literature generated community mobilization as a community transformation philosophy.

The importance of considering the social context, which includes systems of power and oppression that affect people's and communities' ability to act, was emphasized in these disciplines. Since the early 1990s, community mobilization has been employed in a more targeted manner in the field of public health. According to community mobilization theory, individuals are more likely to make healthy choices if communities and resources that provide healthy options support them. Targeting interventions at the community level allows for long-term, sustainable change at the system level, as well as alterations in social norms as a critical component of community-level change.

iii. Empirical Literature Review

Many Authors have done a lot of research on the effect of community participation on government projects, for instance; a study by Darlington (2011) on the role of community participation in development initiatives, the study used a case of danger ecological sanitation in Zimbabwe. The study used primary and secondary data as well as both qualitative and quantitative methods. The findings of this study indicated that in terms of meeting attendance, 6.25% said they never go to village meetings, 6.25 percent said they go just once in a while, 59.37 percent said they go most of the time, and only 25% said they go every time.

On the other hand, the study found that According to the data, 90.6% of respondents claimed they participated in any stage of the project, while 9.4% said they never participated in anything related to the project. According to the findings, community members who were supposed to profit from the ecological sanitation program were not fully involved in the project at all levels. The majority of respondents were only involved in the project's implementation phase, according to the report.

Finally, the study suggested that full participation of target communities, i.e. community members, should begin right at the start of the project. Eugene (2017) did research on rural women's participation in development projects for long-term livelihoods. The study included a mixed research approach as well as qualitative methods. As examples, the Isibindi Samakhosikazi Garment Sewing Project and the Iminyezane Vegetable Gardening Project were chosen. Data was gathered through interviews and questionnaires.

The researcher inquired of development stakeholders on community engagement in forums organized to discuss community development challenges. The LED Manager's reaction was consistent with what had been discovered throughout the investigation of the perspectives of those who did not participate in community development programs. The results further indicated that the community in Umkhambathini Municipality, particularly in Maqongqo, was quite active in community participation.

Individuals who do not participate in project forums may have their own forums, such as community-based organizations (CBOs), while other community members may be too preoccupied with other economic pursuits to participate, according to the manager. Those who do not want to participate, on the other hand, are usually financially driven, meaning they want to join if there is a prospect of generating money." According to the respondent, some community members, particularly men who believe men are superior to women, "want to be in charge and will only participate if they are given leadership roles."

The research recommended community members that in a democratic society like South Africa, participation is essential for communities' interests and goals to be heard. Some individuals and/or communities, according to the findings of this study, do not feel or believe it is critical for them to be aware of and comprehend community development projects taking place in their area.

In Pakistan, the Orangi Pilot Project, which was developed to address the sanitation problem in Karachi, one of the world's largest slums, united local residents into committees and lent them money to purchase the raw materials needed to construct their own sewage system. Almost 100,000 homes now have access to sewage systems, and local management capabilities have been developed, laying the groundwork for housing, health, family planning, community, community-financed education, women's work centers, micro-enterprises, forestry, and other activities (Uphoff, 2017).

In one of Gujarat's community-based forestry zones, the utilization of community engagement achieved considerable results. The conservancy opted to develop a collaborative management with the communities in response to an average of 18000 crimes each year during the 1980s. Consequently, one community gathered and sold 12 tons of firewood, 50 tons of feed, and other forest products in a single year, in addition to planting and conserving teak and bamboo plants (World Bank, 2018).

Khwaja (2013) demonstrates the benefits of community engagement on project success using primary data from development projects in northern Pakistan. His findings do corroborate the theoretical premise that more community engagement in non-technical decision-making is linked to better project outcomes. Katz and Sara (1997) examine water system performance in a number of nations. They discovered that water system performance was significantly higher in areas where residents could make educated decisions about the sort of system and degree of service they needed, and where decision-making was really democratic and inclusive. Private contractors, on the other hand, tended to build poorly on projects that were not overseen by the community and where project management was not held accountable to the community.

A study of 121 rural water supply projects in 49 African, Asian, and Latin American nations revealed that involvement was the most important determinant in project performance and water system maintenance. According to the study, the best results were obtained when people were involved in decision-making at every stage of the project; from design through maintenance. The consequences would have been far worse if they had only been participating in information exchange and discussions (Narayan, 2013). Many development projects and programs have failed over the last three decades because activities were designed with little or no regard for people's needs, priorities, or knowledge and skills.

Thirteen of the 25 initiatives evaluated by the World Bank were abandoned a few years after financial assistance had ended. When the programs were designed and implemented, the main issue appears to have been a lack of focus on participation and local organization-building (Zazueta, 2014). Cleaver (2009) studied water initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa and found that even if communities are initially successful in creating the project, they may lack the necessary material resources and contacts to keep it continuing. Moses (2017) comes to similar conclusions in his

investigation of tank management in South India. External actors are typically required to maintain community infrastructure, he learns.

As a result, it appears that meaningful community participation does not negate the need for a well-functioning governmental apparatus. Participation empowers the disadvantaged, according to Oakley (2012), by allowing the poor to examine their challenges and think constructively about solutions, so increasing self-awareness and confidence, which has a good impact on sustainability. Participation also empowers the project's primary stakeholders by supporting the poor in learning new skills and talents that will allow them to better defend and promote their livelihoods once the initiative is completed. Similarly, involving communities would increase people's potential to produce and affect development on various levels, boosting their access to and influence over resources and institutions, and therefore assuring the projects' long-term survival.

"In 1968, a settlement of 2000 people in Malawi began construction on a new water supply system," according to the World Bank (2013). Community members began to plan, construct, and operate their own water supply and distribution infrastructure. Traditional community groups served as the foundation for water villages, and government aid was limited. Almost every one of the country's more than 6000 standpipes is still working. More than 1 million Malawians now have access to high-quality, dependable, and convenient water thanks to self-developed, owned, and managed water systems. "A thirty-year study of rural and urban development indicated a strong link between project performance and level of involvement."

According to a study conducted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (Arthur and Michelle, 2012) on the effectiveness and sustainability of rural development projects in Asia, development projects and programs that include community participatory measures in project design achieve long-term results, particularly those that take community commitment seriously and put it into practice with sound concepts, focused design. Most effective programs employ bottom-up planning to establish goals and then appropriately represent community requirements in project sustainability, resulting in a better feeling of ownership. According to Danny et al. (2014), "When it comes to community development, community engagement is critical." The two writers make it clearly obvious that this is especially true in situations when the project's physical output is something that the community will have to bear.

Jenkins (Jenkins, 2017) "adds that this engagement is not always sufficient on its own, and that it must be accompanied with a capacity-building component as well as the formation of a platform of dialogue between the state, commercial and volunteer sectors, and civil society." With the transformation of the resistance councils into corporate organizations with accountability for service provision, and the delegation of extensive policy-making and planning responsibilities to local councils, citizen engagement in Uganda is geared more towards political decentralization.

The local government (Resistance councils) statutes (LGS) of 1993 and the local government acts (LGA) of 1997 strengthened districts by giving them additional planning authority, implying that they were no longer de jure arms of central government. The introduction of the 1995 constitution (between the LGS 1993 and the LGA 1997), which established citizens' "participation in the planning and governing of the country," supported these institutional improvements. The state must be built on democratic ideals, which empower and promote active involvement of all people at all levels in their own government, according to the constitution's section on national objectives. Decentralization and devolution of government functions and responsibilities to the people at suitable levels where they may best manage and conduct their own affairs should guide the state." But, regrettably, this is not the case in Uganda.

iv. Theoretical Framework

According to many researchers, the availability of a theory whether informal or formal is very important to the development of the project. The clear meanings of the target groups, the requirements that are needed to serve in the project, the projected project outcomes, and the treatments used to achieve them would all be included in such a theory. It would also offer justifications for how the actions will achieve the desired results (Steadman *et al.*, 2012; Weiss *et al.*, 2012). Various explanations for the phenomenon under inquiry have been presented. These include the theory of constraints, stakeholders' theory, and Arnsten's involvement ladder.

Arnsten's Ladder of Participation

In a ladder of citizen involvement, Sherry Arnstein discussed eight levels of participation (2006). She describes citizen participation, often known as "Arnstein's ladder," as the redistribution of power that allows the have-not citizens, who are currently excluded from political and economic processes, to be consciously engaged in the future.

With the introduction of his "citizen participation continuum," Robert Silverman elaborated on Arnstein's civic involvement ladder.

Archon Fung also suggests a new classification system for involvement based on three fundamental questions: Who is allowed to participate, and how representative are they of the general public? What is the communication or decision-making mechanism? And how much clout or influence do the participants wield? The typology is vital to public engagement in county development programs because it contains examples from federal initiatives such as urban renewal, anti-poverty, and model cities. We see community members, county assembly members, and other stakeholders exerting influence at all stages of development initiatives.

It can be described that the typology does not examine the most significant hurdles to actual engagement. On both sides of the plain fence, these stumbling blocks may be located. Power holders' actions include racism, paternalism, and antagonism to power transfer. Failures in the poor community's political socioeconomic infrastructure and knowledge base, as well as the difficulties in forming a representative and accountable citizens' group in the face of futility, alienation, and distrust, are among the challenges facing the have-nots. It underlines the need of engaging beneficiaries in decision-making, planning, and implementation of projects, rather than excluding them, using the aforementioned principle as a guide.

Stakeholder's Theory

Stakeholders are groups and individuals who benefit or are harmed as a result of economic action, and whose rights are either violated or respected. Among them are shareholders, creditors, workers, consumers, suppliers, and the general public. The stakeholder method has long been acknowledged as a useful strategy for gaining a better understanding of a company's surroundings (Oaklye, 2011). This strategy aims to broaden management's knowledge of their jobs and obligations beyond the profit maximization function and stakeholders outlined in the firm's input-output models, to include the interests and demands of non-stockholding organizations.

According to Patton (2011), the stakeholder model implies that all persons or groups with genuine interests participate in a business in order to gain benefits, and that no pre-determined prioritization of one set of interests and benefits over another exists (Maina B.M, 2013). Associated businesses, potential employees, potential customers, and the public must all be taken into account.

This method emphasizes the necessity of interaction between the top management team and the stakeholders. Managers should be mindful that the level of involvement they encourage with top management, rather than subordinate workers operating on their behalf, can have a big impact on project results. With regard to the stakeholder theory, it was revealed that all persons or groups within the legitimate interest participating in the project should be treated equally and should share the interest of the project. The theory is relevant to the current topic as it emphasizes community members to be shareholders of the government projects while participation and sharing of interest should be done equally.

The Theory of Constraints

Eliyahu Goldratt created the notion of constraint in the early 1980s as a systems-management philosophy. The central concept of the theory of constraints is that constraints define the performance boundaries of every system. Only a few key restrictions exist in most organizations. According to proponents of the idea, if managers want to increase their organization's performance, they should focus on efficiently controlling the capacity and capability of these restrictions. The Theory of Constraints is more than a production-scheduling method; it has a wide range of applications in a wide range of organizations (IMA, 2009). TOC asks managers to reconsider some of their basic beliefs about how to achieve their businesses' goals, what constitutes productive behavior, and what the true purpose of cost management is. Theory of constraints emphasizes the necessity to maximize throughput profits produced via sales by recognizing and managing the constraints that stand between a firm and its goals. Theory of constraints also assigns all of the organization's non-constraining resources to the organization's core constraints once the constraints have been recognized. As a result, the total resource system has been improved (IMA, 2009).

The theory is related to the current study as it sets out the constraints that might limit the success of the project. Community failure to participate in Government livelihood projects becomes the constraint that affect the success of the projects. It also emphasizes the managers of the project to rethink and come up with the solutions of how implementation can be done effectively. Therefore, the government and other concerned individuals should be ready for the constraints of the project and look forward to address them.

Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables

Dependent Variables

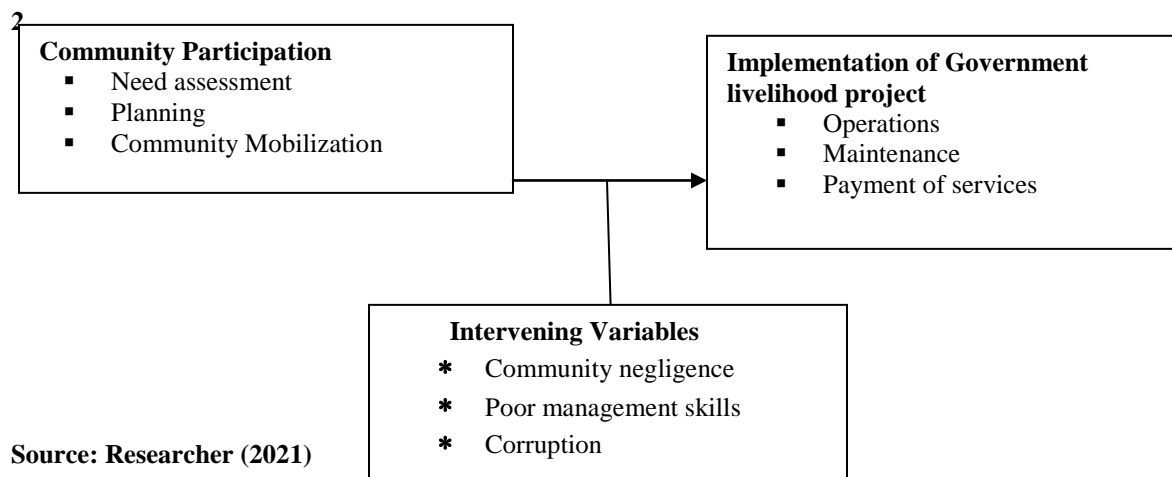


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Figure1. Need assessment, planning, mobilization, and monitoring are independent variables that have a substantial impact on the implementation of government livelihood initiatives such as operations and maintenance. However, intervening variables such as government policies, community negligence, and poor management abilities may have a negative impact on the dependent variables' results.

vi. Research Materials and Methods

A research design is a diagram that depicts how all of the key components of a project, such as samples or groups, measures, treatments or programs, and assignment techniques, interact to answer the central research questions. The significance of research design arises from the fact that it is a conceptual framework within which data collection and analytic conditions are organized in a way that strives to balance relevance to the research purpose (Kothari, 2014).

It is the glue that binds the entire research together to form a meaningful and coherent whole. Because this study includes a variety of surveys and fact-finding inquiries, it used a descriptive research design. A descriptive study design identifies and reports the current state of affairs (Mugenda, 2009), as well as attempting to define potential behavior, values, and qualities (Best *et al.*, 2013).

It is concerned with the formation and testing of hypotheses, as well as how, what is, or what existing in relation to some former event that has influenced or affected a current condition or event (Best, *et al.*, 2014). The study goal was to explore the effects of community participation in the implementation of government livelihood projects in Kamonyi District, hence this descriptive approach seemed appropriate. It also enabled the collecting of original data with the goal of describing a population that was too large to observe directly, allowing for generalization (Cohen *et al.*, 2017). It captures data in a single step, reducing costs and increasing efficiency (Morrison, 2013). It's also in line with the data collection questionnaire utilized in the study (Mugenda, 2009).

Target Population

A population is a collection of persons, instances, or items that have certain common traits (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2013). It is the entire set of elements from which the research hopes to draw conclusions (Cooper & Schindler, 2008). Twenty district project personnel, 34 local leaders, and 260 recipients were surveyed. In the field of the Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi, this resulted in a population of 314 respondents.

Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

This part discusses the sample size and sampling methods used to sample the target population. According to more technical considerations, the sample size required is a function of the precision of the estimates desired, the population variability or variance projected, and the statistical level of confidence desired (Salant *et al.*, 2014).

Sample Size

This refers to as the methodical selection of representative instances from a larger population, according to Brinker (2006). A sample, or subset of the population, is used to gather data and develop conclusions about the population of interest (Lind *et al.*, 2008). The type of the analysis and the level of precision required in the estimations determine the sample size. There are several factors to consider, including the type and quantity of comparisons to be done, the

amount of variables to be studied at the same time, and how varied a universe is sampled. Slovin's formula, which is stated as, was used to establish the sample size for the study.

$$n = N / 1 + N(e)^2$$

Where; n= Sample size,
N= sampled population,
e= error tolerance.

The study adopted an error tolerance of 5%; hence, the confidence coefficient will be 95%. Therefore:

$$n = 314 / 1 + 314(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 314 / 1 + 314 (0.0025)$$

$$n = 314 = 175.9 \cdot 1.785$$

$$n = 175.9$$

As calculated above the total sample size of the study was 176 respondents.

Table 1: Determination of Sample Size

Target Respondents	Population	Sample size	Sampling techniques
District project staff	20	20	Census sampling
Local leaders	34	15	Simple random sampling
Project beneficiaries	260	141	Convenience sampling
Total	314	176	Slovin's formula,

Source: Researcher (2021)

Sampling Techniques

This refers to how the respondents were selected. The researcher attempted to gather an acceptable and large enough sample in order to prevent sampling and bias mistakes. In the Kamonyi district, a stratified random selection approach was utilized to collect 176 respondents.

Data Collection Methods

According to Olsen (2011), data collection is the systematic gathering and measurement of information on specified variables in order to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes. The investigation used both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was acquired through peer-reviewed journals and other relevant sources available at Mount Kenya University's library, while primary data was gathered using survey questionnaires and an interview guide.

Data Collection Instruments

The data for the study was collected using questionnaires and interview guide schedules. When it comes to human people, no single source of knowledge can be trusted to deliver a complete picture in any study program. As a result, a range of data collection procedures must be used in order to improve the data's dependability and validity (Smith, 2015). Using a range of data sources and gathering methods, according to Schofield (2016), is a validating feature that double-checks data. The use of several data collection techniques serves as a validating feature that double-checks data.

When many data gathering methods and sources, such as interviews and surveys, are employed, the validity and reliability of information is boosted because the strength of one methodology compensates for the weakness of another (Cohen et al, 2007). The instrument was chosen based on how well it fitted the research's requirements according to some arbitrary criteria. The instrument will be able to fulfill the measurement's validity and reliability standards. The surveys were used to measure the impact of community engagement on government livelihood initiative execution.

It also provides well-thought-out responses, as respondents have a difficult time filling out surveys. Questionnaires are ideal for gathering data from a big population and producing significant conclusions that can be generalized to a large group in this study. In a standardized format that was the same for all responders, the surveys comprised both closed and open-ended questions. Closed-ended questions, according to Fraenkel and Wallen (2006), improve consistency of response among responders. However, they may limit the range and depth of replies.

Consequently, respondents' personal comments are elicited by open-ended questions, capturing the authenticity, complexity, and diversity of responses (Cohen et al., 2010). An interview guide, according to McMillan and Schumacher (2011), is fluid and adaptive since it includes direct contact between persons. Because the research interviews are acceptable and effective, they were employed. All of the questions were outlined in the interview guide, with space for the interviewer to write responses, and they were all related to the study's objectives. Structured interviews are less time consuming to evaluate, cost less money, and give a foundation for generalization (Kothari, 2014).

viii. Results

Demographic Characteristics

Gender, age, marital status, and educational level of respondents are among the demographic features of respondents, as shown below;

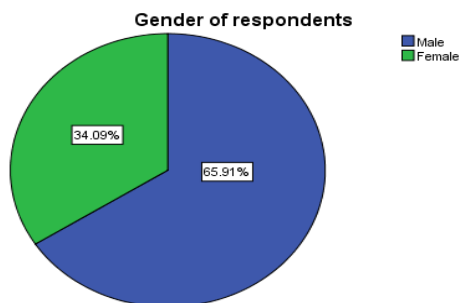


Figure 2 Gender of Respondents

Figure 2 indicates the gender of respondents and according to the findings, majority of respondents at 65.91% were male while 34.09% were female. The research therefore involved all types of gender, which is very crucial to the research findings.

Table 2: Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent (%)
below 21 years	9	5.1
Between 21-30 years	25	14.2
Between 31-40 years	102	58.0
Between 41-50 years	30	17.0
Above 50 years	10	5.7
Total	176	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

Table 2 shows the age of respondents, with the majority of respondents (58%) being between 31 and 40 years old, 17 percent being between 41 and 50 years old, 14.2 percent being between 21 and 30 years old, 5.7 percent being above 50 years old, and only 9 respondents (5.1%) being under 21 years old. This indicates that the research findings were acquired from adult persons who had participated in a variety of government livelihood programmes, therefore offering dependable information.

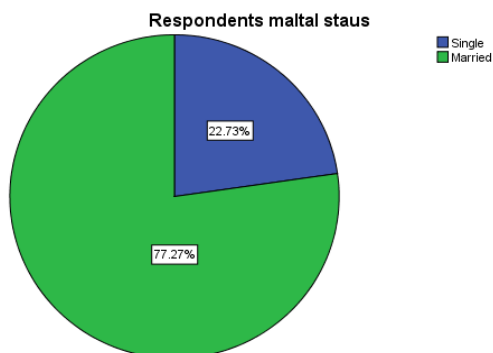


Figure 3 Respondent's Marital Status

Researcher: Researcher (2021)

Figure 3 indicates the marital status of respondents and the findings indicated that majority of respondents at 77.27% were married and 22.73% were single. This implies that respondents who participated in the research belongs to both categories which is very important in providing useful information. Concerning the education level of respondents, the results were presented in table 4.2 as follows;

Table 3: Education Level of Respondents

Education levels	Frequency	Percent (%)
Valid No education	13	7.4

Primary level	20	11.4
Secondary level	22	12.5
University level	99	56.3
Masters level	22	12.5
Total	176	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

Table 3 indicates the education level of respondents and the results indicated that majority of respondents at 56.3% had a university level, 12.5% had a master’s level, 12.5% had secondary level, 11.4% had secondary level and finally 7.4% of them have not attended any education.

4.2 Presentation of the Findings

4.2.1 Respondents Perception to whether they have participated in Government livelihood Projects

Respondents were asked if they had participated in any government project, and the answers were tallied using a Yes/No system. The results are shown in table 4.3 below.

Table 4. 1 Respondent’s Perception on whether they have participated in any of Government Project

Statements	Frequency	Percent (%)
Valid Yes	113	64.2
No	63	35.8
Total	176	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

Table 4.3 indicates that majority of respondents at 64.2% have participated in government livelihood project while other 35.8% have never attended any government livelihood project. This implies that majority of respondents had good idea about the projects and were able to deliver reliable information about the project.

Respondent’s views on the extent to which their participation has contributed to government Projects

Respondents were also asked to rate how much they believe their participation helped to government livelihood projects, using the scales of very high, high, not sure, low, and very low. Table 4.4 below summarizes the findings.

Table 4: Respondent’s views on the extent to which their participation has contributed to government Projects

Statements	Frequency	Percent (%)
Valid Very high extent	77	43.8
High extent	45	25.6
Not sure	17	9.7
Low extent	15	8.5
Very low extent	22	12.5
Total	176	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

Table 4 indicates the level to which respondent participation contributed to the government livelihood projects and the shows that majority of respondents 43.8% and 25.6% which is approximately to 69.4% of the total sample have agreed that their participation has contributed to the government livelihood project at a high extent.

Effect of Need Assessment on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda Project in Kamonyi District.

A Likart scale of Strongly disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, and Strongly agree was used to determine the effect of need assessment on the implementation of the Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, which was the study's initial aim. The following are the outcomes, as shown in table 4.5:

Table 2: Effect of need assessment on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda Project in Kamonyi District.

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Need assessment helped the government to understand the number of cows needed by the community	176	4.2159	1.01923
Need assessment helps the government know the budgets to be used in Girinka Munyarwanda project.	176	4.5909	.60731

It enables the government to select beneficiaries who are in need of those cows	176	4.5227	.68414
Need assessment helped the government to know the resources that will be needed during project implementation.	176	4.6364	.53840
Need assessment helps to know people who will be responsible for implementing the project	176	4.4489	.70727
Need assessment helps the government to predict the results of the project	176	4.4830	.70892
Valid N (listwise)	176	4.482967	.710878

Source: Researcher (2021)

Table 5 indicates the effect of need assessment on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district. The results have revealed that majority of respondents with a mean (4.6364) and SD of .53840 have agreed that need assessment helped the government to know the resources that will be needed during implementation. On the other hand, need assessment helped the government know the budgets to be used in Girinka Munyarwanda project with a mean of 4.5909 and SD of .60731. In other words, all the statement fall under the average mean of 4.482967 and SD of 0.710878 which indicates that respondents have all agreed with the statements. Based on the finding of this study, it can be concluded that there are significant effects of need assessment on implementation of government livelihood projects.

Effect of planning on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda Project in Kamonyi District.

With respect to the second objective of the study, which was intended to determine the effect of Planning on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, a Likart scale of Strongly disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly agree were also used. The results were presented in table 4.6 as follows;

Table 3: Effect of planning on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi District.

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Planning gives the government a clear direction of the project	176	4.0909	.92750
It facilitates proper coordination of project activities and personnel.	176	4.4545	.70766
Planning helped in organizing of project resources	176	4.3750	.86603
Planning helps in the schedule arrangements of Girinka Munyarwanda projects	176	4.1761	1.12005
Planning motivates members of the community to participate in Girinka Munyarwanda project	176	4.0114	1.13131
Planning helps in decision making concerning Girinka Munyarwanda project	176	4.1932	1.01821
Valid N (listwise)	176	4.21685	.961793

Source: Researcher (2021)

Table 6 the effect of need planning on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district. The results have revealed that majority of respondents with a mean (4.4545) and SD of (.70766) have agreed that planning facilitated in proper coordination of project activities and personnel. On the other hand, planning helped the government in organizing of project resources with a mean of 4.3750 and SD of .86603. In other words, all the statement falls under the average mean of 4.21685 and SD of 0.961793 which indicates that respondents have all agreed with the statements.

Effect of Community Mobilization on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda Project in Kamonyi District.

With respect to third objective of the study, which was intended to determine the effect of community mobilization on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, a Likart scale of Strongly disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly agree were also used. The results were presented in table 4.7 as follows;

Table 4: Effect of community mobilization on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda Project in Kamonyi District.

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Community mobilization enables community members to understand the reason and benefits of Girinka Munyarwanda project	176	4.7333	.63968

Community mobilization helps community leaders skills and knowledge of how to handle problems of Girinka Munyarwanda projects.	176	4.6667	.66089
Beneficiaries also gain skills from mobilization on how to take care of the cow and provide a calf to new beneficiary	176	4.5667	.67891
Community mobilization helps project leaders to gain a good number of participants from the community	176	3.8667	.68145
Community members are mobilized on how to manage the project resources	176	3.6772	.5678
Beneficiaries gain knowledge of how to utilize the product of the cow including (milk, manure and so on) for a better life	176	3.6123	.4537
Valid N (listwise)	176	4.18715	.613738

Source: Researcher (2021)

Table 7 indicates the effect of community mobilization on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district. The results have revealed that majority of respondents with a mean (4.7333) and SD of (.63968) have agreed that community mobilization enables community members to understand the reason and benefits of Girinka Munyarwanda project. On the other hand, mobilization helps community leaders to gain skills and knowledge of how to handle problems of Girinka Munyarwanda projects with a mean of 4.6667 and SD of .66089. In other words, all the statement falls under the average mean of 4.18715 and SD of 0.613738, which indicates that respondents have all agreed with the statements.

Table 5 Respondent participation on indicators of implementation of government livelihood Projects

Indicators dependent Variable	Frequency	Percent (%)
Valid Operations	125	71.0
Maintenance	11	6.3
Payment of services	40	22.7
Total	176	100.0

Source: Researcher, 2021

Table 4.8 shows the indicators of implementation of government livelihood projects and the results have indicated majority of respondents at 71.0% have argued that for the project to be implemented operations should take place. In addition to that respondents at 22.7% have also argued that for the project to be successful, payment of required services by the government should be done as early as possible. Finally, few respondents at 6.3% have indicated that maintenance is another important part in project implementation.

ix. Regression Analysis

In order to determine the relationship that exists between need assessments, planning, Community mobilization and government livelihood projects, the regression analysis was carried out. The outputs of the model summary were presented in the table 4.9 below;

Table 6: Correlation Output

		Correlations			
		Government livelihood projects	Need assessment	Planning	Community mobilization
Pearson Correlation	Government livelihood projects	1.000	.603	.787	.852
	Need assessment	.603	1.000	.545	.554
	Planning helps in	.787	.545	1.000	.901
	Community mobilization	.852	.554	.901	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Government livelihood projects	.	.000	.000	.000
	Need assessment	.000	.	.000	.000
	Planning	.000	.000	.	.000
	Community mobilization	.000	.000	.000	.
N	Government livelihood projects	176	176	176	176
	Need assessment	176	176	176	176
	Planning	176	176	176	176
	Community mobilization	176	176	176	176

Source: Researcher (2021)

Regarding correlation coefficient, Table 9 shows the magnitude of the relationship between variables implies that there is a high correlation between need assessment, planning, Community mobilization Government livelihood projects given by their correlation confident of .603, .787 and .852. These correlations are significant at 0.000. This implies that all variables indicated a positive and strong correlation with Government livelihood projects.

Table 7: Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.867 ^a	.751	.747	.70584

a. Predictors: (Constant), Need assessment, Planning and Community mobilization

b. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Government livelihood projects

Source: Researcher (2021)

In Table 10, the adjusted R² of 0.747 implies that 74.7% of the variations in Government livelihood projects can be described by the variations in need assessment, planning and Community mobilization. This implies that only 25.3% of the disparities in Government livelihood projects can be described by variations in other variables not enclosed within the current study.

The R² of 0.751 further explains that the model explains 75.1% of the variability of the response data around its average while R of 0.867, which is 86.7%, shows that the relationship between Need assessment, Planning and Community mobilization and Government livelihood projects is positive and strong. Finally, the standard estimate of the error given at 0.70584 depicts that the typical distance of the data points from the best-fit line is about 0.7%. The ANOVA results were presented in Table 4.11 as follows;

Table 8: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	258.945	3	86.315	173.253	.000 ^b
	Residual	85.691	172	.498		
	Total	344.636	175			

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Government livelihood projects

c. Predictors: (Constant), Community mobilization, Need assessment, Planning

Source: Researcher (2021)

In the ANOVA, Table 11 shows F-value 173.253 at 0.000 implying that the model is statistically significant. The 0.000 p-value shows that Need assessment, Planning, Community mobilization predicts Government livelihood projects. The Table 4.10 further shows that the variance in total has N-1 degrees of freedom given by N-1 (76-1) the residual degrees of freedom on the other hand are 85.6.

Thus, the overall regression model is statistically significant in predicting the relationship Need assessment, Planning, Community mobilization predicts Government livelihood projects. Concerning the coefficient, the results were presented in Table 12 bellow;

Table 9: Regression Coefficient

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	-.810	.158		-5.142	.000
	Need assessment	.302	.075	.186	4.045	.000
	Planning	.085	.133	.057	.642	.522
	Community mobilization	1.113	.142	.698	7.850	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Government livelihood projects

Source: Researcher (2021)

The regression equation obtained is;

$$Y = -.810 + .302X_1 + .085X_2 + 1.113X_3 + e$$

Where Y is Government livelihood projects; X₁ is need assessment; X₂ is planning; X₃ is Community mobilization, and e is the significance level. The significance levels of the independent variables were; need assessment (p= .000); planning (p= .522); and Community mobilizations (p= .000). This means that need assessment and Community

mobilization would lead to high level of Government livelihood projects. Given the p values of 0.05 and 0.01, this relationship is significant with a p-value of 0.000. The regression model served as a statistical control for the study, allowing it to determine the impact of each predictor variable. The coefficients for each independent variable were also non-zero, according to the results. This means that all of the independent factors impacted the government's livelihood programs.

x. Discussion of Findings

The above findings were linked to the available literature related to community participation and government livelihood projects. With respect to the first objective, which was to find out the effect of need assessment on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda, project in Kamonyi district. The findings provided an average mean of 4.4829 and SD of .710878 meaning that all the statements were strongly agreed that need assessment helps the government to know the resources that are needed and the budgets during implementation. The findings therefore indicated that need assessment contributes to the effective implementation of the projects.

The findings of James (2014), who conducted research on the effect of needs assessment on the sustainability of food security programs in central Kenya, with a case study of Gatanga Sub-county, backed up these findings. In this study, a cross-section survey was used. The study discovered that a factor determining the viability of food security projects in the area was the depth of the needs assessment within communities. He further discovered that the requirement assessment for food security projects in Gatanga sub-county had not been completed sufficiently. According to the report, all interested groups, including farmers and interested individuals, should be invited and encouraged to participate in the needs assessment study. It has been determined that a comprehensive presentation by all participants will improve the process' credibility, project support, and outcome success.

On the other hand, the second objective of the study was intended to determine the effect of Planning on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, planning has been found to play a significant role in proper implementation of government livelihood projects. This was also supported by other scholars like Hassan *et al* (2021) on Role of Project Planning and Project Manager Competencies on Public Sector Project Success. He further found that the evidence for planning as a predictor of project success appears to be strong. On the other hand Dvir recently wrote about the advantages of project planning. He feels that keeping consistency between different stages of planning makes it easier to manage and control the project, reduce project risks and vulnerabilities, and improve the project manager's expertise. Similarly, according to Ref, excellent planning not only allows project managers to make better use of their infrastructure, such as land and buildings, but also creates economic benefits for the stakeholders (Hassan *et al*, 2021).

Similarly, a research was recently done in Oman to analyze project managers' perspectives on planning and scheduling techniques in building projects. According to the conclusions of their research, project managers should use knowledge-based planning and scheduling ideas to ensure project success (Hassan *et al*, 2021). Therefore prior with respect to the findings of the above researchers, planning shows a significant effect on project success and hence can also contribute effectively to Government livelihood projects.

With respect to third objective of the study, which was intended to determine the effect of community mobilization on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, the findings revealed that community mobilization contributes to better understanding of the project by the community members. In order to determine the relationship that exists between need assessments, planning, Community mobilization and government livelihood projects, the regression analysis was carried out and a positive strong relationship was identified between Need assessment, Planning Community mobilization and Government livelihood projects is positive and strong.

The relationship findings add to that of Eunice (2014) who determined the relationship between training and employee performance. His findings revealed a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.76, indicating a strong relationship between employee training and performance, which is similar to our findings at a probability of $p < 0.001$, indicating that the coefficient is significantly different from zero, and thus it can be concluded that training and performance have a direct relationship with employee performance. Therefore, Eunice findings support our findings that training has a strong relationship with implementation of government livelihood projects.

xi. Summary of major Findings

The results of this study were obtained in accordance to the specific objectives. The first objective was to find out the effect of need assessment on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi District, a Likart scale of Strongly disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly agree were used. The results have revealed that majority of respondents with a mean (4.6364) and SD of .53840 have agreed that need assessment helped the government to know the resources that will be needed during implementation. On the other hand, need assessment

helped the government know the budgets to be used in Girinka Munyarwanda project with a mean of 4.5909 and SD of .60731.

With respect to the second objective of the study, which was intended to determine the effect of Planning on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, a Likart scale of Strongly disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly agree were also used. The results have revealed that majority of respondents with a mean (4.4545) and SD of (.70766) have agreed that planning facilitated in proper coordination of project activities and personnel. On the other hand, planning helped the government in organizing of project resources with a mean of 4.3750 and SD of .86603.

With respect to third objective of the study, which was intended to determine the effect of community mobilization on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, a Likart scale of Strongly disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly agree were also used. The results have revealed that majority of respondents with a mean (4.7333) and SD of (.63968) have agreed that Community mobilization enables community members to understand the reason and benefits of Girinka Munyarwanda project. On the other hand, Community mobilization helps community leaders to gain skills and knowledge of how to handle problems of Girinka Munyarwanda projects with a mean of 4.6667 and SD of .66089.

The researcher also considered determining the indicators of government livelihood project implementation as a dependent variable, and the results revealed that the majority of respondents (71.0%) believe that operations must take place in order for the project to be implemented. Furthermore, (22.7%) of respondents believe that payment of essential services by the government should be made as soon as feasible for the project to be successful. Finally, maintenance is an important aspect of project implementation, according to (6.3%) of respondents.

In order to determine the relationship that exists between need assessments, planning, Community mobilization and government livelihood projects, the regression analysis was carried out. The model summary shows that the adjusted R^2 of 0.747 implies that 74.7% of the variations in Government livelihood projects can be described by the variations in need assessment, planning and Community mobilization. This implies that only 25.3% of the disparities in Government livelihood projects can be described by variations in other variables not enclosed within the current study. R of 0.867, which is 86.7%, shows that the relationship between Need assessment, Planning and Community mobilization and Government livelihood projects is positive and strong.

In the ANOVA, table 4.9 shows F-value 173.253 at 0.000 implying that the model is statistically significant. The 0.000 p-value shows that Need assessment, Planning, Community mobilization predicts Government livelihood projects. Regarding correlation coefficient, table 4.4 shows the magnitude of the relationship between variables implies that there is a high correlation between need assessment, planning, Community mobilization Government livelihood projects given by their correlation confident of .603, .787 and .852. These correlations are significant at 0.000. This implies that all variables indicated a positive and strong correlation with Government livelihood projects

xii. Conclusions

In conclusion, the research concluded that need assessment has a significant effect on implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, by helping the government to know the resources that will be needed during implementation and also be able to know the budgets to be used in Girinka Munyarwanda project. On the other hand, the research concluded that planning also contributes a lot to the implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district, where it has been revealed that it facilitates in proper coordination of the project activities and personnel.

Furthermore, the research also concluded that Community mobilization is another important aspect in Implementation of Girinka Munyarwanda project in Kamonyi district where it was revealed that Community mobilization enables community members to understand the reason and benefits of Girinka Munyarwanda project and also helps leaders and beneficiaries to gain skills and knowledge of how to handle problems of Girinka Munyarwanda projects. Finally, the research concluded that there is a significant strong relationship between need assessments, planning, Community mobilization and implementation of government livelihood projects, therefore the variables should be put at the forefront before implementing the project.

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