



Impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on Livelihoods of Communities in Nduba Sector, Gasabo District, Rwanda.

***¹Laetitia Iryamukuru & ²Dr Catherine Wanjiku (PhD)**

¹Master's Student, Mount Kenya University

²Senior Lecturer, Mount Kenya University

***E-mail of Corresponding author: liryamukuru8@gmail.com**

ABSTRACT

This study focused on impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge program (VUP) on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda with the following specific objectives : To assess influence of VUP on job creation on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda, to identify influence of VUP on education development on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda and to examine influence of VUP on Health improvement on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda. After analyzing data, the following results were obtained, for influence of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on job creation on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda. 43.6% strongly agreed and 54.1% agreed that Vision 2020 Umurenge Program Improved creation of employment, the job creation correlated with livelihoods of communities in Nduba at $r=0.875$. Further, influence of VUP on education development on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, there is strong positive correlation between education development and livelihoods of communities at $r=0.804$. Health improvement are correlated with livelihoods of communities at $r=.840$. In conclusion, research concluded that

vision 2020 Umurenge program contributes to the livelihoods of communities through job creation, education development and health improvement. The study recommended that Vision 2020 Umurenge Program beneficiaries to make savings and start new economic activities to avoid further poverty after stopping Vision 2020 Umurenge Program supports.

1.0 Background of the Study

Worldwide, the number of people in absolute poverty has been in decline for around 28 years, however, in Africa, it is still characterizing by poverty. The dare of poverty reduction in Africa is of a different order from that elsewhere and will involve different approaches (Collier, 2017). According to FAO (2019) indicated that 15 countries reduce their poverty at high level in 2015, these countries includes China, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Vietnam. Furthermore, India has low rates of extreme poverty in 2018 still translated to half of millions of people living in deprivation. Some countries belong in Sub-Saharan Africa such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Burkina Faso expressed the extreme poverty rates, even after rapid reduction, remain above 40%.

Brandt (2017) asserted that hundreds of millions of people in the poorer countries are preoccupied solely with survival and elementary needs. For them work is frequently not available or, when it is, the pay is low and conditions often barely tolerable. Thus, reducing poverty in rural areas, and hunger in both rural and urban areas, will depend heavily on sustainable community development. Public work is the component of VUP (Vision 2020 Umurenge Program) which aims to improve access to social services or to provide for landless households with no members qualifying for public works or credit packages, such unconditional support seeks to expand health and education coverage as well as to encourage the development of livelihoods through effective development of public work projects.

In Rwanda, the extent and nature of poverty in the communities has led to the implementation of a range of development program and projects aimed at improving livelihoods; thus many of the projects have been implemented with the argument that future economic, social, and environmental development in the Rwandan communities is best secured by improving low income which contribute significantly to the eradication of unemployment (May, 2016).

The Vision 2020 Umurenge Program is one of three flagship program of the National Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) (2008-2012) aimed at tackling these challenges. The aim of the program is to eradicate extreme poverty by 2020. An interim target of the program is to lower extreme poverty from 36.9% (2006) to 24% by 2012 (Ayako, 2014)

The Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) uses the existing decentralization system and leverages technical and financial assistance to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction in Rwanda. It builds on past experiences which show that “isolated” interventions by sector ministries, donors or NGOs are not sufficient to lift people out of poverty in a cost-effective and sustainable fashion. The other extreme of “integrated” development has also shown its limits in many circumstances. One of the limitations of both isolated and integrated approaches has been the failure to address two of the most important insights of economics (i) “resources are scarce” and (ii) “people respond to incentives” (Brasil, 2019).

In order to capture these insights, the VUP balances central guidelines for socio-economic transformation (i.e. economic growth, job creation and extreme poverty eradication) with local participatory mechanisms. This intends to make the best possible use of scarce resources while, at the same time, ensuring adequate local incentives for sustainable progress.

The VUP is organised around three core components. The first component revives public works planned using community based participatory approaches (e.g. ubudehe) to build community assets and create off-farm employment infrastructure. The second component innovates with

credit packages to tackle extreme poverty as well as to foster entrepreneurship and off-farm employment opportunities; these packages are designed to make best possible use of scarce public resources, involve the private financial sector, and provide people with incentives to improve their own productive capacities (Turner, Müller, 2017). The livelihoods and community development projects implemented by Government of Rwanda has a holistic approach encompassing many components of health, education, skills training, capacity building and awareness. The projects work in sync with government development programmes and facilitate linkages to public services and schemes for the project beneficiaries. The initiating of public work project is very important in supporting community people to develop the socioeconomic development such as getting houses, education development, and increasing income as well as getting the food security.

Nduba sector is one sector located in Gasabo district, public work project is the project implemented in this sector to reduce the level of poverty since the project provides employment to the small income households as the way of achieving on the vision 2020 strategy of reducing the extent of poverty through creation and provision employments leading to raise of the small income population.

1.1 Problem Statement

Rwanda has developed a social protection policy and entitled it “Vision 2020 Umurenge Program” for helping create conditions which can lead to a significant empowerment of those who at present have little control over the forces that condition their lives. The Program has been initiated by the Government of Rwanda in 2007/2008 with the aim of totally eradicating extreme poverty by 2020. Further, it is an Integrated Local Development Program, a flagship program under the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS), designed to accelerate poverty eradication, rural growth, and social protection. The Program is organized around three components: Public works; targeting building community assets and create off-farm employment, and building infrastructure through paid works.

Berglund, (2017) asserted in her study that VUP Public Works, in Gicumbi and Gasabo districts enabled subsistence peasants to make enough money to plan for bigger projects and realise wishes they have had for a long time. In contrast, Hartwig, (2018) asserted that many households do not participate in various VUP sectors due to distance to public works, hard work and low wages.

Furthermore, Rwanda is viewed as one of the countries in the world with the lowest incomes per capita, at about 1500 dollars per year, basing on purchasing power parity. In the recent past, the country has made great efforts to improve its economy through implementation of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program to improve the level of livelihoods in Rwandan community. However, some problems are still persistent including poor financial management for beneficiaries, delaying to get their wages after fifteen days, poor skills of entrepreneurship, inability to increase assets. Basing on this background, researcher intends to assess impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge program (VUP) on livelihoods of communities by considering impact of VUP on job creation, education development and health improvement.

1.3 Research objectives

- i. To assess impact of VUP on job creation on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda.
- ii. To identify impact of VUP on education development on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda.
- iii. To examine impact of VUP on Health improvement on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda.

1.4. Research Hypothesis.

- i. **H₀₁**. There is no significance impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on job creation and livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda.
- ii. **H₀₂**. There is no significance impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on education development and livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda.
- iii. **H₀₃**. There is no significance impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on Health improvement and livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, Rwanda.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Results Based Management Theory

Result based management is one of the management strategies where all beneficiaries contribute directly or indirectly to the achievement of specific development outcomes ensure that their processes, products, and output contribute to the achievement of long-term results. Result based management is based on clearly defined accountability, the VUP members need to be accountable as the way of contributing to the achievement of Government vision of reducing the absolutely poverty in the community. Furthermore, to achieve on the expected results require monitoring and self-assessment of progress toward sustainable results, including performance recording (Crawford and Bryce, 2013)

Hwang and Lim (2013) illustrated the Result based management model, emphasizing monitoring as an important task during the life of a program or project; as a continuous process of regular organized taxation based on stakeholder involvement, replication, criticism, data grouping, analysis of specific performance (using indicators), and periodic reporting. A critical aspect of effective monitoring is ensuring that information systems are established and data is collected on a consistent basis. The baseline data is typically collected at the start to show where the program or project performance is at a given point in time.

2.1.2 Hierarchy of Needs Theory

According to Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs Theory" and the "Theory of Human Motivation", people aim to meet basic needs; they seek to meet successively higher needs in the form of a pyramid. The Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs has often been represented in a hierarchical pyramid with five levels are considered psychological needs, while the top level of the pyramid is considered growth needs (Mukashema, Saps ford, 2016). This study considers the theory to be relevant because we are discussing ways used to attend to the needs of the poor people in society. However, this theory has been criticized in the sense that there is vagueness is what is considered a 'deficiency', citing that what is deficient for one is not necessarily a deficiency for another. Secondly, there seem to be various explanations that frequently occur. For example, some people often risk their safety to rescue others from danger.

The theoretical debate about benefiting the poor has traditionally been dictated by two schools of thought. One cohort believes that the best possible way to execute any poverty reduction intervention is by identifying those in need and then directing the entire resource pool towards them (Nyamulinda, 2017). The opposing view prefers universal programs that are extended to all, irrespective of the level of poverty, but offer benefits that in theory end up benefiting the poor disproportionately.

2.2 Empirical Literature

This section details the specific objectives based on various researchers and scholars wrote on impact of VUP on the livelihoods of communities. The researcher formulates empirical literature basing on the specific objectives as shown below:

2.2.1. Impact of VUP on job creation on livelihoods of communities

Ayliff (2018) examined the contribution of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on the unemployment reduction in Nyanza district. The purpose of the study was to assess the effect of VUP on creation of jobs for the small income householders. The correlational and survey research design was adopted during research where the 3217-population considered from 5 sectors implemented VUP, the sample size was 791 respondents where the questionnaires were distributed to collect primary data and documentary review to collect secondary data. The findings showed that 32% VUP beneficiaries started new job after getting the employment in VUP, while 75% of respondents indicated that live conditions improved due to jobs obtained in VUP public work projects.

Study concluded that VUP public work projects influences beneficiaries to improve the farming activities as well as starting new jobs since the projects assist the community to increase daily income and improving skills and knowledge about the means of reducing poverty. The study suggested the government and its partners to provide adequate training to the VUP public work project beneficiaries to speed up graduation of communities getting the VUP public work supports. Mujawase (2017) did a study on the importance of the Vision 2020 Umurenge Program as a government tool to eradicate poverty in Rwanda. This study was done to assess the "Importance of VUP as a government tool to eradicate extreme poverty in Rwanda" case of the study being Mageragere Sector of Nyarugenge District, Kigali City. The respondents were Households of VUP in Mageragere Sector. The result of the study highly recommended that, based on the contribution of VUP to the poorest families in Rwanda, the government (decision-makers) should help the Households by increasing the duration of the program from six months to at least one year, per group in a given sector to make some reasonable savings that will make them self-sustaining even after graduation from the program. Mpayimana (2016) did a study on the contribution of VUP activities on poverty reduction to mend deprived peoples living conditions, investigate how VUP pillars; public works, direct support, and financial services) have contributed in the process of poverty reduction to see whether the government has room to man oeuvre, to create its development agenda. Data analysis methods used were descriptive statistics as a preliminary investigation procedure to gain an understanding of inherent significant socio-economic characteristics of the VUP Households and the leaders of the Program in Nyarubaka Sector. The analysis showed that the difference of budget is statistically significant for P-value of 0.00572, and for direct support, P-value is 0.00217, financial services its P-value is 0.0032 and public works end up with P-value of 0.0542. The overall VUP components have shown a significant probability between allocation and execution from 2009-2011. Researcher observed that VUP as a government approach has changed the trends of governance. For instance, it encourages moving from a top-down, autocratic approach associated with the past to developing local self-government structures which can facilitate collective action. With economic growth, the government would be able to invest in road infrastructure, which would create more employment opportunities and thus reduce poverty.

2.2.2. Impact of VUP on education development on livelihoods of communities

The study done by Mueller (2017), analyzed the influence of VUP on the parent's income. The study was assessing how VUP facilitate parents to get school fees for their children. The study considered the sample size of 150 parents working in VUP. The results revealed that 63% respondents obtained the school fees of their children once they get wages while 28% parents indicated their children have returned back to the school after getting job in VUP. The research

concluded that VUP facilitates parents to get school fees for their children and food. In recommendations, the government should follow the beneficiaries of VUP to make significant contribution to the poverty reduction of household resulting to the provision of student's needs. In a study by Ayako (2016) on lessons of the experience with direct support to schools mechanism, he shows that the Direct Support to Schools mechanism, designed to facilitate the provision of Universal Primary Education (UPE), had been generally well-received and had achieved positive outcomes such as improved access to primary education with enrolment rates increasing rapidly. The study identified key elements of successful implementation of the Direct Support to School (DSS) mechanism including involvement of multiple stakeholders, business, cultural institutions, students and marginalized groups. Besides, it concluded that effective literacy programs may have to accompany capacity building for local communities. This was relevant because lack of technical skills by community leaders has led to incomplete participation; clarification of roles of all stakeholders also seems to be important for the success of the program. The direct supports contribute to the socioeconomic development of community where the new socioeconomic activities established to enhance the income for small and medium community.

2.2.3 Impact of VUP on health improvement on livelihoods of communities

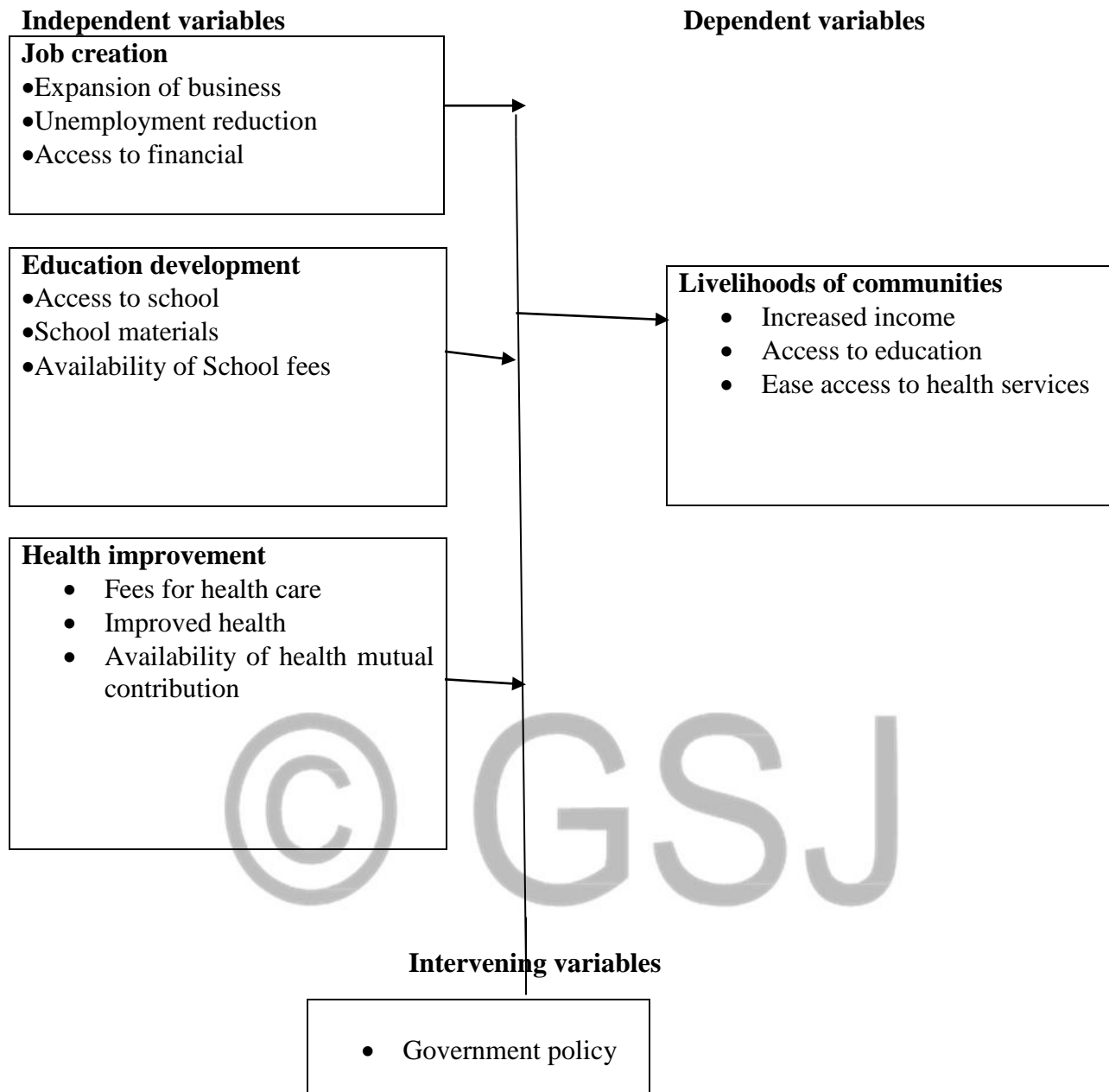
Kalisa, Brimble (2018), effect of vision 2020 umurenge program on the purchasing power of medicine for small household income in Mozambique, the study adopted descriptive and case study design where 8 districts were drawn to gather the sufficient information about how VUP public work projects improve the income level for community where the time scope considered was 5 years from 2013 to 2017. The study consider the population of 4592 to get the sample size of 1376 respondents; participants were selected using the stratified random sampling. While the analysis was done using mean, standard deviation, coefficient correlation and multiple regression line. The findings showed that 67% of respondents affirmed that VUP public work project help them to purchase plot, construction houses and buying domestic animals. The study conducted by Austin, et al (2014) argues that many low-income families eligible for government cash or in-kind assistance either do not know they are eligible or find that the application process is an obstacle to receiving assistance.

In this study, the identification process starts from the grassroots whereby the community members and the local leaders are involved in identifying the Households. Therefore, the situation of identification is sometimes different depending on the structure in place. This study narrows to the effect of such support on Households living standards.

The Rajani (2017) conducted a research in Cameroun to examine the role of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on the poverty alleviation. The target of this research was to find out the contribution of Vision Umurenge program on the increase household assets and health improvement. Primary information for this research was gathered by means of interviews and questionnaire. Data was collected from citizens and local leaders. The findings of the research showed that 73.9% of respondents indicated that the vision 2020 Umurenge program facilitate beneficiaries to increase their assets leading to the improvement of life conditions. The findings also indicated that was a strong positive relationship between Vision2020 Umurenge Program and poverty reduction on the correlation coefficient of 0.912.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a synthetization of integrated components and variables which help in capturing and solving a real-world problem. It is analytical tool used for viewing the deductive resolution of an identified issue. In this research, Conceptual Framework guides researcher is shown in figure 2.1



Source: Research, 2023

Figure 2. 1. Conceptual framework

3.0 Research Design

Glass and Hopkins (2015) defined a research design as a design plan for the purpose of answering the research questions and responding to the research objectives and questions. A research design gives a plan for collecting and analyzing data (Babbie, 2016). A research design describes the procedures or steps followed by the research to carry out the study. It shows the plan of the researcher to respond to the research questions (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). The suitable research design for this study was descriptive and correlational research design where

statistical aspects was used such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation and multiple regressions.

According to Cooper and Schindler (2014) population is defined as a group of objects or people from which generalization of findings was made. Target population for this research was 772 people working in VUP at Nduba Sector.

A sample design is a precized plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique, methods or the procedure the researcher would apply in selecting items for the sample. Sample design is approach guiding researcher to know the number of items to be included in the sample i.e., the size of the sample. Hence, sample design was elaborated before the collection of data

A sample is a small number of people or person selected from the target population in order to be used for collecting primary data (Gay, 2017). The author defined sampling as the process and techniques used by the researcher to obtain the small number of the respondents from the target population or study population. In this study, sample size was 264 people as they were considered during data collection and analysis. Study used Sloven's formula to determine the sample size.

n = sample size

N = total population

l : Is constant

e^2 = estimated standard error equal to 5% for 95% confidence level

The sample size distribution was determined as illustrated below;

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

$$= 772 / [1 + 772 (0.05)^2]$$

$$n = 264$$

According to Gay (2017) sampling is applied when the study population is too large. Gay claimed that when the target population is small, there is no need of sampling but the entire population is involved in the study. However, the population is large; researcher used stratified random sampling technique to select the participants.

Data collection is the systematic gathering of data using a specified scientific process (Cooper, Schindler, 2014). Poor selection of data collection methods affects the collected data. Research adopted the questionnaire for collecting primary data and documentation review to collect secondary data.

In this study, questionnaire instrument was used to collect quantitative data.

Questionnaire was made of three main parts; questions seeking background information of respondents, questionnaire items seeking information on independent variables and questions seeking information on dependent variables. Questionnaires were designed following 4 Likert Scale Points of Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree and Strongly Agree. Research instruments were developed by the researcher herself.

Before going to the field for data collection, the researcher was required to obtain an introductory letter from the university (Mount Kenya University) and research authorization letter Nduba Sector where the study was carried out. After getting both letters, the research physically contacted the respondents and distributed the questionnaire to them. Researcher also explained the purpose of the study and procedures for answering the questionnaire. The respondents were given three days and after three days the researcher went back to get feedback.

Validity is the ability of the research instrument to measure what was expected to measure. It is employed to know whether the results from research participants and researcher's point views are correct (Kumar, 2015). There are four categories of validity in quantitative research namely content validity, face validity, predictive validity and construct validity. After developing the questionnaire and interview items, they were sent to the research supervisor and other experts in

the field to examine the content validity. Supervisor and experts checked whether items in research instrument are appropriate to the research objectives.

The feedback from the supervisor and experts were considered to make the necessary modification and finalize the research tool. The revised research tool is the one which was used in the final research.

After data collection, the researcher preceded the step of analyzing and interpreting the data. Analysis of quantitative data was performed using statistical package for social sciences software (SPSS) Version 23.0 and presented in form of tables. Multiple regression analysis was performed in order to establish the relation between variables and respond to the research hypothesis

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \beta_3x_3 + \dots$$

4.0 Findings and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive Analysis

Table 4. 1: Impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on job creation

Responses	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	Std. dev
i. Vision 2020 Umurenge Program improves creation of employment	43.6	54.1	1.9	0.4	3.4	.55
ii. Vision 2020 Umurenge Program facilitates citizens to get payable job	40.6	52.7	5.7	1.1	3.32	.63
iii. Vision 2020 Umurenge Program contributes to the creation of new business as well as expansion of existing business	40.5	49.6	6.4	3.5	3.27	.73
iv. Vision 2020 Umurenge Program influences beneficiaries to increase income	39.4	49.6	6.8	4.2	3.24	.75
v. Vision 2020 Uumurenge Program is the tool for alleviating the poverty	40.2	51.5	4.5	3.8	3.28	.72
vii. Vision 2020 Umurenge Program improves socioeconomic of community in Nduba sector	43.2	49.6	4.9	2.3	3.34	.68
Overall mean and standard deviation					3.30	0.67

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Table 4.6. Shows impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on the job creation. The study was interested in knowing whether Vision 2020 Umurenge Program improves creation of employment. The findings showed that 43.6% strongly agreed and 54.1% agreed the statement. However, 1.9% disagreed and 0.4% strongly disagreed the statement, the respondents agreed the statement at strong mean of 3.40 and standard deviation of 0.55. Researcher asked the respondents whether Vision 2020 Umurenge Program facilitates citizens to get payable job, the results showed that majority of respondents agreed at 40.6% and 52.7% strongly agreed. Even though majority of respondents agreed, few of them disagreed at 5.7% and 1.1% strongly disagreed, furthermore results showed that respondents agreed at mean of 3.32 and standard deviation of 0.63. The researcher asked the respondents whether Vision 2020 Umurenge Program contributes to the creation of new business as well as expansion of existing business. The findings revealed that 40.5% strongly agreed and 49.6% agreed. Contrary, 6.4% disagreed and 3.5% strongly disagreed the statement while respondents agreed at mean of 3.27 and standard deviation of .73. Beneficiaries got money and start small businesses. Concerning to the Vision

2020 Umurenge Program influences beneficiaries to increase income, the following responses were obtained 39.4% strongly agreed and 49.6% agreed. Despite 6.8% disagreed and 4.2% strongly disagreed the statement, meanwhile statement was confirmed at mean of 3.24 and standard deviation of 0.75. The study established that Vision 2020 Umurenge Program is the tool for alleviating the poverty at agreement of 40.2% strongly agreed and 51.5% agreed. Contrary, 4.5% disagreed and 3.8% strongly disagreed the statement. On the other hand, respondents agreed at mean of 3.28 and standard deviation 0.72. Due to income beneficiaries improve their lives and poverty alleviated. Finally, respondents revealed that Vision 2020 Umurenge Program improves socioeconomic of community in Nduba sector at 43.2% strongly agreed and 49.6% agreed. Whereas 9.8% disagreed and 5.3% strongly disagree the statement. Apart from percent, respondents agreed at strong mean of 3.15 and standard deviation of 0.80. The Vision 2020 Umurenge program was implemented to facilitate communities to increase their income level using employment obtained from Prorgam, new jobs were created after establishing Vision 2020 Umurenge program, not only also unemployment level decreases due to implementation of Vision 2020 Umurenge program which very indicator showing importance of vision 2020 Umurenge program on the job creation Nduba sector. Furthermore; vision 2020 Umurenge program improves job creation for beneficiaries where the beneficiaries get wages, start their own small business and other socioeconomic activities which generate financial resources as the way of increasing personal income. The findings concurred with the results of Ayliff (2018), concluded that public work projects influence beneficiaries to improve the farming activities as well as starting new jobs since the projects assist the community to increase daily income and improving skills and knowledge about the means of reducing poverty.

4.2. Inferential Statistics

Table 1. Summary of Correlation

		Job Creation	Education development	Health Improvement	Livelihoods of communities
Job Creation	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	264			
Education Development	Pearson Correlation	.883**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	264	264		
Health Improvement	Pearson Correlation	.956**	.858**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		
	N	264	264	264	
Livelihoods of Communities	Pearson Correlation	.875**	.764**	.840**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	264	264	264	264

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

Source: Primary data, 2023

The table 4.10 indicates how independent variables correlated with dependent variable, the results showed that there is high positive relationship between job creation and livelihoods of communities in Nduba sector Gasabo district because of the positive value for correlation coefficient at the level of 0.875 (87.5%). Thus, people who participate in VUP gain more benefits facilitating her or him to eradicate the poverty since income generated by VUP are used by communities to improve socioeconomic style.

Furthermore, Vision 2020 Umurenge program contributes to education development at high positive correlation of 0.764 (76.4%). VUP helps parents to get facilities required by children to study which supports children to improve their performance as well as reducing school drop out for low income population. Further, the finding indicated that health improvement contributes to the livelihoods of communities where the results indicated coefficient correlation of .84 (84%). VUP helps beneficiaries to improve their living standard for small household income, in addition to, low income population get ability to access health services due to the contribution of VUP through various support offered by program. Bettio and Ticci (2017) who indicated that Vision 2020 Umurenge program accelerated the rate of poverty reduction by promoting pro-poor components of the national growth agenda. This was achieved by releasing the productive capacity of the poor in rural areas through a combination of public works, credit packages and direct support.

4.5 Regression analysis

This section illustrates the relationship between independent variable (Vision 2020 Umurenge Program) and dependent variable which is Livelihoods of Communities. Analysis was done using regression linear to find out how the component of independent variable brings the change to the dependent variable. The components of independent variable are job creation, education development and health improvement. In this study model summary, variances and coefficients of variables were determined as shown in the following tables.

Table 1: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.923 ^a	.852	.728	.45476

Source: Primary Data (2023)

a. Predictors: (Constant), job creation, Education development and Health Improvement
Table 4.11 shows that regression analysis revealed (R = .923) which is a favorable connection while the R square of 0.852 indicated that the model's predictors, job creation, Education development and Health Improvement computes 85.2% correlation with the dependent variable as livelihoods of communities. Further, the research concluded that combination of all components of independent variable improve livelihoods of Communities.

Table 2: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2611.004	4	1003.668	4853.228	.000 ^b
	Residual	453.769	260	.207		
	Total	3064.773	264			

Source: Primary Data (2023)

a. Predictors: (Constant), Job Creation, Education Development and Health Improvement
b. Dependent Variable: Livelihoods of Communities
Table 4.12 shows that the model indicates that 85.2% of the differences in livelihoods of communities (2611.004 out of 3064.773), while other variables not captured by the model where it can explain 14.8% percent (453.769 out of 3064.773). F value of the model is 4853.228, where significantly different from zero. P-value of 0.000 is below predetermined level which indicates statistical significance of independent variables to the dependent variable.

In recommendation, the model is good to indicate the impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program on the livelihoods of communities in Nduba sector, Gasabo district.

Table 3: Regression coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.283	.165		7.758	.000
Job Creation	.415	.032	.323	10.494	.000
Education Development	.138	.015	.165	9.387	.000
Heath Improvement	.395	.026	.229	10.374	.000

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Dependent Variable: Farmer Performance

The recognized regression equation was:

$Y = b_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$, by replacing β with its value equation becomes,

$Y = 1.283 + 0.323 X_1 + 0.165 X_2 + 0.229 X_3 + .45476$

Table 4.13 shows the responses of the regression coefficients. The livelihoods of communities were established through determination of Standardized Coefficients coefficients (β). In reference to the T-statistics, the higher job creation, education development and health improvement lead to improvement of livelihoods development. Where the results indicated that, a unit change in job creation improve livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector at 0.323 times while unit change in education development change livelihoods of communities at the rate of 0.165 times and a section change in health improvement leads to livelihoods of communities' development at 0.229 times. All p-values in the research were less than 0.05; it explains that variables are statistically confirming independent variables influence livelihoods of communities as dependent variables significantly. The research done by Gatachew (2016) indicated that it is important to introduce new livelihood activities in the community where it has a high potential of improving the welfare of community members in different domains, particularly the poor.

5.0 Conclusions

The first objective of the study which is impact of VUP on job creation on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, the study concluded that vision 2020 Umurenge program contributes to the livelihoods of communities through job creation, education development and health improvement. The number of people benefits from VUP where new employments have been created as the way of helping low income population to get more revenues needed to buy and pay other personal requirements.

Further, the second objective of the study which is impact of VUP on education development on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district, the study concluded that vision 2020 Umurenge program contributed to the education development where the number of students received schools' materials and fees due to their parents received monthly wages and other supports provided by vision 2020 Umurenge program.

On the impact of VUP on Health improvement on livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district. The study confirmed that Vision Umurenge Program contributed to the health improvement where beneficiaries get financial resources for different assets; cover medical services and providing contribution of health mutual which confirm the development of communities' health both social and economy.

The overall conclusion showed respondents concluded that Vision Umurenge Program improve significantly to the livelihoods of communities in Nduba Sector in Gasabo district through various corners of community life in both social and economic aspects.

5.3 Recommendations

The recommendations were formulated basing on the research findings and conclusions as follows: The findings showed that the education development is at low level compare to job creation and health improvement. The research recommended that VUP beneficiaries needed to provide adequate school facilities as well as encourage children to attend schools effectively since education is weapon of fighting poverty.

Even if the VUP play great role to the livelihoods of communities, however, only division 1 and 2 are participate in VUP which limits the third division to benefit from VUP, hence research recommended that Government need to increase VUP beneficiaries which will improve livelihoods of many people as well as enhance life standard of greater number of communities.

VUP provides temporary employments which should limit livelihoods communities after leaving in VUP. The study recommended that VUP beneficiaries needed to make savings and start new economic activities to avoid further poverty after stopping VUP supports.

The findings showed that education development has low correlation with livelihoods of communities in Nduba sector; this is due to the money paid for VUP beneficiaries are low. Therefore, research recommended that there is need of increasing daily wages from 2, 000 to 3, 000 Rwf or above to help beneficiaries to get sufficient financial resources share in different personal needs.

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