

COMMUNITY WORK PARTICIPATION AND OUTCOMES IN NYAGATARE DISTRICT, RWANDA.

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the factors affecting people's participation in community work and outcomes in Nyagatare District, Rwanda. Its specific objectives were: to analyse the various community work activities in Nyagatare Sector; to investigate the factors favouring community work in Nyagatare Sector; to examine the challenges hindering community work in Nyagatare Sector and; to explore strategies to address the challenges hindering community work in Nyagatare Sector. The study was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. It reviewed literature for the study in the same arrangement with the study objectives was extracted from different textbooks, manuals, reports, journals and internet from different libraries and computer laboratories as presented in chapter two of this dissertation. The study used both simple random and purposive sampling techniques to select a total of one hundred and fifty (150) respondents that provided the required data and information that were important for the study. The employed the questionnaire, observation and interview guides to collect primary data and information from the respondents. Data was presented in figures, photographs and tables. Conclusion and recommendations of the study were drawn basing on the results of the study. In short, the whole research process involved proposal writing, data collection, data analysis, presentation, discussion of results, summary, conclusions and recommendations. The study findings indicated that the majority of respondents (70%) had participated in community work in the study area. Among the kind of community work activities in which respondents participated in the study area included waste management and family planning discussions. The study findings also revealed that the majority of respondents (81%) were motivated by certain factors to participate in community work in the study area. Among the motivating factors included the commitment of community leaders in community work participation and their inner voluntarism attitude of communism. Basing on the study findings, it was concluded that the majority of respondents (97%) noted that there were challenges that hindered community work in the study area. Among the challenges included limited equipment and materials to use while carrying out community work activities in the study area and the culture of the people especially those from the traditional loyal wealth families posed a challenge to community work in the study area. It was also concluded that the majority of respondents (91%) revealed that there were measures in place that addressed the challenges that hindered community work participation in the study area. Among those measures that were in place included community sensitisation and that the Government of the Republic of Rwanda through Nyagatare District Local Government had enacted by-laws to boost community work participation in the study area. The researcher further concluded the study by asking respondents to suggest other practical intervention strategies in addition to the measures that were in place to address the challenges hindering community work in the study area. Among them respondents suggested that there should be massive community sensitisation and also suggested that there should be value place on community work. Basing on the results of the study, the researcher recommends that there is need to find the means to translate the good will of the community on voluntary of community work activities and programs to create public recognition of the value and benefits of realised from

their services. The study also recommends that there is need to adopt a public policy that will the moral of community members and awaken them up to participate in essential services, provide appropriate resources in order to guarantee the long-term sustainability ideology in community work participation in the study area, among others.