

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

**THE ROLE OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES IN PEACE BUILDING PROCESS FOR
STABILITY IN RWANDA: A CASE STUDY OF BUTARE PROVINCE, RWANDA.**

BABIWEMBA CONSTANCE


R52/84172/2015

**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of
Master's Degree in International Conflict Management, University of Nairobi.**

NOVEMBER 2021

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented before to any university for academic award.

Signature 

Date 3rd Dec 2021

Babiwemba Constance

R52/84172/2015

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university supervisor.

Signature 

Date 3rd Dec 2021

Dr. Murumba Wangamati

Lecturer

Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies

University of Nairobi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement.....	6
1.3 Research Questions.....	7
1.4 Objectives of the study.....	7
1.5 Significance of the Study	7
1.6 Literature Review	9
1.6.1 To Evaluate the Current Peacebuilding Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda.....	9
1.6.2 To Evaluate the Extent to which Peace-Building Activities Have Contributed to Peaceful Coexistence in Butare Province, Rwanda	11
1.6.3 To Examine the Current Peacebuilding Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda	13
1.7 Conceptual Framework.....	15
1.8 Hypothesis.....	19
CHAPTER TWO	20
CURRENT PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN BUTARE PROVINCE OF RWANDA	20
2.0 Introduction	20

2.1 Education.....	20
2.2 Community Leadership.....	21
2.3 Non-governmental organizations	22
2.4 Moral Responsibility.....	23
2.5 Interactions	23
2.6 Equality	24
2.7 Rwanda Red Cross.....	25
2.8 CARE Rwanda	25
2.9 World Vision	27
2.10 International Rescue Committee (IRC).....	27
2.11 International Medical Resources & Relief (MAP International).....	28
2.12 Trickle Up Program	28
2.13 Concern Worldwide	29
2.14 SNV Rwanda.....	30
2.15 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	31
2.16 Chapter Summary	32
CHAPTER THREE	33
CURRENT PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN BUTARE PROVINCE OF RWANDA	33
3.0 Introduction	33
3.1 Restoring Tourism Sector	33
3.2 Migration Initiative	34

3.3 Rebuilding Education Sector.....	35
3.4 Support to Vulnerable Residents	36
3.5 Establishing Technical Cooperation Initiative	38
3.6 Support to Agriculture Sector.....	39
3.7 Psychosocial Healing and Conciliation	40
3.8 Intercontinental Involvement in Health Sector	41
3.9 Chapter Summary	43
CHAPTER FOUR.....	45
THE EXTENT TO WHICH PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO PEACEFUL COEXISTANCE IN BUTARE PROVINCE IN RWANDA	45
4.0 Introduction	45
4.1 Educating the Residents About the Importance of Peace and Stability.....	46
4.2 Encouraging Non-Violent Conflict Resolution Strategies.....	47
4.3 Social Interactions	49
4.4 The intervention of Non-Governmental Organizations	50
4.5 Reintegrating the Health Sector.....	51
4.6 Restoring the Education Sector	52
4.7 Aid to Vulnerable Populations	53
4.8 Psycho-Communal Healing.....	55
4.9 Stimulating Human Rights and Developing a Fair Legal Structure.....	56
4.10 Come Back of Returnees and Internally Relocated Individuals.....	57

4.11 Aid for Economic and Public Sector Management	58
4.12 Aid to Agriculture	59
4.13 Chapter Summary	61
CHAPTER FIVE.....	62
METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY	62
5.0 Introduction	62
5.1 Research Design	62
5.2 Target Population	63
5.3 Study Sample.....	63
5.4 Research Data.....	64
5.4.1 Primary Data	65
5.4.2 Secondary Data	65
5.5 Validity of Data Collection Instruments	66
5.6 Data Analysis	66
5.7 Research Site	67
5.8 Ethical Considerations	67
5.9 Chapter Summary	67
CHAPTER SIX	69
THE IMPACT OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES ON THE PEACE BUILDING PROCESS FOR STABILITY IN BUTARE PROVINCE, RWANDA: DATA ANALYSIS	69
6.0 Introduction	69

6.1 The Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda.....	69
6.2 The Extent of Peace Building Process Contributed to Peaceful Coexistence in Butare Province of Rwanda.....	74
6.3 The Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda.....	77
CHAPTER SEVEN.....	83
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	83
7.0 Introduction	83
7.1 Summary of the Findings	83
7.1.1 Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda	83
7.1.2 The extent to which peace building activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare Province in Rwanda	84
7.1.3 The Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda	84
7.2 Conclusion.....	85
7.3 Recommendations.....	85
7.4 Areas for Further Research	86
REFERENCES.....	87
APPENDICES.....	100
Appendix I: Research Questionnaire	100

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

Since Rwanda genocide of 1994, Rwandan government ministries have collaborated with vibrant NGOs to not only provide humanitarian but also actively participate in peace building process. The role the NGOs range from rebuilding State institutions, education sector, agriculture, environment, water, health sector as well as enhancing peace campaigns. Hurst observes that humanitarian aid and peace have been important in reducing poverty level and improving the livelihood of Rwandans after the genocide¹. This study explicitly seeks to assess the role of humanitarian activities in peace-building process for stability in Rwanda. A case study of Butare province. This chapter covers background of the study, research objectives, problem statement, literature review and conceptual framework.

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Annemiek, the state of peace and security in the Horn of Africa is a fascinating phenomenon with both successes and challenges. Conflict resolution and peace building have long been hot topics in debates and conversations in the Horn of Africa. The consequences of a conflict scenario that must meet the intrinsic demands of all parties are referred to as conflict management.² According to Scott and Lars, the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda was one of the most brutal civil

¹ Hannum, Hurst. "The Butare colloquium on human rights and economic development Francophone Africa: A summary and analysis." *Universal Hum. Rts.* 1 (1979): 63.

² Richters, Annemiek. "Suffering and healing in the aftermath of war and genocide in Rwanda: Mediations through community-based sociotherapy." In *Mediations of violence in Africa*, pp. 173-210. Brill, 2010.

disputes this region has ever witnessed, and there is a need to find a long-term solution to such a conflict in order to attain regional stability.³

Humanitarian activities have been present in one form or the other throughout human history. To put it simply humanitarian work is the helping people in need. This is something that takes place in our daily lives on some level with a simple act of kindness offered to a known or unknown person. So, in essence, this is to say that this isn't a new concept in human society. Most religions advocate for humanitarian acts from believers. The Bible, both in the old and new testament talks about this. One of god's Ten Commandments given to Moses by God is love yourself as you love your neighbor and the New Testament, Jesus talks about the Good Samaritan. This gave birth to the notion of Christian charity prevalent in the west and in most countries that follow the Christian faith. In the Islamic faith, the Quran talks about giving to those in need. This where the traditional of zakat is derived which every Muslim is obligated to carryout in order to receive blessings from Allah.

But the idea of humanitarian aid is most recognized during desperate times like when natural calamities strike, during war times. Humanitarian aid is offered with the aim of alleviating suffering, to maintain human dignity in situations that would have such a natural need lost. But most importantly, humanitarian aid is given to save lives. The help offered is normally material in nature, often in the form of food, water or other material aid provided during those times of need. And since natural calamities and wars are as old as the human race, one can confidently reason that even in the ancient times humanitarian acts were performed. The civilian populations and non-combatant members were protected although it was not generally accepted. The empires of

³ Straus, Scott, and Lars Waldorf, eds. *Remaking Rwanda: State building and human rights after mass violence*. Univ of Wisconsin Press, 2011.

Rome and Greece were among those to record principles that outlined acceptable conduct in wartime. In ancient Egypt and Persia, humiliating treatment during wartimes was prohibited. Furthermore, king Gustavus ii Adolphus of Sweden in 1621 decreed the articles of war and were the first European rules on warfare. These articles comprised regulations regarding the status of non-combatants, including prohibitions on looting and property destruction unless express authorization was given. Even when natural calamities like pandemics struck, there was collective help from everyone during such times. For example, during the Middle Ages' Black Death pandemic, public health boards were established to oversee isolation, quarantine, and body disposal. Volunteers who were healthy enough to see to the needs of the sick and the deceased carried out this effort. This was the very beginning of what is now known as disaster medicine.

According to David, the present conception of the concept of humanitarian help originated in the second part of the twentieth century. The assistance provided to war victims was initially centered on providing protection and assistance to members of fighting organizations who had been injured or captured. This was in accordance with the first universal rules, which were founded on the ideals of Swiss citizen Henry Dunant, and were codified in the first Geneva Convention of 1864. In 1863, Henry Dunant formed the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] after witnessing damage and a lack of medical assistance at the battle of Solferino in present-day Italy in 1859. Even as late as the early twentieth century, the vast majority of people killed, injured, or rendered homeless by war were members of combatant groups. Only about 5-15 percent of those killed in World War I were civilians, according to estimates.⁴ As a result of widespread arms manufacturing and the development of increasingly lethal weapons later in the twentieth century, the situation

⁴ Newbury, David. "Returning refugees: Four historical patterns of "coming home" to Rwanda." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 47, no. 2 (2005): 252-285.

altered dramatically. World War II was a watershed moment in history, with civilians accounting for about half of those dead.

Modern humanitarian help is offered by a variety of organizations and persons as a result of this occurrence and complex course of world events, which were mostly brought about in response to armed conflict. Marian claims that the experiences of World War II drove a number of states and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to agree on the necessity to reinforce the protection of civilians and others, resulting in the adoption of the fourth Geneva Convention in 1949. The Convention included the first explicit reference of the possibility of access by impartial humanitarian groups for the purpose of safeguarding and aiding civilians in a universal document of international law. The two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions, signed in 1977, expanded on the right of international humanitarian groups to assist victims of armed conflict.⁵

According to David, the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols provide laws governing the parties' humanitarian aid commitments in armed conflicts. According to the widely accepted interpretation of these criteria, a party to an international or intrastate conflict that is unable to meet the requirements of the civilian population cannot refuse a humanitarian aid offer arbitrarily. As long as the offer is made impartially for the humanitarian goal of saving lives and reducing suffering, it does not violate a country's sovereignty and is not illegal in any other way. The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols further say that states and other parties to armed conflicts must provide impartial humanitarian organizations operating in their control access to civilians or non-combatant members of armed groups in order to aid them. They also require states and other parties to provide humanitarian groups with access in the event of

⁵ Koster, Marian. *Fragmented lives: reconstructing rural livelihoods in post-genocide Rwanda*. 2008.

humanitarian disasters in general, not just in the event of armed conflicts. The international law instruments that apply to natural disasters and other disaster circumstances differ from those that apply to armed conflicts to some extent. They're also less consistent, with bilateral intergovernmental accords predominating over universal treaties and other multilateral agreements. Overall, however, the ideas articulated in disaster-related treaties are the same as those expressed in armed-conflict-related instruments.⁶

The number of humanitarian groups around the world is impossible to count. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of these humanitarian groups and players working in a range of nations to provide relief and development. Natural disasters and violent warfare are affecting an ever-increasing number of people today. Between 1980 and 2004, roughly 7000 natural disasters killed an estimated 2 million people and affected 5 billion people, resulting in tremendous economic and societal losses. In Africa alone, the assistance provided by these humanitarian organizations has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. Their efforts which are greatly appreciated and recognized have helped save lives and improve health for people affected by disaster or poverty brought on largely by the presence of civil wars that have plagued most countries in Africa before and after independence from the colonial masters.

In the Horn of Africa which comprises of countries like Somalia, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and others. It's among the regions in Africa that has seen its fair share of unrest due civil wars in the area, so much so that some scholars refer to it as the "volatile Horn of Africa" in their writings. It's also plagued by natural calamities like droughts in countries like Kenya, South Sudan and Somalia, this coupled with the civil wars and poverty in the area, lives many people in urgent

⁶ Ibid, P,23-26.

need for humanitarian assistance. This explains the presence of the many humanitarian organizations from different parts of the world in this region of Africa.

1.2 Problem Statement

NGOs have increasingly become an important part of global governance especially in 21st century where the world has experienced intensive technological advancement and globalization. The vibrant network of NGOs and their engagement in humanitarian activities has recently become a critical part of humanitarian intervention to alleviate human suffering in conflict zones. However, NGOs in Rwanda and other parts of the world have not only engaged themselves in defending human rights in war zones but have also involved themselves fully in all matters regarding solving of conflict in all stages such as peacekeeping, peace building, restoration of trust among the conflicting parties, State building as well as prevention of relapse into conflict. In addition, the NGOs has also been visible in monitoring of conflict and provision of early warning mechanism towards conflict escalation with sometimes trying to conduct open talks between the adversaries which many have referred it as mediation role⁷.

Rwanda is not naturally blessed with natural resources; however, its economy is one of the strongest in East Africa Community (EAC). Glasser observes that the development of Rwandan economy after 1994 genocide is largely as a result of vibrant Network of NGOs who established themselves to reconstruct country again after the genocide. This included building of government institutions, initiating democratic governance, peace campaigns and rebuilding of social amenities.

With a specific focus of Butare province, this study seeks to examine what exactly is the role of

⁷ Ndungu Wainaina (2006), "*Role of NGOs in Conflict Prevention Crucial*". Towards the end of 20th Century exciting developments happened in way of organizing of world politics. Phenomenal magnitude in emergence of powerful international organizations whose influence has shaped various outcomes across the globe. An Article Published by Kenya Times on May 2nd 2006. P-12.

humanitarian activities in peace building process for stability in Rwanda. This is because the role of humanitarian intervention by NGOs is not only motivated on alleviating suffering of humans in warzone but as well NGOs have taken active roles in peace building initiatives and post conflict reconstruction of Rwanda.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the current peace building activities in Butare Province of Rwanda?
2. To what extent has peace building activities contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare Province of Rwanda?
3. What are the current peace building activities in Butare province of Rwanda?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The general objective of this research project is to explore the impact of humanitarian activities on the peace building process for stability in Butare province, Rwanda.

1. To evaluate the current peace building activities in Butare Province of Rwanda.
2. To examine the current peace building activities in Butare province of Rwanda.
3. To evaluate the extent to which peace building activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare Province in Rwanda.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The impact of humanitarian efforts on the peace-building process for stability in a country recovering from violence has a significant impact on a country's or region's economic, political, and social growth. The first step in this procedure is to figure out when and how to provide humanitarian aid to a country or region (from cause to solution). Furthermore, knowing how much

humanitarian aid should be provided in any given scenario is critical because these issues involve both the government of those providing aid and the government of the country or region receiving it, as well as management systems. Furthermore, humanitarian efforts have an impact on livelihood, socio-political, and socio-environmental changes in the country or region receiving help, whether directly or indirectly. There has been no specific research and evaluation of humanitarian actions and stability in the country or region, Rwanda in general, and Butare province in particular, to date. As a result, assessing the influence of humanitarian efforts on peacebuilding and determining the role they play in a country's or region's stability provides a broad picture of destabilizing issues and trends in a society. Furthermore, research into the impact of humanitarian activities on peacebuilding and, ultimately, societal stability can lead to a significant increase in the success of humanitarian organizations in determining the time and speed of response, as well as the protection and management of forest resources. Furthermore, because it expands the knowledge base and addresses the settings of out intervention-related conflicts that currently exist in the area, this research is important for domain of responsibility to protect and other outside interventions.

As a result, my research focuses on the impact humanitarian activities have on the peace-building process and, ultimately, stability in the Horn of Africa, specifically Rwanda, as a result of the genocide that occurred in 1996, and also because research on humanitarian activities that have occurred since then can aid in predicting their impacts on the socio-political environment and people's livelihood. Furthermore, determining the significance of humanitarian activities in the peace-building process for a region's or country's stability would help answer the question of how long and to what extent assistance should be provided.

1.6 Literature Review

1.6.1 To Evaluate the Current Peacebuilding Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

Oxfam asserts that peace is one of the major factors towards the economic development of any country.⁸ Some countries experience conflicts associated with politics, economy, and ethnic differences. Twesigye argues that when such conflicts exist, the government and non-governmental organizations within the country take it as their responsibility to initiate peacemaking programs.⁹ The United Nations has been the major international peacemaking organization. According to Wardorf, the United Nations has initiated peace in situations such as; Second World War, Cold War, Gulf War, Kenya, Somalia, and Rwanda, among others.¹⁰ Another important humanitarian organization that initiates peace in countries is Oxfam Great Britain. Oxfam Great Britain is an international development and humanitarian organization that works with more than 80 countries globally.¹¹ This body encourages the country involved in the conflict to apply peacebuilding activities such as; improved skills and practices concerning cooperation, inclusion, participation, tolerance, application of non-violent conflict resolution methods, fight against poverty, and social activities involving the groups in conflicts.

Hilker's research holds that Rwanda faced the challenge of conflict in the 1980s and 90s during the genocide. To mitigate the problem, Oxfam, Great Britain, and the United Nations took initiated peacemaking programs.¹² Oxfam Great Britain introduced a humanitarian program that focused on improving water and sanitation. Through these, the conflicts which were based on water and

⁸ Oxfam, G. B. (2007). Evaluation of the Peace Building and Development Programme in Rwanda.

⁹ Twesigye, C., & Ddungu, B. B. (2007). Evaluation of the Peace Building and Development Programme in Rwanda.

¹⁰ Waldorf, L. T. (2013). Mass justice for mass atrocity: Transitional justice and illiberal peacebuilding in Rwanda (Doctoral dissertation).

¹¹ Mugisha, E. (2011). The role of civil society organizations in peacebuilding in post-genocide Rwanda: a study of selected charity organizations (1994-2009) (Doctoral dissertation, Makerere University).

¹² Hilker, L. M. (2011). The role of education in driving conflict and building peace: The case of Rwanda. *Prospects*, 41(2), 267-282.

sanitation were mitigated. In 2001, the organization started focusing on the Pilot Peace-building project that focused on reconciliation and conflict management implemented in Butare and Umutura Provinces. Ekiyo maintains that this program was made long-term in 2003, and it is still applied today in Butare province as long as conflict resolution is concerned.¹³ On the other end, the United Nations acted as the mediator in the two major communities involved in the conflict. UN initiated programs such as; helping the government of Rwanda to make policies, providing financial support to aid in peacemaking activities, and negotiating on behalf of the government of Rwanda at the international level as long as peacemaking is concerned.

According to Mwabari, Butare is one of the most speculated provinces in Rwanda with effective peacebuilding activities.¹⁴ The current peacemaking programs initiated by the United Nations, Oxfam Great Britain, and the residents of Butare Province are targets promoting the promotion and coexistence at the grassroots by ensuring that all people in the province engage in development and development activities peacefully. Rusakara conducts research that holds that the main focus of these non-governmental organizations in Butare Province is to ensure the marginalized and vulnerable groups interact in social activities. Here, the local authorities and grass-root population have ensured that all the communities in Butare have improved skills and practices in cooperation, apply non-violence conflict management methods, and include every member in conflict resolution activities.¹⁵ The community members in Butare currently coordinate social events such as sports and other cultural activities. The residents of Butare acknowledge the role of religious

¹³ Ekiyor, T., & Mashumba, N. (2006). *The Peacebuilding Role of Civil Society in Central Africa*.

¹⁴ Mwambari, D., Muteru, A., Walsh, B., Bugingo, I., Munyaneza, T., & Olonisakin, F. (2017). *Trajectories of state-building and peacebuilding in Rwanda*.

¹⁵ Rusakara, E. (2016). *Security organs and reconciliation in post-genocide Rwanda: a case study of Rwanda defense force* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Rwanda).

leaders and community leaders in promoting peace and stability.¹⁶ This has made it easy to address peacemaking programs and initiate the policies.

From this review, it is clear that there is a gap in addressing how these peacemaking activities are effective. There is also a gap in showing the trend of conflicts in the province and the key stakeholders in addressing the issue.

1.6.2 To Evaluate the Extent to which Peace-Building Activities Have Contributed to Peaceful Coexistence in Butare Province, Rwanda

Osamba holds that a country is at peace when there are no more political, social, and economic issues. In the countries where conflicts existed, the United Nations has played a big role.¹⁷ Many researchers have written about the things considered before confirming that peacebuilding activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence. According to Agnihotri, economic and political stability are the key determinants of a peaceful country.¹⁸ Karbo adds that the Countries with strong economic and political bases are more peaceful than weak ones.¹⁹ For example, the United States is more peaceful than Pakistan. Looking at the peacemaking activities in the United States, it is clear that they all focus on economic and political stability. For instance, the government focuses on discouraging racial conflicts, discourages gender inequality, applies democracy, and ensures that the country has a positive image at the international level.²⁰ On the other end, a country like

¹⁶ Nyirimana, R. M. (2012). Women and peacebuilding: a contextual approach to the Fourth Gospel and its challenge to women in Post Genocide Rwanda (Doctoral dissertation).

¹⁷ Osamba, J. (2001). Peacebuilding and transformation from below: Indigenous approaches to conflict resolution and reconciliation among the pastoral societies in the borderlands of eastern Africa. *African Journal on conflict resolution*, 2(1), 22-28.

¹⁸ Agnihotri, S. (2017). Critical reflection on the role of education as a catalyst of peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, 5(6), 911-917.

¹⁹ Karbo, T. (2008). Peace-building in Africa. *Peace and conflict in Africa*, 113-32.

²⁰ White, P., & Cliffe, L. (2000). Matching Response to Context in Complex Political Emergencies: 'Relief', 'Development', 'Peace-building' or Something In-between? *Disasters*, 24(4), 314-342.

Pakistan does not consider peacemaking activities such as; discouraging religious politics, promoting communal interactions, and showing no sign of discrimination among the citizens.²¹

According to the Mugisha, Rwanda is one of the poor countries in the world.²² This sometimes makes it difficult for the country to address peacemaking activities. With all these difficulties, the country has tried to develop peacemaking programs since the period of genocide. Some of the activities introduced were; educating people on the reconciliation techniques, using non-violent techniques to solve the conflicts, policing, encouraging social interaction, and recognizing community leaders in solving the conflicts. Buckley asserts that with these strategies, Rwanda has seen its economy expand with a significant value.²³ Since 2005, Rwanda has been improving on peacemaking grounds. For that matter, it can be argued that the current peacemaking activities used in Rwanda are effective since they have helped the country expand its economy and stabilize the political issues.

The researches show that Butare Province has improved a lot since 2004 as long as peace is concerned. The province was amongst the most affected by the genocide. International bodies such as the United Nations focused on initiating peace in Butare. The peacemaking activities applied in Butare Province in Rwanda are effective for the following reasons. First, the economic trend of the province has been positive since 2005. According to Powley, the agricultural activities in Butare province are stable, contributing about 15% of the agricultural products to Rwanda's economy.²⁴ There are various business activities in the province which operate 24/7 and have

²¹ Ndura-Ouédraogo, E. (2009). The role of education in peacebuilding in the African Great Lakes region: educators' perspectives. *Journal of Peace Education*, 6(1), 37-49.

²² Mugisha, E. (2011). The role of civil society organizations in peacebuilding in post-genocide Rwanda: a study of selected charity organizations (1994-2009) (Doctoral dissertation, Makerere University).

²³ Buckley-Zistel, S. (2008). Between past and future: an assessment of the transition from conflict to peace in post-genocide Rwanda.

²⁴ Powley, E., & Anderlini, S. N. (2003). *Strengthening Governance: The Role of Women in Rwanda's Transition*.

positively impacted the economy. Second, the residents of Butare province do not encourage ethnic politics. They are always ready to welcome the politicians despite their ethnic groups. This has made the province benefit a lot from the political leaders. Third, people in the province have prioritized education as a basic need. Through education, people in Butare province have realized the importance of peace and stability. It has also opened opportunities for the people from the province at both local and international levels who have helped promote wealth.²⁵ Finally, Butare province has competent leaders who help the government make decisions that promote peace and stability not only in the province but also at the international level.²⁶ For that matter, the rate of conflict in Butare province has been decreasing in the last 20 years, leading to political and economic stability.

From the analysis, it can be argued that the previous researchers have not factored in the political, economic, and social impacts of the peacemaking activities in Butare province, Rwanda. Instead, they have generalized the impacts and so confusing the readers.

1.6.3 To Examine the Current Peacebuilding Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

Brounéus argues that there are various peacemaking activities in the world.²⁷ The selection of each mechanism depends on the extent of the conflict. According to Rafti, the common peacemaking activities as specified by the United Nations are; mediation, negotiation, inquiry, conciliation, judicial, arbitration, resort, and settlement.²⁸ Mediation is always the first option of peacemaking. This involves using a third party who listens to the claims from each party to come up with a

²⁵ Golooba-Mutebi, F. (2013). Politics, political settlements, and social change in post-colonial Rwanda.

²⁶ Doxtader, E., & Villa-Vicencio, C. (Eds.). (2003). Through fire with water: the roots of division and the potential for reconciliation in Africa. New Africa Books.

²⁷ Brounéus, K. (2010). The trauma of truth-telling: Effects of witnessing in the Rwandan Gacaca courts on psychological health. *Journal of conflict resolution*, 54(3), 408-437.

²⁸ Rafti, M., & Rafti, M. (2008). A perilous path to democracy: political transition and authoritarian consolidation in Rwanda. Institute of Development Policy and Management, University of Antwerp.

decision that would satisfy all the groups in conflict. A good example of mediation is when it was used to solve the 2007 post-election violence in Kenya. When mediation does not apply, the parties may opt for judicial. Here, the groups may use the law in agreeing on a common decision. In Kenya's 2007 post-election violence, some individuals were taken to the International Court, whereby every person was answerable to the crime they had been accused of. Generally, mediation is commonly used when the groups involved in the conflict are ready to be reconciled. If this fails, the parties may opt for other activities.

Nabawe asserts that in Rwanda, mediation, negotiation, conciliation, and judicial have been widely used as peacebuilding activities since the genocide.²⁹ The government of Rwanda encourages the communities or individuals in conflict to always consider seeking mediators to solve the conflicts. In 2019, the country welcomed the United Nations to initiate peacemaking programs in around three provinces.³⁰ In addition to that, Rwanda has depended on the government of the United States as its mediators when they get into conflicts either at the local, regional, or international levels. Through this, the country has ensured that the decisions made when conflicts arise always favor all the parties involved.

Butare province has always considered mediation and negotiation as effective peacemaking activities. The provincial leaders and community leaders encourage the individuals or groups in conflict to seek support from third parties such as the religious and political leaders. In most instances, the resident's conflict over the lands, family issues, and business differences. With the bad history of conflict resolution, political leaders are always ready for negotiation and mediation.

²⁹ Nabawe, I. J. (2006). The role of women in poverty alleviation: the case of Rwanda after 1994 genocide (Doctoral dissertation, University of the Western Cape).

³⁰ Mukashema, I. (2021). The Role of Local Associations of Survivors and Ex-detainees in the Process of Reconciliation in Rwanda: The Case of Amataba y'Abunzubumwe. In *Transitioning to Peace* (pp. 199-211). Springer, Cham.

Clark's research holds that Butare Province has experienced less than 100,000 conflicts over the last three years.³¹ Out of those conflicts, only 30% have been handled using means other than negotiation and mediation.³² This shows that the people of Butare province are always ready for negotiation, and they do not want to repeat the same mistake they experienced during the genocide. From the review, it is evident that most of the previous researchers did not include the shortcomings or challenges of the various activities of peacemaking as they have been applied in Butare Province, Rwanda.

1.7 Conceptual Framework

The study adopts an integrated way of looking at the problem. For meaningful research, the study seeks to be guided by two analytical tools of study or theories which include: Liberal theory and theories of change. The study has chosen to apply both theories because neither of the above theory has adequate explanatory and prescriptive power to guide the study on its own. However, the two theories combined in study exhibit fundamental variables which effectively connect the research to the existing body of knowledge. Historically, liberal theory has its roots in idealism. Even though the major ideas informing this theory date back to 17th and 19th century, liberal theory has practically become a prominent theory of international relations in post-cold war era. Liberal theory was mainly developed by Voltaire, John Locke, Adam Smith and Emanuel Kant.

Liberal theory posits that States are not the only important actors in international system, but also non-State actors play a key role. For instance, powerful NGOs have already taken the roles of States and International non-governmental organizations in addressing humanitarian crisis,

³¹ Powley, E., & Anderlini, S. N. (2003). *Strengthening Governance: The Role of Women in Rwanda's Transition*.

³² Clark, P. (2013). The challenges of international criminal law in addressing mass atrocity. In the *Routledge Handbook of International Crime and Justice Studies* (pp. 177-198). Routledge.

fostering development, protection of human rights, education, conflict resolution and conflict management as well as mediation in cases of conflict as it had happened in Rwanda. Gettleman observes that liberal theory allows NGOs to take a central role in peace building, conflict management and post conflict reconstruction³³. On the other hand, Gabrielle asserts that it is actually the failure of States to address the complex issues of interdependence that has given credibility to the effectiveness of NGOs in peace building initiatives. Various NGOs have taken their role in advocating for citizens to voice their concerns as well as setting the agenda for global governance³⁴. Liberal theory is relevant to study since it views NGOs as liberal subjects who play active roles in global governance through humanitarian intervention in conflicts in order to foster peace and security.

The causal pathway of what change we believe will occur as a result of our action is referred to as a Theory of Change (TOC). It is a detailed and quantitative definition of a change endeavor that is used to plan, implement, and evaluate it. A theory of change, according to Fulbright-Anderson et al., is a program's explicit (espoused theories) and implicit (theories in use) responses to these concerns.³⁵ It refers to how practitioners believe individual, intergroup, social/systemic, and individual-level change occurs, as well as how their activities will achieve beneficial outcomes. Theories of transformation can play an important role in advancing our knowledge of humanitarian efforts and successful interventions aimed at resolving conflict, criminality, and violence.

³³ Willy Gettleman (2005), *"The Influence of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Conflict, Governance, and Democracy"* Cambridge University, U.K. Role of NGOs in Conflict Management. An overview of NGOs Position in United Nations. P-103.

³⁴ Gabrielle Jones (2009), *"Role of NGOs in Globalized World: The Influence of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Conflict, Governance, and Democracy"* Cambridge University, U.K. Role of NGOs in Conflict Management. An overview of NGOs Position in United Nations. P-103.

³⁵ Fulbright-Anderson, Karen, Anne Kubisch & James Connell (eds.) 1998. *New Approaches to Evaluating Community Initiatives, Volume 2*. New York: The Aspen Institute.

Based on this premise, the international community finances a variety of programs aimed at fostering cross-communal relationships, such as dialogue, exchanges, youth connections, women's organizations, and so on. Elements that make up theories of change in conflict interventions are analyzed as follows, according to Ilana Shapiro's levels-of-analysis approach.³⁶ Individual change refers to tactics that aim to change participants' attitudes, perceptions, feelings, behaviors, and motives. Prejudice reduction programs, for example, use a variety of psychological and therapeutic theories to help people change during small-group sessions.

Cognitive modifications try to shift antagonistic or biased views toward the other party, provide more positive conflict analyses, and reveal fresh resolution prospects, among other things. Fostering self-reflection and awareness, learning about the Other, critical social norms and messages related to the conflict or the Other, eliciting a "aha" experience of insight, introducing new information or analysis that is connected to existing knowledge structures, providing "safe environments and permission to experiment with new ways of thinking, and reframing conflictual issues in integrative ways are all examples of micro-level change strategies. In conflict resolution, affective change tactics are rarely articulated. Nonetheless, practitioners are quick to recognise the significance of emotions like fear, fury, guilt, and sadness in inhibiting resolution, as well as the necessity of empathy, hope, and compassion in promoting it. Participants are frequently encouraged to exercise emotional control, such as anger management, in order to improve rational problem-solving. Alternatively, emotional release in a controlled environment is often recommended as a way of "unfreezing" detrimental thought and behavior patterns. Some programs

³⁶ Shapiro, Ilana 2006, *Extending the Framework of Inquiry: Theories of Change in Conflict Interventions* Theories of Practice and Change in Ethnic Conflict Interventions. Online at http://www.berghof-handbook.net/uploads/download/reimann_handbook.pdf.

offer special opportunity for participants to read and analyze their emotions as a dimension of self-awareness, based on emotional literacy practices.³⁷

Behavioral change tactics attempt to increase communication, integrative negotiating, and problem-solving abilities, promote interpersonal collaboration, and minimize the use of aggressive language, physical violence, and prejudice, among other things. Participants' behavior is changed through establishing new rules and norms for interaction, modeling more constructive behaviors, and offering opportunities for imitation and practice of constructive behaviors in a relatively safe atmosphere, among other things. Participants are frequently encouraged to accept new ideas and behaviors by programs that appeal to 'pioneer' or 'leader' imagery that participants may appreciate. New networks, coalitions, alliances, and other cooperative relationships between members of conflicting groups, according to programs that focus on changing relationships, can not only positively change the individuals directly involved, but can also be a powerful force for fostering social changes that help resolve conflicts. Individuals as well as social structures are targeted by these meso-level change techniques.

Conflict treatments frequently aim to improve inter-group relations by fostering cooperative and meaningful interactions between members of opposing groups. Inter-group cooperation is facilitated by the processes of learning about the "out-group," modifying behaviors toward out-group members, building cross-group friendships, reassessing the "rightness" of one's own group, and, in certain cases, establishing a new, common in-group identity. Many programs also teach explicit skills in reaching consensus and forming coalitions, as well as opportunities for parties to organize parallel and joint action projects targeted at addressing the conditions that lead to intergroup conflict and violence.

³⁷Fisher, Roger & Daniel Shapiro 2005. *Beyond Reason: Using Emotions as you Negotiate*. New York: Viking/Penguin.

Some conflict intervention programs, such as the anti-racism program mentioned earlier, prioritize structural, institutional, and systemic reforms. In addition to the conventional small-group interventions, the current trend of "mainstreaming conflict sensitive techniques" into development and humanitarian assistance initiatives has added novel peace building strategies. These efforts are frequently directed at legislative, electoral, and judicial reform, the establishment of new societal mediating activities and forums, economic development initiatives such as microfinance and job training, and infrastructure support for basic human needs such as water, food, and health care. These approaches imply that fulfilling basic human needs will alter the underlying conditions that encourage violence. Furthermore, they are guided by the belief that altering social structures and institutions would alter the actions and attitudes of those who live and work within them. They imply that people's attitudes and intergroup connections will be shaped by the new structures and the new normative behaviors that those structures demand. This viewpoint is based on the old proverb that "where the feet go, the brain will follow."

1.8 Hypothesis

1. There are currently peace building activities in Butare Province of Rwanda
2. To a large extent, peace building activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare province in Rwanda.

CHAPTER TWO

CURRENT PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN BUTARE PROVINCE OF RWANDA

2.0 Introduction

A number of International organizations and NGOs have collaborated with various ministries under the Rwandan government to conduct various peace building activities in Butare province. The main international organizations and NGOs currently in Butare are Rwanda Red Cross, CARE Rwanda, International Medical Resources & Relief (MAP International), World Vision, Concern Worldwide, and SNV Rwanda. Their humanitarian activities have focused on various sectors including agriculture, education, water, construction, environment, health, amongst others. Humanitarian assistance in the region has been important in alleviating poverty and improving livelihoods for the locals. This chapter analyzes these peacebuilding activities based on how they were initiated and applied in Butare province in Rwanda.

2.1 Education

According to Smith, education plays different roles in any society. Through education, people can understand the essence of peace, create employment opportunities within the society, learn to respect other people's interests, have communication skills, etc.³⁸ In Butare Province, education has been made a basic want. The provincial administration has ensured that all the children attend schools to acquire the necessary skills. Novelli argues that the cost of education has also been reduced to ensure that the parents or guardians can afford to take their children to school.³⁹ Additionally, the government of Rwanda has made civic education compulsory at all primary and

³⁸ Smith Ellison, C. (2014). The role of education in peacebuilding: An analysis of five change theories in Sierra Leone. *Compare A Journal of Comparative and International Education*, 44(2), 186-207.

³⁹ Novelli, M., & Smith, A. (2011). The role of education in peacebuilding: A synthesis report of findings from Lebanon, Nepal and Sierra Leone.

secondary levels. Here, children can learn how the government operates, the historical impacts of insecurity, and their responsibilities to enhance peace and stability. Datzberger asserts that almost 80% of the parents in Butare have realized the essence of education, and they have support any educational decision made by the government in collaboration with the provincial administration.⁴⁰ The teachers are also encouraged to teach the children so that they do not encourage violent activities within the societies. In summary, education in Butare province has ensured that the residents are exposed to its advantages and help it control insecurity.

2.2 Community Leadership

In the past years, community differences were the major causes of insecurity in Butare province. In most instances, the communities were formed based on ethnicity. In this case, some ethnic groups felt superior to others hence sparking a kind of civil war. To mitigate this, the government of Rwanda, in association with the provincial administration of Butare, introduced the position of community leaders. Here, each community elects its leader who would represent them in peace-negotiation programs within the province. The community leaders are also trained on the steps they should take to maintain peace at community and ethnic levels. Community leadership has been considered as one of the effective peacebuilding activities since the leaders elected to understand the people they represent well, and it is easy to handle them on matters concerning security.⁴¹ The government has also encouraged the parents to raise their children with the required moral behaviors and teach them how to maintain peace. Religious leaders and teachers have also helped Butare province in creating positive moral behaviors in the children.⁴² Generally, the

⁴⁰ Datzberger, S. (2017). The Role of Education in Peacebuilding. *Journal on Education in Emergencies*, 3(1).

⁴¹ Gill, S., & Niens, U. (2014). Education as humanization: A theoretical review on the role of a dialogic pedagogy in peacebuilding education. *Compare A journal of comparative and international education*, 44(1), 10-31.

⁴² Ibrahim, S. (2021). The role of education in peacebuilding: an analysis of the impact of Kenya's educational content and practices.

community leaders help mobilize the residents of Butare province and enlighten them about the importance of peace. They also take the community's grievances to the provincial administration and also to the government. Through this, the residents of Butare feel represented hence maintaining peace and stability within the province.

2.3 Non-governmental organizations

Goodhand asserts that in any country, non-governmental organizations play a critical role in initiating peace-making programs.⁴³ The administration of Butare province always collaborates with the NGOs to ensure that the residents live in peace and harmony. Recently, NGOs such as Red Cross, UNEP, and FAO have had projects in Butare where they educate the citizens about the dangers associated with the insecurity. Abozaglo maintains that the relationship between the provincial administration of Butare and the government of Rwanda has been commendable in the last five years.⁴⁴ Through their humanitarian activities, the NGOs have ensured that the residents of Butare have taken their children to schools, provided relief food to the residents stricken by poverty, providing health facilities, and acting as mediators when communal differences occur.⁴⁵ Generally, NGOs have been helping the government of Rwanda and the provincial administration of Butare in the areas where they are not capable of, like financial support and acting as mediators.⁴⁶ This has seen the province thrive economically, politically, and socially.

⁴³ Goodhand, J. (2006). *Aiding Peace? The role of NGOs in armed conflict*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.

⁴⁴ Abozaglo, P. (2009). *The Role of NGOs in Peacebuilding in Colombia*. *Research and Perspectives on Development Practice*, 9.

⁴⁵ Christie, R. (2012). *Peacebuilding and NGOs: State-civil society interactions*. Routledge.

⁴⁶ Chandler, D. (2017). *Peacebuilding: The twenty years' crisis, 1997-2017*. Springer.

2.4 Moral Responsibility

Murithi maintains that morality is one of the major aspects of peace in any nation. It entails people having moral values and doing what is required for them by society members.⁴⁷ Butare Province has taken the issue of morality very important. Parents, teachers, religious leaders, and community leaders have been tasked with controlling the children's behavior to grow up with acceptable behaviors. Through the provincial administration of Butare, the government of Rwanda conducts seminars that include the guardians, religious leaders, and community leaders to train them on the best ways to handle the children as long as morality is concerned.⁴⁸ Through this, the modern children in Butare province are growing up with acceptable moral behaviors, and the cases of insecurity have been reduced significantly. For that matter, the parents, teachers, religious leaders, and community leaders should always ensure that they have shaped the children's behavior. When they grow up, they understand the importance of the peace and stability of a country.

2.5 Interactions

According to Denskus, in a state where people interact freely, security is always guaranteed. Social interactions let people understand the cultural dimensions of others and the value of a peaceful society.⁴⁹ In Butare province, social interaction is enhanced through education, sports activities, and inter-cultural programs. In education, the high-grade schools and higher learning institutions select the learners without considering their ethnic backgrounds or geographical areas. This makes the learners understand the behaviors or culture of other communities and respect them. Ide adds that education provides a platform for the learners to share ideas on how to facilitate economic

⁴⁷ Murithi, T. (2008). *Ethics of Peacebuilding*. Edinburgh University Press.

⁴⁸ Hersh, M. A. (2021). Professional ethics and social responsibility: Military work and peacebuilding. *AI & SOCIETY*, 1-17.

⁴⁹ Denskus, T. (2007). Peacebuilding does not build peace. *Development in Practice*, 17(4-5), 656-662.

development and maintain peace.⁵⁰ On sports, the provincial administration of Butare supports sports activities. For example, there is a provincial football league that accommodates the clubs from different ethnic communities. Here, the sports activities provide a platform for the residents of Butare to meet and interact for good. Additionally, the government of Rwanda has made sports compulsory in schools whereby every term, there is always interschool's competition.⁵¹ Generally, social interactions have enabled many people to meet and share ideas on enhancing security in the province.

2.6 Equality

Munro argues that when the citizens are not served equally, conflicts are always high.⁵² The leadership of Rwanda has for a long time called the leaders all over the country to ensure that they serve the citizens equally. The provincial administrations of Rwanda have been mandated to enhance come up with strategies that would ensure that the citizens are served equally.⁵³ Here, Butare province has always reminded the leaders about their roles to the public. Shepherd maintains that they have also opened a room for the complaints whereby the citizens who feel they are not served equally should report. The citizens also have the right to impeach any elected leader from their positions when they are not doing the right thing to them.⁵⁴ Through this, leaders have always been careful when serving the citizens to maintain peace and stability. This peace-making strategy has been effective since there have been cases of the leaders not serving the citizens equally in the last five years.

⁵⁰ Ide, T. (2017). Space, discourse, and environmental peacebuilding. *Third World Quarterly*, 38(3), 544-562.

⁵¹ Steinberg, G. M. (2013). The limits of peacebuilding theory. In *Routledge Handbook of Peacebuilding* (pp. 53-70). Routledge.

⁵² Munro, J. (2000). *Gender and peacebuilding*.

⁵³ Porter, A. (2018). Women, Gender, and Peacebuilding. In *The Palgrave Handbook of Peacebuilding in Africa* (pp. 317-337). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.

⁵⁴ Shepherd, L. J. (2014). Peacebuilding. In *Gender Matters in Global Politics* (pp. 296-310). Routledge.

2.7 Rwanda Red Cross

Rwanda Red Cross settled in Rwanda to respond to public health emergencies urgently and effectively without any interference from religious, economic or political powers. Rwanda Red Cross considers the region vulnerable to natural calamities originating from climatic and seismic upsets due to its geographic location on the continent's Tropical Convergence Zone and the Great Rift Valley. Some natural disasters the region has suffered in the past include landslides, earthquake, drought, torrential rains, volcanic eruptions, and floods.⁵⁵ In Butare, Rwanda Red Cross has collaborated with hospital directors and district medical directors to preside health programs and offer emergency response and medical assistance to the locals. They have been training and supervising health staff in planning and budgeting for the health programs and are currently implementing ways of improving healthcare standards by forming district health committees to monitor maternal health, vaccinations, control STDs, and set up pharmacies in the districts. Their healthcare efforts in Butare have also included re-launching acute respiratory and diarrheal infections programs (CDD/ARI), malaria control, increasing availability of oral rehydration therapy, promoting the prevention of HIV/AIDS, provision of essential vaccines, medicine and equipment.

2.8 CARE Rwanda

CARE Rwanda in collaboration with the local authority in Butare is working with communities to offer them financial and social opportunities, empower them economically, and improve gender equality. CARE Rwanda has economically empowered low-income residents of Butare who cannot access formal financial services with the setting up of Village Savings and Loan Groups

⁵⁵ Augustine, K. (2016). *Rwanda Landscape Analysis*. Universities of Illinois, California – Davis and Florida. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign:

(VSLGs). Through VSLGs, CARE Rwanda offers entrepreneurship training, financial education, linkages and mentorship. More than 7000 VSLG members in Butare have received financial literacy training through the initiative and have been linked to formal financial institutions who have afforded them a variety of financial products. VSLG members have thus been able to increase their investments in assets, diversify their sources of income, enjoy greater annual profits and have had an improved income stability.⁵⁶

CARE Rwanda has also been striving to make women more meaningful members in their homes and the society at large through an initiative called Vulnerable Women Program (VWP). Through its Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Program (GEWEP) it is implementing a numeracy and literacy program in Butare to enable women acquire more significant roles in making decisions in their communities. The literacy project has so far successfully educated more than 45,000 beneficiaries while using VSLAs as its entry point into the program.⁵⁷

Economic empowerment, education and psychosocial wellbeing of children is also being promoted in Butare by CARE Rwanda through the Orphans and Vulnerable Children program (OVC). Through the program, CARE Rwanda aims to tackle existing economic and social issues that is preventing vulnerable children from pursuing their education all the way to higher institutions. It has also been targeting girls currently not pursuing formal education to empower them economically. Through Enterprise Development for Out-of-School Adolescent Girls (EDOAG) it is promoting financial literacy and fostering a culture of saving among adolescent girls who are out of school.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ CARE Rwanda (2018), *Annual Report*.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ MINECOFIN (2013). *Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013-2018: Shaping our Development (EDPRS II)*. Kigali, Rwanda: Ministry of Economics and Finance.

2.9 World Vision

World Vision is conducting a number of humanitarian activities in Butare. In education, World Vision has partnered with World Food Programme (WFP) to carry out the Food for Education project. The project's purpose is to increase school time and keep more children at school thus improving the quality of education. World Vision also recently introduced a literacy programme for grades 1 to 3 pupils it targets will improve their literacy in Kinyarwanda, the native language.

World vision considers Butare one of its program areas to be covered by its signature THRIVE program (Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environments). Its most targeted group are pregnant or lactating mothers, children under the age of five years and their caregivers or parents. Through the program, World Vision is providing access to clean water to more than 1000 households with its WASH initiative (water, sanitation, and hygiene). Community committees have been set in place to ensure sustainable use of existing water systems while construction is in progress for five water pipelines. The construction of the pipelines is part of a vision 2022 target by World Vision which has partnered with the Rwandan government in a public-private partnership to complete the construction. WASH aims at enabling communities and families gain access to clean water, improved hygiene practices and sanitation facilities. The programme is so far contributing in solving problems associated with shortage of water, poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Awareness sessions have also formed part of the programme where information is disseminated on the importance of protecting the environment, drinking safe water, hygienic handling of food, and hand washing.

2.10 International Rescue Committee (IRC)

IRC has been working with the local authority and communities in Butare to construct new or rehabilitate existing public facilities. IRC began its operations in Rwanda after the genocide of

1994 and has since then focused on offering relief support to various communities and has engaged in rebuilding damaged national infrastructure like health facilities, schools, water systems, judicial buildings and other projects of a similar nature. They have also been conducting routine water and sanitation evaluations in public facilities in the province. IRC has also set up a community development fund in Butare which issues funds to communities who have identified projects they want to engage in. The development fund has provided construction loans to vulnerable populations like those living with disability, widows, and orphans.⁵⁹

2.11 International Medical Resources & Relief (MAP International)

MAP International has been supplying Butare locals with medical supplies and medicine which physicians working for local NGO's and International Organizations administer in the health facilities. Their pre-packaged supplies have been assisting in the prevention and treatment of infections and diseases and approximately 30,000 residents of Butare have benefited so far.

2.12 Trickle Up Program

Trickle Up Program officials have been providing basic business courses and conditional grants to help the unemployed in Butare start or expand enterprises that they plan to run or are managing by themselves. The program has been strengthening business skills of the locals, supporting entrepreneurs to start and sustain their businesses, and has assisted in the setting up of over 150 microenterprises in Butare. Most of the businesses are focusing on products and services that the locals can readily produce and have a ready market. Trickle Up has currently partnered with Christian's Children's Development Fund-Africa to identify business groups in which Trickle Up can implement its programs.

⁵⁹ World Bank. (2013) *Rwanda Rconomic Update, Maintaning Momentum with a Special Focus on Rwanda 's Pathway out of poverty*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

2.13 Concern Worldwide

Concern Worldwide - Rwanda with financial assistance from Irish Aid has been implementing a project called 'Enhancing the Productive Capacity of Extremely Poor People'. The project also known as 'Graduation Programme' has been targeting households considered to be extremely poor.⁶⁰ Through the programme, each household is offered a support package that includes cash donations averaging about RwF. 17,500 per household every month, resources and skills development, and savings options for maintaining financial stability. Additionally, beneficiaries are put through intensive drilling by Community Development Animators (CDAs) who visit each household two times a month. At the end of every cycle, benefitting households are expected to 'graduate' and become self-reliant. The Graduation Programme started in two neighboring districts of Huye and Kibeho in August of 2011, where approximately 400 households were given cash support for 18 months and livelihood support for 28 months. Since then, more than 3200 households including those in Butare have benefitted from the programme.⁶¹

Concern Worldwide has also been working with widows and women associations to run a food security initiative in Butare. They have been focusing on land cultivation and the rearing of small animals like goats, chicken, rabbits, and sheep. The purpose of the initiative is to promote local capacities, make individual family's food secure, economically stable and self-reliant. Inadequate food security in households has been found to be root cause of chronic malnutrition in most children under the age of five in Butare.⁶² Concern Worldwide is therefore involving a number of government ministries, international organizations like CARE, DORA, USAID, and a number of

⁶⁰ Gahamanyi, V. and Kettlewell, A. (2015) *Evaluating graduation: Insights from the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme in Rwanda*, IDS Bulletin, 46(2): 48-63.

⁶¹ Samson, M. (2015) *Exit or developmental impact? The role of graduation in social protection programmes*, IDS Bulletin, 46(2): 13 -24

⁶² Hjelm L. (2015). *Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis*. Rome:

churches like Assembly of God, Catholic, and Evangelical in the initiatives in order to improve delivery and be more effective. Concern Worldwide has found it necessary to work with women in the initiative because studies show that more women than men are affected by poverty.

The food security initiative is currently being rolled out in phases every year, whereby phase one focuses on distribution of seeds and farming equipment to farmers, and sensitization on improved technologies and techniques. Phase two involves the monitoring of crop production, and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and fertile lands. The programmes aim to empower as many households as it can while putting emphasis on individual transformations, preserving the rights of vulnerable groups, and protecting the environment.

2.14 SNV Rwanda

SNV Rwanda is currently implementing its INWA program (Integrated Nutrition and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Activity) in Butare. The primary aim of the program since 2016 is to help improve nutritional status of children under the age of five years and those women who have attained reproductive age. The program is focusing on capacity development at the district level and service delivery at the community level and is designed to support Rwandan government's effort to tackle malnutrition in Butare. The Ministry of Health in Rwanda is currently coordinating in Butare the CBF&NP and CBEHPP programs that it hopes will eliminate malnutrition in the region. The INWA program is therefore integrating the government programs in order to build capacity.

SNV also partnered with the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion to conduct a campaign against malnutrition, exploitation, neglect, violence, and other forms of abuses against children. SNV engaged the services of Institute of Policy Analysis and Research of Rwanda (IPAR) to conduct child registration technical analysis to study what are the underlying factors causing low

birth registration in Butare. Low birth registration has been found to be leading to child neglect, low enrolment in schools and exploitation.

2.15 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

In 2016, IFAD initiated the Rwanda Dairy Development Project (RDDP) to be run up to the year 2022. Butare is among the provinces being covered by the project which seeks to intensify production of dairy products by incorporating climate-smart techniques and the establishment of cooperatives and associated infrastructure to help expand the sector. IFAD's climate-smart techniques in dairy production has involved increasing capacity for small scale farmers to sustainably increase volume of milk supplied to the market while still retaining some for domestic consumption.⁶³ IFAD hopes that when the project comes to an end, small scale farmers will possess the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to produce quality dairy products and be able to make strategic investments without causing any increase in carbon emissions associated with dairy production.⁶⁴

IFAD also has its Post-Harvest and Agribusiness Support Project (PASP) that it is running concurrently with RDDP in Butare. PASP seeks to cushion the region from the effects brought about by changes in climate. Through PASP, farmers are taught techniques of improving their post-harvest processes and how meteorological conditions impacts on their harvesting activities, and what appropriate actions they can take. IFAD has considered giving farmers these lessons given that Butare and the surrounding regions have been hit by the effects of climate change and agricultural activities in the area is increasingly being exposed to erratic rainfall, drought, temperature shifts and intense winds. IFAD has predicted that if the effects of climate variability

⁶³ Beintema, N., A. Gatete & S. Perez. (2016). *Agricultural R & D indicators Factsheet* Washington, DC: Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators/Rwanda Agricultural Board.

⁶⁴ WFP (2018) *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis and Nutrition Survey* (CFSVA/NS)

in the region are not addressed, the region will lose millions of dollars annually.⁶⁵ So far, more than 80% of farmers have adopted the post-harvest best practices that PASP is implementing in the region.

2.16 Chapter Summary

A number of humanitarian activities are currently taking place in Butare province through various international organizations and NGOs. Organizations like Red Cross Rwanda, CARE Rwanda, International Medical Resources & Relief (MAP International), World Vision, Concern Worldwide, and SNV Rwanda are currently running various programs in Butare aimed at alleviating poverty and improving livelihoods. Red Cross for example is presiding health programs and offering nutritional and medical assistance to the locals, CARE Rwanda in collaboration with the local authority is working with communities to offer them financial and social opportunities, World Vision is providing access to clean water to more than 1000 households through the WASH initiative, and SNV Rwanda is helping improve nutritional status of children under the age of five years and that of women in their reproductive ages. Butare province is therefore undergoing transformation thanks to this humanitarian activities.

⁶⁵ MINAGRI, Republic of Rwanda, (2015), Operational and M & E Plan of MINAGRI Nutrition Action Plan (NAP), Jan 2015 – June 2016.

CHAPTER THREE

CURRENT PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN BUTARE PROVINCE OF RWANDA

3.0 Introduction

Butare province in Rwanda has accomplished impressive growth movements due to the existing activities that result in its stability. Butare's success in growth contributes to gains in social, political, and economic stability, however, several activities are applied so that they can result in the development and stability of Butare province. Additionally, this chapter evaluates the existing activities used to explain how stability is attained in Butare province, Rwanda.

3.1 Restoring Tourism Sector

In the 1980s, gorilla tourism appeared as a policy to assist and secure the National Park, Volcanoes, keeping an eye on the gorillas, and the creation of foreign currency. However, Rurangwa asserts that it reached its heights in 1984 with tourist arrivals at 39,000 while the figure decreasing to 17,000 in 1990 due to civil war thus reducing to zero during the beginning of the genocide⁶⁶.

Kabera state that the secured zones and the wildlife species were affected more suddenly during the clashes. However, the staff victims of the National park returned on time to the positions and collaborated with agencies like the International Gorilla Conservation Initiative to carry out the demining procedures⁶⁷. Niyitanga affirms that this assisted to develop security in the national park areas for tourists, regional Rwandese, and the new administration. Also, the revival of gorilla tourism was feasible due to the appearance of donor officials, humanitarian and growth workers, and conservationists who were established in the country and more so in Butare province⁶⁸.

⁶⁶ Rurangwa, Mugisha. "An analysis of tourism economic development in the Northern Province of Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., 2011.

⁶⁷ Kabera, Callixte. "Entrepreneurialism in tourism and economic growth in Rwanda: challenges for policy formulation." (2017).

⁶⁸ Niyitanga, F. "Study of the relationship between agricultural production price and consumption price in ex province of Butare/Rwanda." *Tropicultura* 27, no. 2 (2009): 110-114.

Additionally, tourism is a crucial cause of income and stability in Butare province, however, it has an important effect on entry structures and the connected infrastructures, peacebuilding, and also giving a chance for cross-culture exchange.

3.2 Migration Initiative

Foreign organizations contribute to the achievements of the right of the migrants by making sure that government organizations and civil society agencies, including social and child conservation actors to increase understanding of the key measures of counter-trafficking programming and the supply of increased activities for the preservation and prevention of sufferers of trafficking during the genocide. Koster approves that the foreign agencies help the administration of Butare in the effectual harmonization of attempts to administer existing anti-trafficking rules, strategies, and statutes⁶⁹. However, these organizations will strengthen Rwandan law implementation centers to understand the best applications to recognize trafficked individuals, inspect trafficking cases, execute traffickers, and try the gained knowledge in their duty.

Furthermore, MacKay approves that the non-governmental organizations support the administration in making sure that the rights of Rwandan migrants are sustained by workers and introduce the administration through the systematization of labor developments⁷⁰. Also, Butare province is presently facing deficits of professional employees in many areas and has a comparatively delicate yet developing culture of entrepreneurship. Mamdani approves that an organized and experimental migration strategy shall improve important federal interests by attracting applicable foreign qualified employees to fill expertise spaces and stimulate the ability

⁶⁹ Koster, Marian. *Fragmented lives: reconstructing rural livelihoods in post-genocide Rwanda*. 2008.

⁷⁰ McKay, Andy. *The recent evolution of consumption poverty in Rwanda*. No. 2015/125. WIDER Working Paper, 2015.

of Rwandans to establish the evaluative group needed for developing a knowledge-based economy⁷¹.

3.3 Rebuilding Education Sector

The massacre and refugee calamity greatly affected the education structure through the destruction of schools, infrastructure, societies, and enormous social relocation. However, since 1994, the administration and intercontinental agencies have been dedicated to reconstructing and strengthening the education sector as a foundational policy for wide growth. Additionally, education facilities remain minimal and issues raised by the massacre, ensuing refugee flight, and financial underdevelopment resume.

Hilker approves that Butare's administration has collaborated with regional and intercontinental nongovernmental agencies to deliver services to children. However, the administration has been certain to enhance educational services and to reuniting children who were isolated from their households or orphaned by the 1994 massacre and 1996 repatriation⁷².

Also, the education sector in Butare works to meet the problems of youth who grapple to secure employment. Onen asserts that job seekers in Butare province setting are challenged by communal instability, poverty, and lack of economic and communal funds as well as small experience and little measures of education. Therefore, due to these problems, 65 percent of youth ages 14 to 35 are underemployed⁷³. Also, through the aid of foreign agencies in basic education and the growth of youth workers, the government of the United States is helping Rwanda's administration in its

⁷¹ Mamdani, Mahmood. *When victims become killers: Colonialism, nativism, and the genocide in Rwanda*. Princeton University Press, 2002.

⁷² Hilker, Lyndsay McLean. "The role of education in driving conflict and building peace: The case of Rwanda." *Prospects* 41, no. 2 (2011): 267-282.

⁷³ Onen, Arikewyo T. "Fighting Genocide Ideology in Post-Genocide Rwanda: The Contribution of Education."

attempts to enhance chances for Rwandan children and youth more so in Butare province thus increasing its stability.

For instance, Muyombano affirms that USAID aids initiative that supplies the youth of Butare with fundamental life techniques, trade-related work reading teaching, equipment, and awareness that motivates entrepreneurship and linkages to ongoing formal education, employment, and paid internships⁷⁴. Kamanzi approves that the involvement of USAID empowers the attempts of regional youth-serving agencies and aid the administration of Rwanda's Workforce Development Authority⁷⁵. However, education programs are attaining a big effect since 2011. Foreign sectors have printed and supplied over 7 million textbooks and teacher guides for both primary school pupils and teachers. Livingston et al. express that schools in Butare province are distributed with learning tools and trained teachers who are funded and also English guide as part of its national syllabus. However, due to these involvements and other help, student reading performance is becoming better. About 20,000 youth have been facilitated with employee readiness experiences, however, 60 percent of these young ones have attained new or better jobs and also self-employment⁷⁶. These activities support the stability of Butare province and Rwanda at large

3.4 Support to Vulnerable Residents

Women in Butare province have endured disproportionately and many societies established restoration initiatives must be enhanced to meet their requirements. However, certain initiatives planned at assisting reintegrate the livelihoods of female-headed families, mostly those led by

⁷⁴ Muyombano, Emmanuel. "The Geography of Primary and Secondary Education in Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., University of the Western Cape, 2008.

⁷⁵ Kamanzi, J., and Z. Z. Nkosi. "Motivation levels among nurses working at Butare University teaching hospital, Rwanda." *Africa Journal of Nursing and Midwifery* 13, no. 2 (2011): 119-131.

⁷⁶ Livingston, Patricia, Faye Evans, Etienne Nsereko, Gaston Nyirigira, Paulin Ruhato, Joan Sargeant, Megan Chipp, and Angela Enright. "Safer obstetric anesthesia through education and mentorship: a model for knowledge translation in Rwanda." *Canadian Journal of Anesthesia/Journal Canadien d'anesthésie* 61, no. 11 (2014): 1028-1039.

surviving sufferers of a massacre, bestow best expectations for increasing the federal procedure of reunion. Chemouni addresses that enhancing the situations of women is the main successful method to strengthen the lives of children since many orphaned children are taken care of by neighbors and relatives more than the official centers⁷⁷. Ongoing assist is required to restore rules that allow women to manage and that permit female heritage.

Furthermore, intercontinental involvements were important in securing lives and enhancing the well-being of thousands of unattended children. Kalk et al. reveal that the development of unattended children centers was a significant short-term reaction not deliberated as a long-term solution. Additionally, several NGOs bustled into Butare province circumscribing claim to new unattended children centers and orphanages without awareness of long-term designing and the advice and direction of a powerful correlating organ⁷⁸. Nevertheless, the development of centers has supplied livelihood to many individuals to be discontinued quickly. Fraser et al. assert that the ongoing movement toward institutionalizing children straight opposes the Butare's administration strategy of closing current centers and combining care into the society⁷⁹.

However, examined interventions that are poorly planned have been likely dangerous to traumatized children who want constancy, continuity, and safety. There was not much cooperation with and help to regional agencies, mainly after the condition stabilized. Eventually, nor was there should attempt at ability-developing either at the federal level or within the civil community. Both must be a fundamental section of any intercontinental policy. Obura states declare that some big NGOs wish to stop working in Butare province, however, they are not willing to do so because the

⁷⁷ Chemouni, Benjamin. "Explaining the design of the Rwandan decentralization: elite vulnerability and the territorial repartition of power." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 8, no. 2 (2014): 246-262.

⁷⁸ Kalk, Andreas, Jean Kagubare Mayindo, Laurent Musango, and Gerard Foulon. "Paying for health in two Rwandan provinces: financial flows and flaws." *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 10, no. 9 (2005): 872-878.

⁷⁹ Fraser, Evan DG, Warren Mabee, and Olav Slaymaker. "Mutual vulnerability, mutual dependence: The reflexive relation between human society and the environment." *Global Environmental Change* 13, no. 2 (2003): 137-144.

administration does not have the appropriate ability to care for children. Moreover, initiatives for the care of vulnerable groups must be introduced to Butare's socioeconomic situations⁸⁰.

3.5 Establishing Technical Cooperation Initiative

In Butare province, the Technical Cooperation Unit of HRFOR has become very significant. It has forced to collaborate with foreign support for restoring the justice structure of Rwanda. However, in 1995, Paul expresses that the Technical Cooperation Unit finished countrywide research of short-term and long-term substance and employee necessities for restoring the judicial structure. Additionally, the ground representatives supplied to the prefectures the substance support required for the short term⁸¹. More complex material support required failed to take place in the big section for the basis beyond the standard of HRFOR. Drumbl states that in these conditions, UNDP and HRFOR might have cooperatively misjudged the wish of the Rwandan administration for a suggested plan to employ 50 foreign legal professionals who would have contributed to the judicial structure as legal instructors. Furthermore, the initiative has been dissolved for the moment until it can be reviewed by the new minister of justice⁸².

Nevertheless, the unit has arranged teaching and conferences on human rights for the regional residents, women, and administration representatives. However, in 1995, the unit funded a conference on human rights and press freedoms. Thomson et al. approve that currently, the agencies administered sequences of prefecture-level seminars on confinement and arrest processes. Acceleratory, HRFOR has taken duty for teaching gendarmes at the National Gendarmeries

⁸⁰ OBURA, Anna P. "Planning a systemic education response to the needs of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) in Rwanda." *Kigali: MINEDUC* (2005).

⁸¹ Paul, Friederike. "A qualitative study on health worker motivation and the Rwandan performance-based finance initiative in district hospitals." *London: London School of Economics* 44, no. 8 (2009): 1-35.

⁸² Drumbl, Mark A. "Restorative justice and collective responsibility: Lessons for and from the Rwandan genocide." *Contemporary Justice Review* 5, no. 1 (2002): 5-22.

School⁸³. Improvement of these attempts occurs to depend more on the teaching and framework of the persons ground representative on a particular system or initiative established by the unit even though the judicial workforce of Rwanda sounds to value the support.

3.6 Support to Agriculture Sector

Battle and massacre ruined the rural economy and more so in Butare province. Bizoza disclose that by the time the conflict terminated, big regions of farmland have been dumped, the coffee farming had decreased 50 percent, and more than 80 percent of livestock had been stolen⁸⁴. Most of the apparatus and substance for family-based activities had been looted or damaged. However, Haba declares that the administration evaluated thousands of hectares of Natural Mountain forests that had also been destroyed by dislocated individuals. In the repercussions of battle, only 2 of 60 scientists with the federal agriculture research structure continued to exist in Rwanda and mainly in parts of Butare province, therefore, none of the 9 research base camps and laboratories stayed functional. Additionally, activities of the Department of Agriculture endured substantial depletions. Eventually, USAID and the development organizations of the European Union, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, and the World Bank have been greatly accountable for financing agriculture restoration initiatives in Butare province thus resulting in instability. Also, a lot of NGO agencies have made significant benefactions at the regional level⁸⁵.

⁸³ Thomson, Susan, and Rosemary Nagy. "Law, power, and justice: what legalism fails to address in the functioning of Rwanda's Gacaca Courts." *International Journal of Transitional Justice* 5, no. 1 (2010): 11-30.

⁸⁴ Bizoza, Alfred Runezwa. "Impact of farmer support and socio-economic factors on agricultural production in Gikongoro Province, Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., 2005.

⁸⁵ Haba, Sharon. "Factors influencing the willingness to pay for agricultural information delivery technologies by cooperative-oriented agribusinesses in Rwanda: evidence from the Abahuzamugambi Coffee Growers Cooperative of Maraba." Ph.D. diss., Texas A&M University, 2005.

3.7 Psychosocial Healing and Conciliation

Forcing to understand the deep wounds within the Rwandan community and to find methods to help in the alleviating procedure is a redoubtable agreement. Sasaki proclaims that the deficiency of justice for the surviving sufferers of massacre and the ongoing countrywide panic of regenerated conflict pose unconquerable barriers to peace⁸⁶. Nevertheless, there is proof of increasing anger and distrust among Rwandans, and the intercontinental society in common. Rime et al. approve that some of the later stem from a perception the intercontinental society dumped Butare during the period of greatest call⁸⁷.

Furthermore, the intercontinental society's untimely identification of the need for psychosocial healing programs is admirable. Additionally, trauma-counseling teaching initiatives have enhanced children's convalescence and proceeded in sensitizing a little part of the residents to psychological damage. Closely, Karbo et al. assert that open dialogues of clashes are an important starting to the long and hard road to recapture in post-genocide, therefore, the healing procedure needs a big deal of time and tolerance. Moreover, given the hardness of talking about the fear of genocides, much fewer duties of conflict, society healing initiatives have not been very prosperous. Also, informal attempts at restoration within the conditions of other initiatives, have been more successful than the direct approaches of Western⁸⁸.

⁸⁶ Sasaki, Kazuyuki. "Beyond dichotomies. The quest for justice and reconciliation and the politics of national identity building in post-genocide Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., University of Bradford, 2011.

⁸⁷ Rimé, Bernard, Patrick Kanyangara, Vincent Yzerbyt, and Dario Paez. "The impact of Gacaca tribunals in Rwanda: Psychosocial effects of participation in a truth and reconciliation process after a genocide." *European Journal of Social Psychology* 41, no. 6 (2011): 695-706.

⁸⁸ Karbo, Tony, and Martha Mutisi. "Psychological aspects of post-conflict reconstruction: transforming mindsets: the case of the Gacaca in Rwanda." In *UNDP/BCPR paper prepared for the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Lessons Learned in Post-Conflict State Capacity: Reconstructing Governance and Public Administration Capacities in Post-Conflict Societies, Accra, Ghana, Oct*, pp. 2-4. 2008.

3.8 Intercontinental Involvement in Health Sector

Global support in the health sector was not arguable analytical: it secured lives and reduced pain and distress. Peter and Kibalama affirm that the enormous attempts of the intercontinental society involved managing federal health education campaigns, creating institutional dimensions, restoring primary health distribution structures, and reintegrating water and sanitation structures⁸⁹. However, Algard formulates that the global society was extraordinarily lucky in distributing primary health facilities to the population and latter in restoring measures. In 1994, the International Committee of the Red Cross and several NGOs started to work and renovate clinics and hospitals in Butare province⁹⁰. However, as NGOs obtained access to other regions of the national country as well as parts of Butare province, they assisted restore and rebuild medical systems and patterns, redevelop vaccination initiatives, and assess needs. Kimanuka state that they also supplied medicines, medical distributes, on the job teaching of additional health employees, and information campaigns and aid for health education. Nevertheless, UNICEF distributed 150 health centers and NGOs supplied exigency health kits so they could redevelop fundamental health care⁹¹.

Moreover, the global society has supplied slight help to the administration for enhancing the health sector's collaboration, information structure measures, and supervision. Additionally, the United States Public Health Service, Save the Children Fund, and the World Health Organization have distributed supervision aid and seconded practitioners directly to the Ministry of Health to assist in plotting federal health strategies, quality, directions, and teaching syllabus. Mikhail, Wang, and

⁸⁹ Peter, Chris Maina, and Edith Kibalama. "Civil society and the struggle for a better Rwanda." (2006).

⁹⁰ Algård, Andrea. "Does the Gacaca system in Rwanda provide an effective remedy in compliance with international norms and standards?" (2006).

⁹¹ Kimanuka, Oscar. *Sub-Saharan Africa's development challenges: A case study of Rwanda's post-genocide experience*. Springer, 2009.

Saksena declare that the Department of Health in cooperation with UNICEF has reconstructed the nation's immunization apparatus, vaccine stocks, the cold chain for the federal enlarged initiative of immunization, and vaccine stocks. However, the National AIDS Prevention Initiative is receiving direct help from WHO and USAID⁹². The organization is enhancing AIDS prevention initiatives which involve educational campaigns for high-risk category and condom social marketing. Furthermore, UNICEF is enhancing information and education campaigns through young individuals educated to train other youth and school-based teaching. Eventually, various NGOs have involved sexually transmitted disease recognition in their society education initiatives. Furthermore, Kayirangwa et al. state that through the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Program of the president, health organizations support optional counseling and testing, psychosocial, care and treatment, and another form of facilities for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and other exposed children, and reinforcing the medical distribution chain structure. Therefore, the United States is the first in a line with a donation of the bilateral HIV/AIDS aid to Rwanda hence enhancing stability in Butare province⁹³.

Maternal, child, and reproductive health is highly supported thus increasing stability in Butare province. Also, organizations like USAID help societies, administrations and civil community agencies in delivering an unsegregated bundle of standard, high-effect maternal, neonatal and child health services in a sustainable measure hence encouraging good governance and decentralized health facilities. Kabeera approves that establishing the number of nurses and society health employees that provide the first line of treatment remains a preference. Additionally, this organization enhances nutrition, mainly among pregnant women and children under age two. It

⁹² Mikhail, Meriet, Bin Wang, and Nitin K. Saksena. "Mechanisms involved in non-progressive HIV disease." *AIDS Rev* 5, no. 4 (2003): 230-244.

⁹³ Kayirangwa, E., J. Hanson, L. Munyakazi, and A. Kabeja. "Current trends in Rwanda's HIV/AIDS epidemic." *Sexually transmitted infections* 82, no. suppl 1 (2006): i27-i31.

also helps the administration of Butare's provincial initiative to enhance usage and availability of permissive household planning and reproductive health services⁹⁴.

However, Logie et al. declare that health structures have enhanced the stability of Butare province, therefore, crucial help is given through practical aid to the administration of Rwanda for decentralization in the health sector, reinforcing healthcare funding, health strategy growth, enhancing a pharmaceutical logistics structure, and creating number of service suppliers and structures⁹⁵.

Nevertheless, society-based nutrition initiative promotes stability in Butare province. Activities staff reinforced by society health employees who work with lactating and pregnant women and the common public to control monthly development observing and advancement to assist discover and deter all structures of malnutrition at the society level. However, over 300,000 children under five years in Butare province are covered together with their mothers and caretakers who undergo training and counseling to enhance dietary variance and maternal and child feeding operation thus promoting good health and stability in Butare province.

3.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter finds that several activities have been introduced in enhancing stability in Butare province. Butare's anxious and complex reform initiative delivers lessons for others pursuing to refine through private sector growth. However, one main reason for its stability has been generated by the powerful dedication to refine shown by residents and the administration of Butare. Also, foreign agencies have played a big role in ensuring development and stability in Butare province prevail. This chapter outlines the current methods that are put in place thus resulting to stability of

⁹⁴ Kabeera, Benon. "The experiences and needs of returning refugees to Kigali, Rwanda and the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in their repatriation." Ph.D. diss., 2006.

⁹⁵ Logie, Dorothy E., Michael Rowson, and Felix Ndagije. "Innovations in Rwanda's health system: looking to the future." *The Lancet* 372, no. 9634 (2008): 256-261.

Butare province, therefore, they include: restoring tourism sector; migration initiative; rebuilding education sector; support to vulnerable residents; establishing technical cooperation initiative; support to agriculture sector; psychosocial healing and conciliation; and intercontinental involvement in health sector. However, will all these activities in place, development and stability are achieved in Butare province.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE EXTENT TO WHICH PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO PEACEFUL COEXISTANCE IN BUTARE PROVINCE IN RWANDA

4.0 Introduction

According to Williams, peace is a special aspect of the economic development of any country. Since the late 20th century and early 21st century, Rwanda went through difficult times in addressing peace.⁹⁶ During this time, Rwanda's two major ethnic groups, Hutu and Tutsi, had embarked on a civil war that deteriorated peace in the country. Barnes asserts that Butare is considered one of the major provinces in Rwanda that were highly affected by Genocide.⁹⁷ The civil war negatively impacted the people of Butare by; stopping business activities, agricultural activities, education, health, and other socio-economic activities. Since then, Butare Province has been very careful in addressing peace and stability. Maniraguha's research holds that through the help of the National Government of Rwanda and Provincial leaders, Butare Province has initiated peace-building activities such as; educating the residents about the importance of peace and stability, encouraging non-violent conflict resolution strategies, introducing inter-cultural and social activities, welcoming non-governmental organizations to help in solving the conflicts, supporting education, and preaching for equality to all.⁹⁸ This chapter, therefore, examines the extent to which these peace-building activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare Province in Rwanda.

⁹⁶ Williams, P. D., Gray-Johnson, W., & Galvanek, J. B. (2009). Conflict Trends Issue 3 2009.

⁹⁷ Barnes-Ceeney, K., Leitch, L., & Gideon, L. (2019). Reconciliation Potential of Rwandans Convicted of Genocide.

⁹⁸ Maniraguha, J. P. (2011). Challenges of Reintegrating Returning Refugees: A Case study of returnee access to land and basic services in Burundi (Master's thesis, Universitetet I Tromsø).

4.1 Educating the Residents About the Importance of Peace and Stability

Khairuddin maintains that insecurity in Butare Province is not a new issue. The residents who were alive during the Genocide can testify the dangers associated with the insecurity.⁹⁹ Since the Rwanda genocide, the government of Rwanda, provincial, religious, and community leaders have taken it as their responsibility to educate the residents of Butare province about the importance of peace and stability. According to Hilker, every year, the provincial administration has been recruiting at least five residents from each ethnic community in Butare, whereby they are trained to educate the residents on the issues concerning insecurity, peace, and stability.¹⁰⁰ The administration has also been using media platforms: televisions, radios, creating posters and digital advertisements. Azzad, on the other end, holds that religious leaders educate their followers on how they can promote peace in the province.¹⁰¹ They also ensure that they preach about acceptable moral behavior in society. Schweisfurth maintains that through religious leaders, children grow up with good moral behaviors expected by their faith. Finally, the community leaders educate the residents at the community level.¹⁰² Here, the residents are taught about respecting the interests of the other communities and taking them as their brothers and sisters. Community leaders in Butare Province are always taken as important people and are highly respected because they always call for peace whenever conflict embarks. This strategy of using education as a tool for ensuring security has been effective in Butare Province. Hodgkin's research holds that the province has

⁹⁹ Khairuddin, A. Z., Abd Razak, A., Idrus, F., & Ismail, N. A. H. (2019). Challenges of Offering Peace Education among Educational Leaders: A Case Study of Malaysian Public Primary School. *American Journal of Qualitative Research*, 3(1), 57-71.

¹⁰⁰ Hilker, L. M. (2011). The role of education in driving conflict and building peace: The case of Rwanda. *Prospects*, 41(2), 267-282.

¹⁰¹ Azad, M. A. K. (2006). Peace Education Project Development Report Mohammad Abul Kalam Azad Peace and stability in Bangladesh through Peace, Charity Sustainable Development Education.

¹⁰² Schweisfurth, M. (2006). Global and cross-national influences on education in post-genocide Rwanda. *Oxford Review of Education*, 32(5), 697-709.

registered less than 500 major conflicts in the last five years.¹⁰³ This is an advance since before then, every year, the conflict cases could rise to 1000. The general behavior of the children, youth, and adults is also recommendable. Today, the residents have realized the importance of unity, respecting other people's properties, and helping one another for economic prosperity.¹⁰⁴ The province's social, economic, and political activities are also being conducted without the fear as it was before. Generally, educating the residents about the importance of peace and stability has helped them change their perception about conflicts and focused on creating unity for political, economic, and social developments.

4.2 Encouraging Non-Violent Conflict Resolution Strategies

According to Mallum, the residents of Butare Province have been using violent means of solving conflicts for many years. The communities in the province would always differ on the decisions made by the mediators.¹⁰⁵ For instance, in 2003, the two communities, Utu and Tutsi, refused to agree on the leadership of Rwanda, which led to embarking on subsequent civil wars in the country. Here, the residents thought there would be justice when the majority community in wars outshines the minority community. McNairn suggests that the United Nations Security Council initiated peace-making programs in Butare Province in the early 2000s.¹⁰⁶ Here, they called for the leaders from all the communities in the province, listened to their arguments, and advised them on peace-building. At this point, the residents of Butare realized that there were other activities other than the violence they could use to solve the conflicts. According to Woodhouse, the government of

¹⁰³ Hodgkin, M. (2006). Reconciliation in Rwanda: Education, history and the state. *Journal of International Affairs*, 199-210.

¹⁰⁴ Noack, P. (2012). *Rwanda fast forward: Social, economic, military and reconciliation prospects*. Springer.

¹⁰⁵ Mallum, J. O. (2002). An Educology of Peace Education: Formulating a Strategy for the Promotion of Non-Violent Conflict Resolution in a Democracy. *Online Submission*, 16(1), 77-90.

¹⁰⁶ McNairn, R. (2004). Building capacity to resolve conflict in communities: Oxfam experience in Rwanda. *Gender & Development*, 12(3), 83-93.

Rwanda and the Provincial administration of Butare are taking violence mechanism of solving the conflict as a criminal offence which is answerable in the court of law. It does not matter the type or level of conflict, whether domestic, communal, individual or group; they are all treated as criminal offences.¹⁰⁷ In collaboration with the provincial administration of Butare, the government of Rwanda has made it a policy to discourage violence in the country and promote unity among the citizens. The acceptable non-violent activities for solving conflicts in Butare province are; negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and judiciary. When individuals or groups conflict, they are advised to negotiate and try to agree. Brown holds that when the parties fail to agree, they may switch to mediation, whereby they call for a mediator who may listen to the claims from both sides before coming up with the final decision.¹⁰⁸ Mediators can be religious leaders, community leaders, lawyers, and specialists. Based on Stern's argument, when the conflict is beyond the local mediators, the government opts for the United Nations and other international bodies. In a situation where mediation fails, the parties in conflicts are advised to seek justice from the court of law. Here, the decisions made on them shall be based on the constitution of Rwanda.¹⁰⁹ By discouraging non-violent activities and encouraging non-violent activities of solving conflicts, the residents of Butare province have respected other people's properties. They are always ready to forgive others hence promoting unity. This has seen the number of violence cases reduce by almost 40% since the early 21st century to date.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷ Woodhouse, T. (2000). Conflict resolution and peacekeeping: Critiques and responses. *International Peacekeeping*, 7(1), 8-26.

¹⁰⁸ Brown, V. N. (2008). Reconciliation in Rwanda: building peace through dialogue. *Conflict Trends*, 2008(1), 48-53.

¹⁰⁹ Stern, E., Martins, S., Stefanik, L., Uwimpuhwe, S., & Yaker, R. (2018). Lessons learned from implementing Indashyikirwa in Rwanda-an an adaptation of the SASA! Approach to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence. *Evaluation and program planning*, 71, 58-67.

¹¹⁰ Bjotveit, S. (2005). The success and failure of United Nations multifunctional peace operations: a comparative case study of conflict transformation in Mozambique and Rwanda (Master's thesis, University of Cape Town).

4.3 Social Interactions

Illola writes that the more the people interact, the more they would understand one another and strengthen their relationships despite their cultural backgrounds.¹¹¹ Butare is one of the provinces with many ethnic groups with cultural diversities in Rwanda. In the past, it was very challenging for the residents to agree over certain issues, especially the ones which entailed culture. For instance, the Muslims and Christians in Butare Province conflicted over which religion was superior to the other. To mitigate this issue, the provincial administration of Butare introduced social interaction activities that would bring the residents together. As per Mamuye, the social events in Butare province are; sports' leagues, cultural events, music competitions, and social exhibitions.¹¹² Sports activities are considered as the main social event that has helped Butare enhance the peace. The province organizes sports activities in schools and also community levels. Here, the schools from the different communities meet, whereby the players and spectators interact and share their thoughts about peace in the province. In addition to that, the leaders can communicate with the community members about the things they can do to strengthen peace and stability in the province. In modern society, music has been a major part of communicating societal evils. The musicians in Butare province are advised to compose songs promoting peace. To make this workable, the provincial administration rewards the musicians whose songs promote unity and discourage violence. On cultural interactions, the provincial administration calls for a cultural day where the participants from different cultural backgrounds meet.¹¹³ Through this, residents with different cultural dimensions learn the cultures, hence avoiding conflicts that might associate with

¹¹¹ Ilola, L. M. (1991). The Use of Structured Social Interaction with the Culture-General Assimilator to Increase Cognitive Problem Solving about Intercultural Interactions in an Ethnically Diverse Population.

¹¹² Mamuye, A. L., Mesfin, Y. Z., & Getahun, Y. H. (2019). The Predicaments of Ethnic Federal System: Ethnic Conflict and Federal Failure. *Journal of Political Science and Strategic Studies (MU-JPSS)*, 1(2), 151-167.

¹¹³ Menyi, E. M. (2009). The impact of inter-ethnic conflicts on women's participation in livelihood activities: Molo, Nakuru District (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi, Kenya).

them. Today, in Butare province, almost 60% of the residents understand the cultural dimensions from the other communities. Sisk holds that the residents are encouraged to know the cultures associated with dressing, taking, greeting, food, and dressing in most instances. This has helped reduce the conflicts associated with culture by almost 70% since the early 2000s.¹¹⁴ Generally, social interactions bring people from Butare Province together to interact and share their thoughts about social, political, and economic prosperity. This has made it easy for the government to address the issue of insecurity in the province, and so promoting economic development.¹¹⁵ The residents have also stopped accusing others based on their cultural and social backgrounds but instead focused on stabilizing the province as long as peace and unity is concerned.

4.4 The intervention of Non-Governmental Organizations

The United Nations Security Council and other non-governmental organizations have played a big role in initiating peace-making programs in Butare province, Rwanda.¹¹⁶ These organizations play the roles of immediate response to the crises, promoting human rights, providing social facilities, and negotiating on behalf of the province at both national and international levels. According to Welling, the provincial administration has always valued the role of NGOs since the genocide period.¹¹⁷ They have been working hand in hand with the government of Rwanda to ensure that the human rights of the residents of Rwanda are preserved. In a situation where the government-run is out of finances to support the peace-making activities, NGOs intervene by donating the necessary resources or finances as long as peace and stability are concerned.

¹¹⁴ Sisk, T. D. (1996). Power-sharing and international mediation in ethnic conflicts. US Institute of Peace Press.

¹¹⁵ Väyrynen, T. (1998). Ethnic commonality and conflict resolution. *Cooperation and Conflict*, 33(1), 59-80.

¹¹⁶ Jones, B. D. (1995). 'Intervention without Borders': Humanitarian Intervention in Rwanda, 1990-94. *Millennium*, 24(2), 225-249.

¹¹⁷ Welling, J. J. (2007). Non-governmental Organizations, Prevention, and Intervention in Internal Conflict: Through the Lens of Darfur. *Ind. J. Global Legal Stud.*, 14, 147.

4.5 Reintegrating the Health Sector

Rwanda's health distribution structure had disintegrated and was in total disorder. However, Williamson et al. state that higher than 80 percent of its fitness professional workers were murdered or had escaped the nation. UN organizations, the ICRC, NGOs, and relating benefactors came with skilled professional workers, medicines, supplies, and apparatus¹¹⁸. They re-developed fundamental curing amenities in rural and urban regions and assisted restore and rehabilitate destroyed water structures. World Health Organization report that Non-governmental agencies were influential in providing health systems to the population of Butare province¹¹⁹. Nevertheless, many NGOs missed earlier experience in the area, therefore, they did not manage actual needs evaluations, and were poorly correlated, and there was a lot of replication of attempt and misuse of scanty medical funds. However, benefactors have delivered small direct help to the administration for reinforcing its government, interrelation, and detailed structure's ability in the health area. WHO are one deviation that has delivered direct practical help to the Ministry of Health in health strategy preparation, suggestions, and health area refine.

During the activities of restoration, UNICEF produced a record suggesting a scope of programming activities, eventually took place in the year. The Ministry, with help from UNICEF and WHO, has reconstructed the nation's vaccine commodities, immunization apparatus, and structure for immunization. Additionally, the re-generation of a secure blood distribution has been formed a right of way, and the National AIDS Prevention Initiative is also gaining some straight help from benefactors. The performance of STD/AIDS intercessions has been impermissibly

¹¹⁸ Williamson, John, Jill Donahue, and Lynne Cripe. "A Participatory Review of the Reunification, Reintegration and Youth Development Programs of International Rescue Committee in Rwanda." *Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, US Agency for International Development, Washington, DC* (2001).

¹¹⁹ World Health Organization. *Investing in a comprehensive health sector response to HIV/AIDS. scaling up treatment and accelerating prevention: WHO HIV/AIDS plan, January 2004-December 2005*. No. WHO/HIV/2004.06. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2004.

steady given the possible measure of the HIV-contamination issue in Rwanda. However, sanitation and water structures are being restored with the aid of benefactors and NGOs, with the main advance in Butare.

Zrally asserts that the effects of intercontinental aid for reinstating of the health zone have been practical, on stability. Also, health distribution structures have greatly been guided back to pre-war standards, therefore, delicate elementary wants evaluations and program policy establishment and inefficient program observing and assessment on the part of some organizations have hindered involvements in the health sector¹²⁰.

4.6 Restoring the Education Sector

Intercontinental aid for restoration and recreation of education, originally concentrated on the primary standard, has participated in a bounded but costly character, highlighting calamity distribution of substances, restoration of systems and food assistance salary boosts to teachers. Briggs assert that the UNESCO Teacher Emergency Initiative was issued to the majority of the primary schools. WFP, through its initiative of food assistance earnings companions to teachers, assisted maintain teachers on the job in the lack of capitals to pay their earnings¹²¹. Despite these involvements, intercontinental aid in teaching has been greatly identified by ad hoc extremity involvements with restricted supported influence.

Muyombano approve that global society's defect in help for the restoration and reintegration of teaching is due in section to the scheme restrictions of crisis capitals. Additionally, teaching projects are for the main section eliminated from availability for these capitals since they are not

¹²⁰ Zrally, Maggie. "Bearing: Resilience among genocide-rape survivors in Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., Case Western Reserve University, 2008.

¹²¹ Briggs, Philip. *Rwanda*. Bradt Travel Guides, 2015.

considered life-saving¹²². Niyonkuru affirms that financing became accessible through the Round Table procedure. Of US\$18 million-required in January 1995 by the Rwandese administration for the restoration of the teaching structure, US\$4.1 million had been paid out by the end of the year. Eventually, guaranteed aid to legal teaching initiatives had developed to US\$50.4 million. The World Bank Education Activity, which became functional in spring 1995, had by drop assisted the reconstruction of 1,000 schools, coaching of 3,000 teachers, and distribution of 120,000 textbooks¹²³.

4.7 Aid to Vulnerable Populations

Battle and genocide changed the nation's demographic construction so completely that girls and women constitute between 60-70 percent of the residents. Moreover, various numbers of women were sexually assaulted. Also, during the original levels of extremity aid, women as a mass were not given an exceptional cure. However, it was believed that they like donors who would gain from the aid distributed to several localities. Thurman et al. state the anomaly were WFP and CARI-TAS/Catholic Relief Services food aid initiatives particularly selected toward helpless masses, involving female leaders of families¹²⁴.

Following the Rwandese rule, possessions pass through male members of the family. However, orphaned daughters and widows endanger wasting their possessions to male people of the departed father or husband. Bizimana et al. assert that there is a critical demand to transform legal instructions and valid translations of rules concerning the possessions, for instance, the rights of

¹²² Muyombano, Emmanuel. "The Geography of Primary and Secondary Education in Rwanda." PhD diss., University of the Western Cape, 2008.

¹²³ Niyonkuru, Richard. "Entrepreneurship education at tertiary institutions in Rwanda: a situation analysis." Ph.D. diss., University of the Western Cape, 2005.

¹²⁴ Thurman, Tonya Renee, Leslie A. Snider, Neil W. Boris, Edward Kalisa, Laetitia Nyirazinyoye, and Lisanne Brown. "Barriers to the community support of orphans and vulnerable youth in Rwanda." *Social Science & Medicine* 66, no. 7 (2008): 1557-1567.

women and land. Furthermore, secure the children's initiative and UNICEF are helping the Ministries of Family and Restoration and women's masses in their endorsing attempts in this region, and also funding practical aid to the judiciary¹²⁵. Many Rwandese NGOs are circulating figures and developing the realization of this issue. Some years after the massacre, there were no apprehensive federal initiatives of household help for the victims. Additionally, those NGOs doing work in the society started to identify the characteristics of problems of women-widows, sufferers of conflict and sexual assault, and leaders of families-and established ad hoc programs to help societies in considering the main endangered.

Nevertheless, approximates of the figure of unattended children in the area differ between 95,000 and 150,000 even though there is a considerable discussion on the figures. Also, some relief organizations think the figure well-surpass the bigger number while other agencies regard it broadly overemphasized. Koster approves that there is a broad arrangement of intercontinental and federal NGOs applying mainly ad hoc initiatives for unattended children¹²⁶. However, only the bigger and experts have established longer-term comprehensive federal initiatives that aid organizational ability creating and have developed powerful working connections with the administration. Easton et al. approve that the main regions of involvement are in counting, discovering, and restoration; the donation of aid care; and ability developing. Eventually, over 10,000 children in Rwanda and the campsites had been brought together with their households¹²⁷. This is due to the collaboration with one ICRC, which developed a databank with the names of 85,000 children, distributing the information with other organizations, including UNICEF,

¹²⁵ Bizimana, Jean-Pierre, Emmanuel Twarabamenye, and Stefan Kienberger. "Assessing the social vulnerability to malaria in Rwanda." *Malaria journal* 14, no. 1 (2015): 2.

¹²⁶ Koster, Marian. *Fragmented lives: reconstructing rural livelihoods in post-genocide Rwanda*. 2008.

¹²⁷ Easton, Julian, Nerissa Chao, Felix Mulindahabi, Nicolas Ntare, Louis Rugyerinyange, and Innocent Ndikubwimana. "Status and conservation of the only population of the Vulnerable owl-faced monkey *Cercopithecus hamlyni* in Rwanda." *Oryx* 45, no. 3 (2011): 435-438.

UNHCR, and Save the Children (UK and US), therefore, ICRC played the main part in discovering and restoration.

Moreover, several NGOs dashed into the nation tethering petition to or unlocking up new unattended children's orphanages and centers without long period arranging and without the intelligence and guidance of a powerful harmonizing organ. However, there was a deficit of cooperation with or aid of federal agencies which was specifically unjustifiable after the condition had settled. Chemouni state that the development of homes for unattended children was a required short-term reaction that was not planned to be a long-term solution. Unluckily, the development of homes has generated an income for many individuals to be terminated comfortably¹²⁸. Therefore, the only method present involvement can be supported is whether benefactors are ready to make a long period of dedicated funding to aid child control organizations.

4.8 Psycho-Communal Healing

The cruel type and degree of the massacre, along with the resulting group relocation, rapidly and greatly damaged Rwanda's communal base. A huge part of the natives was pulled up, many households lost adults and many children were isolated from their parents or guardians. As a result, teachers, doctors, neighbors, and religious captains participated in the slaughter, crucial belief in communal organizations has been damaged, restored by prevalent panic, conflict and poor security. Richters affirms that social disruption has impacted interpersonal and society associations across ethnic, generational, political, and economic borders¹²⁹. However, some groups of

¹²⁸Chemouni, Benjamin. "Explaining the design of the Rwandan decentralization: elite vulnerability and the territorial repartition of power." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 8, no. 2 (2014): 246-262.

¹²⁹ Richters, Annemiek. "Suffering and healing in the aftermath of war and genocide in Rwanda: Mediations through community-based sociotherapy." In *Mediations of violence in Africa*, pp. 173-210. Brill, 2010.

unattended children, for example, are comparatively seen as sufferers of dispute whereas the exploited of others like persons and women who were attempted to murder, is not so much evident. Nevertheless, comparatively limited concentration is on the issue of psychosocial healing. Attempts of benefactors have attended mainly on damage guidelines for children. Additionally, several agencies, mainly those more religious have tried to challenge the racial friction directly through reunion seminars and society curing programs, and indirectly within the factors of their other initiatives. Also, those little initiatives have been for psycho-communal healing that has seemed to dominate the issues of women. Niwenshuti express that the intercontinental society may be mishandling its experience with post-traumatic strain mess¹³⁰. Eventually, forgotten possibilities in researching native theories of psychological health and ways of curing imaginably stem from the original absence of comprehending of Rwandese community and the lack of sufficient speech techniques, so important to personal conveyance.

4.9 Stimulating Human Rights and Developing a Fair Legal Structure

Hannum assert that the intercontinental society has helped person right programs in three main parts to stimulate the procedure of federal reconstructing: development of the Global Board for Rwanda, aid to the UN human rights domain actions, and restoration of the justice structure¹³¹. However, the jurist structure of Rwanda was exploited by the last authorities in spite of fundamental distribution securing its freedom. Human rights misuse associating with the trial without guidance, arrests, general corruption, and imprisonment were recurrent in the past. Straus and Waldorf assert that if Rwanda is to develop a legitimate structure that assists to make sure the rights of all natives, therefore, it should establish a justice structure that considerably advances on

¹³⁰ Niwenshuti, Théogène. "Dance as a Communication Tool: Addressing Inter-Generational Trauma for a Healthier Psycho-Social Environment in Rwanda and the Great Lakes Region of Africa." *Matatu* 44 (2013): 29.

¹³¹ Hannum, Hurst. "The Butare colloquium on human rights and economic development in Francophone Africa: A summary and analysis." *Universal Hum. Rts.* 1 (1979): 63.

that which formerly occurred in the nation¹³². Various aid programs are in the place where these initiatives do not address the level of aid that was widely realized as being needed to restart the judicial structure. As a result of the paralyses of judicial procedures and the instability, ICRC, UNDP, and the Netherlands intervene and improves the judicial system. Also, they promote security in the country and speed of advancement in sorting out possession conflicts.

Additionally, the human rights field action for Rwanda was the initial line action to be tackled under the divines of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and to be managerially helped by the UN Centre for Human Rights in Geneva. Uvin reveal that the Commissioner for Human Rights and the government of Rwanda accepted the arrangement of 147-person rights line representatives, one for every nation's cooperatives, even though the 114-line officials were not posted by the cooperative¹³³. Eventually, the line action in Rwanda aimed to explore the massacre, assist, restore confidence, provide skillful aid, and observe the human rights condition in the management of justice.

4.10 Come Back of Returnees and Internally Relocated Individuals

Following the achievement of the Rwandese Patriotic Front Forces on July 1994, the old caseload returnees started coming back in big figures. The government has evaluated a total of over 700,000 to have arrived back. However, the old caseload refugees have gained help from intercontinental aid through direct assistance to households, restoration of commune systems and facilities, and aid to government agencies, specifically the Ministry of Restoration. Additionally, the slow procedure

¹³² Straus, Scott, and Lars Waldorf, eds. *Remaking Rwanda: State building and human rights after mass violence*. Univ of Wisconsin Press, 2011.

¹³³ Uvin, Peter. "The Introduction of a Modernized Gacaca for Judging Suspects of Participation in the Genocide and the Massacres of 1994 in Rwanda." *Governance and Social Development Centre*. Retrieved from <http://www.gsdrc.org/go/display&typeDocument&id40> (2000).

of distributing finances guaranteed for repatriation and restoration at the Round Table Congress compels the ability of the administration to lubricate the procedure.

Kleine-Ahlbrandt and Robinson disclose that the majority of returnees were frightened into a flight through an intentionally adapted trial on the section of tough components of the escaping administration to support the purchase and a request to validity¹³⁴. According to UNHCR, only a slight figure of returnees not more than 200,000 in 1994 and 100,000 in 1995 have arrived back. Also, Newbury state that the intercontinental society reveals more fidelity in organizing its programs for the returnees than it has performed by examining a broad scope of answers to the calamity¹³⁵.

4.11 Aid for Economic and Public Sector Management

The battle-damaged the macro-economic and organizational structures required for the prosperous and equitable development of a current market-based financial system. Despite the enormous struggling included in recovering assist of the financial system and the public zone, the current administration seems busy to ongoing and increasing refine started under the systematic adaptation initiatives of the former authorities. In dialogue firstly with the World Bank and the Intercontinental Monetary Fund, the administration has taken a sequence of estimates withdrawal of coins and lower in cash distribution, underestimate and dependence on-sell resolution of trade charges that administer its solemnness about financial refine. Additionally, it is not understandable if the administration will practice the financial and monetary standard appropriate for economic solidity in the latter days. Soeters et al. affirm that particular situations-a big capacity of foreign

¹³⁴ Kleine-Ahlbrandt, Stephanie TE, and Mary Robinson. *The protection gap in the international protection of internally displaced persons: the case of Rwanda*. Institut universitaire de hautes etudes internationales, 2004.

¹³⁵ Newbury, David. "Returning refugees: Four historical patterns of "coming home" to Rwanda." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 47, no. 2 (2005): 252-285.

currency in the financial system and small support in the rate of the Rwanda franc, for instance, before the procedure of recreation enabled economic refines¹³⁶.

Rusa et al. affirm that supporting macro-financial strategy in approval of broadening and establishment, and maintaining communal repetitive spending under power is a significant challenge for the administration and also for the intercontinental economic agencies¹³⁷. However, the World Bank has opened again its regional assignment and instituted an Emergency Discovery Initiative. The IMF has posted asked assignments in Rwanda while other benefactors have produced a figure of a specialist to main programs of the administration, generated pay companions and assisted supply offices so the financial and communal administration equipment of the government can start to operate again. Despite the comparatively better beginning in financial administration, there have been irritating detains in the charge of expenditure of the World Bank Emergency Discovery Credit, the main element of the Emergency Discovery Initiative.

4.12 Aid to Agriculture

The conflict had a destructive impact on the rural economy and agriculture. However, the intercontinental society handled a variation of agriculture restoration initiatives, most important were the supply of seeds and equipment to farmstead families, the double of regional categories of the main crop, and aid to the Department of Agriculture. Pottier state that after every two seasons, each family obtained a bundle of maize, sorghum, bean, and vegetable seeds. Additionally, 50 percent of smallholders were given in the initial season of seeds and apparatus supply while 80 percent was reached in the next season. Successive researches evaluate that 72 percent got tools

¹³⁶ Soeters, Robert, Christian Habineza, and Peter Bob Peerenboom. "Performance-based financing and changing the district health system: experience from Rwanda." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 84 (2006): 884-889.

¹³⁷ Rusa, Louis, Miriam Schneidman, Gyuri Fritsche, and Laurent Musango. "Rwanda: Performance-based financing in the public sector." *Performance incentives for global health: potential and pitfalls* (2009): 189-214.

and 62 percent got seeds. In collaboration with the supply of seeds and apparatus for the restarting of agriculture making, aid organizations, controlled by the World Feed Initiative, produced feed assistance for seed conservation. Eventually, this scheme was controlled by the ideology that the supply of feed assistance would lower the utilization of extra overpriced picked seeds¹³⁸.

Clay et al. state that the widespread supply of seeds and equipment, as well as feed assistance through the initial two seasons, is hesitated by some Rwandese aid individuals who have started to introduce dominion on the section of several beneficiaries. Also, if the WFP adheres through on its declared idea, rooted in a current WFP/FAO research to select more likely on the unsafe and disadvantaged, the possibility for motivating dominion must be alleviated¹³⁹. Nevertheless, the standard by which some assistance is to be selected by some NGOs seems to be comprehensive as to be of small use for choosing. Kondylis reveal that the majority of the farmers who have gotten materials aid for agriculture are squatters on land occupied by individuals murdered or have escaped during the battle. However, unpredicted impacts of seeds and apparatus supply may be to establish and seem to prove their ownership of the land. This may be an inevitable section of rural restoration in Rwanda, but its probable negative outcomes should be comprehended. The balanced intention of possession virtue and land residence problems is of greatest significance to the peaceful come back of returnees and the improvement of calm in the country¹⁴⁰.

Even though double of seed has aimed mostly on capacity and regional adjustment, more needs to be done to re-develop seed growth, aiming mainly on-resistance of diseases and pests. Also, there

¹³⁸ Pottier, Johan. "Agricultural Rehabilitation and Food Insecurity in Post-war Rwanda: Assessing Needs, Designing Solutions." *IDS bulletin* 27, no. 3 (1996): 56-75.

¹³⁹ Clay, Daniel C., Fidele Usabuwera Byiringiro, Jaakko Kangasniemi, Thomas Reardon, Bosco Sibomana, Laurence Uwamariya, and David Tardif-Douglin. *Promoting food security in Rwanda through sustainable agricultural productivity: Meeting the challenges of population pressure, land degradation, and poverty*. No. 1094-2016-88097. 1995.

¹⁴⁰ Kondylis, Florence. "Agricultural outputs and conflict displacement: Evidence from a policy intervention in Rwanda." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 57, no. 1 (2008): 31-66.

have been small advances in restoring livestock in every corner of the nation. At the same time, there is a sincere issue of over-stocking in Butare. The other part of the respective abandon is the transport section, particularly coffee. Additionally, activities have been recognized and finances pledged for the export sector, therefore, in progressing the eve of 1995, projects started. The previous restoration of regional operating centers and aid in coffee picking and trading could have suddenly introduced capitals into the agricultural society. The intercontinental society has taken a small duty in the restoration of agricultural activities.

4.13 Chapter Summary

From above analysis, it is evident that Butare Province in Rwanda has effectively applied different peace-making activities. The major activities this chapter has discussed include; educating the residents about the importance of peace and stability, encouraging non-violent conflict resolution strategies, introducing inter-cultural and social activities, welcoming non-governmental organizations to help solve the conflicts, supporting education, and preaching for equality to all. Through these activities, the residents of Butare province have been conducting economic, social, and political activities without pressure.

CHAPTER FIVE

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

5.0 Introduction

This exclusively describes the methods that will be used in data collection, analysis and presentation. The chapter also covers research design, population sampling, ethnical issues as well as chapter summary.

5.1 Research Design

A research design entails “the plan, structure and strategy to be utilized in investigating the research problem and obtaining answers to research questions. It entails a blue print under which a study is conducted, ensuring there is maximum control over factors having potential influence on the validity of the findings.”¹⁴¹ Despite that the study will adopt both qualitative and quantitative research design; the study will be largely qualitative. Qualitative research design aims at providing an accurate and valid representation of variables relating to the research question and allows for collection of information from a large number of people by sampling.¹⁴² The qualitative research will be fit for the study since it is descriptive and researcher is not detached from the subject of the study. Therefore, qualitative research will be effective in examining the current humanitarian activities, investigate the activities for stability and the extent to which humanitarian activities promote stability in Butare province, Rwanda.

¹⁴¹ Mugenda, O.M., & Mugenda, G. (1999). *Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press

¹⁴² Patricia, S & Rangarjan, N. (2013). *A Playbook for Research Methods: Integrating Conceptual Frameworks and Project Management*. Stillwater, Oklahoma: New Forums Press

5.2 Target Population

According to Ngechu, population is defined as “a set of elements, people, events, services and groups of things or households under investigation”.¹⁴³ Statistically, the target population is “the specific population whose information is desired to meet the research objectives”. According to Kerry and Bland, “the technique produces estimates of overall population parameters with greater precision and ensures more representative sample is derived from a relatively homogenous population”.¹⁴⁴ The study will be conducted at Butare province of Rwanda; the target population will be comprised of victims of genocide as well as humanitarian organization who intervened for peace-building and reconstruction of Rwanda. The organizations include Red Cross, USAID, Oxfam, Amnesty International, Care International, Crisis Group International and World Vision.

5.3 Study Sample

In 2006, Butare province had a population of 89, 600 people. Butare city is the second largest city in Rwanda and it is on the southern part bordering Burundi. The region is highly inhabited by Tutsi, a group which was against the 1994 genocide therefore the region was relatively peaceful during the genocide. Conducting a research study by administering questionnaires and interviews on this entire population is highly costly, tedious exercise and time consuming, hence the these necessitates adoption of a study sample.

For the purpose of this study the number of respondents was determined using this formula adopted from Mugenda & Mugenda (1999) when population is more than, 10,000.

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

¹⁴³ Ngechu, M. (2004). *Understanding the Research Process and Methods: An Introduction to Research Methods*. Nairobi: Acts Press

¹⁴⁴ Kerry, S & Bland, J. (1998). *The intraclass correlation coefficient in cluster randomization*. Rockville Pike, USA: [National Center for Biotechnology Information](#), [U.S. National Library of Medicine](#)

Where: +

n = the desired sample size

z =the standard normal deviate at the required confidence level

p = proportion in the target population estimated to have characteristics being measured.

q =1-p

d = level of statistical significance set

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 (.50) (.50)}{(0.5)^2}$$
$$= 384^{145}$$

The study sample is represented by the following table.

Respondents	Number of Respondents	Sampling technique
Civilians	200	Random sampling
USAID	2	Purposive sampling
Amnesty International	20	Purposive sampling
Red Cross	100	Random sampling
Care International	12	Random sampling
Crisis Group	25	Purposive sampling
World Vision	25	Purposive sampling
TOTAL	384	

5.4 Research Data

Both primary and secondary data will be used to tap the best from the research approaches. This section therefore illustrates the sources of both the primary and secondary data.

¹⁴⁵ Mugenda and Mugenda. (1999), “*Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches in Research*”. Published by Research Gate, on July 2017. P-12.

5.4.1 Primary Data

Data are facts presented to the researcher from the environment under the study.¹⁴⁶ This research study relied mainly on primary data. Primary data is sought for its proximity to the truth and its control over error.¹⁴⁷ This method is appropriate in capturing the relevant experiences and attitudes as presented primarily by the actors. Such information is invaluable to a research that is investigating current humanitarian activities in Butare province of Rwanda. A self-administered structured questionnaire, consisting of both open ended and closed ended questions will be used.

The questions will be designed to elicit specific qualitative and quantitative responses. A cover letter from University of Nairobi as well as research permit will be obtained to enable the administering of the questionnaire and conducting of interview. A questionnaire is a useful instrument for collecting data from respondents since it enables them to express their views more openly and clearly. The questionnaire will be structured to include background information in section A, while section B will cover questions based on investigating the current humanitarian activities in Butare province, Rwanda., Section C will cater for questions regarding objective two which involves examining the extent to which humanitarian activities promote stability in Butare province, Rwanda while section D will delve questions based on investigating existing activities for stability in Butare province, Rwanda.

5.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected by scrutinizing the literature contained in academic periodicals, policy documents, books, newspapers, and scholarly papers and magazines, TV documentaries on

¹⁴⁷ Cooper, R., & Schinder, S. (2013). *Business Research Methods*. New York: McGraw Hill.

the research questions of this study. The printed sources were sourced from the university library and online databases.

5.5 Validity of Data Collection Instruments

Mugenda and Mugenda argue that the accuracy of collected data to a large extent depends on the reliability and accuracy of the instruments, this extends to cover whether questions asked were in line with the objectives of the study¹⁴⁸. On the other hand, Robert observes that the validity of the data collected largely depends on respondents. He views that even if the questions are in line with study objectives, the respondents could be wrong or biased thereby invalidating the data collected from the field. To improve the validity of data collected, Robert asserts that there is need to conduct a pilot study. Pilot study helps to refine the tools of data collection¹⁴⁹.

5.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis is defined as “a process of systematically applying statistical or logical techniques to describe, illustrate or evaluate data”. Since this study employed both qualitative and quantitative research method, the emerging data will be analyzed by use of SPSS, Excel and content analysis. As such, the questionnaires which will be received from respective respondents for analysis of the responses gathered. The resultant conclusions drawn from the analysis of the responses will be compared to the objectives with a view of establishing if the objectives of the study were realized or not. The collected data will be systematically organized, edited and entered. Also, consistency and uniformity in data collection and completeness of information will be checked. Data collected will then be organized and analyzed to enable meaningful analysis of data distribution using pie charts.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹Robert, H. (2007). *Designing Clinical Research*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

5.7 Research Site

The primary data will be collected at Butare Province of Rwanda. Butare is on Southern Part of Rwanda, with a population of 89,600 people. During the genocide, there were few murders in Butare province this is largely because Tutsi were opposed to the genocide. Since Butare province is inhabited by Tutsi whom were main victims of Rwanda genocide, the region has enjoyed vibrant establishment of NGOs who provide humanitarian aid and help in reconstruction the region.

5.8 Ethical Considerations

Given the sensitivity of the topic of study, the researcher will keenly be aware of the risks that face participants as a result of their involvement in the study. As a result, the researcher reiterates the need to conduct interviews with a lot of privacy. At the same time, the researcher will provide clear guidelines to the respondents on the use of data collected. The data will be exclusively used for academic purposes and information thereby it will be secured to avoid unauthorized access and potential misuse that has implications on participants and the country at large.

Considerations pertaining to professional practice will be observed to the utmost. This entailed using reliable research instruments and reporting accurate data throughout the study. The study and the researcher will observe confidentiality, and allow only voluntary participation with liberty to withdrawal from the study. Furthermore, participants will be issued with informed consent forms to fill and sign before commencement of the study. To allow validity, participants will be free to withdraw from the study.

5.9 Chapter Summary

The chapter has discussed the methodology study that will be used from the point of data collection to presentations of the data. This involves the research design to be used, data analysis, instruments

of data collection, sampling technique, research site, methods of data presentation and ethical issues to be considered.

CHAPTER SIX

THE IMPACT OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES ON THE PEACE BUILDING PROCESS FOR STABILITY IN BUTARE PROVINCE, RWANDA: DATA ANALYSIS

6.0 Introduction

Ideas around conflict greatly impacts how humanitarian, development and peacebuilding organizations begin their process of designing and delivering¹⁵⁰. Humanitarian activities give a significant economic impact, including and not limited to demand stimulation, supporting regeneration of local business support, job creation and increase of tax revenues to various governments. This section of the study analyzes, presents, and interprets the findings of the study based on the primary and secondary data collected. The findings are in line with the general objective that is to explore the impact of humanitarian activities on peace building process for stability in Butare province in Rwanda. This objective is realized by evaluating the current peace building activities, the extend in which such activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence, and the current peace building activities in Butare province of Rwanda. Primarily, employs the use of questionnaire and its findings analyzed. Excel 2016 and Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26 are used to analyze the data and the results are presented using tables, charts and columns among other data presentation tools.

6.1 The Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

The study sought to find out the current peacebuilding activities in Butare province of Rwanda. In this case a questionnaire was administered to 384 respondents out of whom 314 respondents responded. This indicates a response rate of 80.7% as shown in the clustered column below;

¹⁵⁰ Miklian, J., & Hoelscher, K. (2018). A new research approach for Peace Innovation. *Innovation and Development*, 8(2), 189-207.

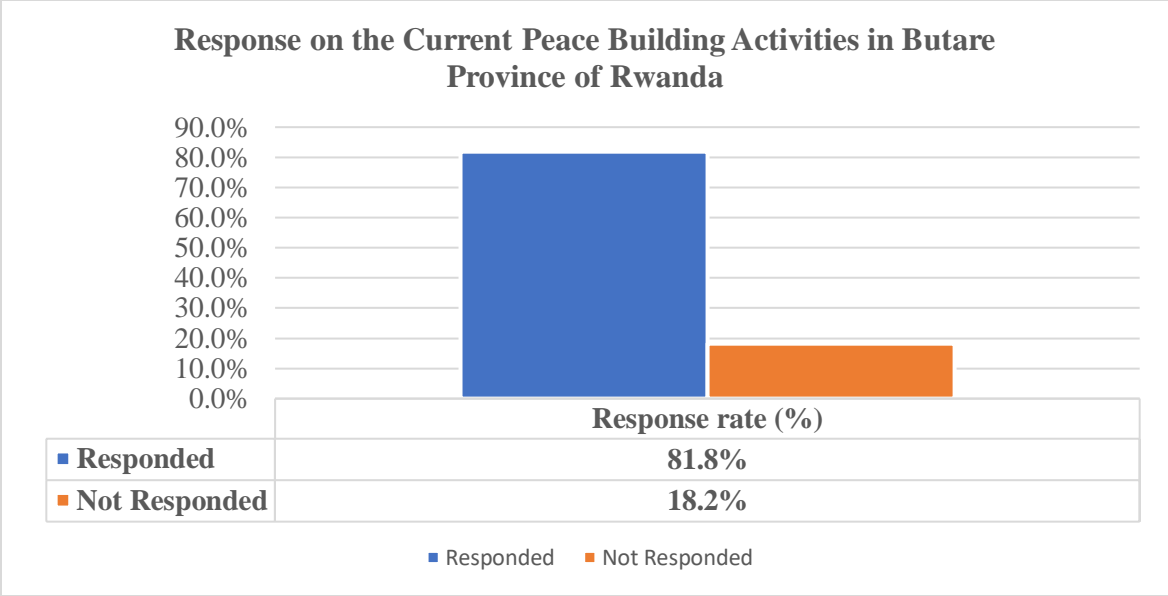


Figure 6.1 Response on the Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

Source: Researcher (2021)

In the study, the 314 respondents found out the current peacebuilding activities in Butare province of Rwanda. These activities were evaluated based on the humanitarian organizations such as Rwanda Red Cross, CARE Rwanda, World Vision, International Rescue Committee (IRC), International Medical Resources & Relief (MAP International), Trickle Up Program, Concern Worldwide, SNV Rwanda, and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The following table summarizes the current peace building activities based on respective humanitarian organization as pointed out by the respondents

Table 6.1 The Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

The Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda	
Humanitarian Organization	Current Peace Building Activity
Rwanda Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to public health emergencies urgently and effectively without any interference from religious, economic or political powers • Collaborated with hospital directors and district medical directors to preside health programs and offer emergency response and medical assistance to the locals • Training and supervising health staff in planning and budgeting for the health programs • Implementing ways of improving healthcare standards by forming district health committees to monitor maternal health, vaccinations, control STDs, and set up pharmacies in the districts.
CARE Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of economic empowerment, education and psychosocial wellbeing of children. • Making women more meaningful members in their homes and the society at large through an initiative called Vulnerable Women Program (VWP). • Provision of financial and social opportunities to communities for purposes of empower them economically, and improve gender equality

World Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnered with World Food Programme (WFP) to carry out the Food for Education project. • Providing access to clean water to more than 1000 households with its WASH initiative (water, sanitation, and hygiene). • The construction of the pipelines • Awareness
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing new or rehabilitating existing public facilities. • Setting up a community development fund in Butare • Conducting routine water and sanitation evaluations in public facilities in the province.
International Medical Resources & Relief (MAP International)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplying Butare locals with medical supplies and medicine which physicians working for local NGO's and International Organizations administer in the health facilities.
Trickle Up Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing basic business courses and conditional grants. • Strengthening business skills of the locals, supporting entrepreneurs to start and sustain their businesses. • Setting up of over 150 microenterprises in Butare. • Identifying business groups in which Trickle Up can implement its programs
Concern Worldwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a project called 'Enhancing the Productive Capacity of Extremely Poor People'.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering household, a support package that includes cash donations. • Working with widows and women associations to run a food security initiative in Butare. • Distribution of seeds and farming equipment to farmers, and sensitization on improved technologies and techniques • Monitoring of crop production, and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and fertile lands.
SNV Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving nutritional status of children under the age of five years and those women who have attained reproductive age. • Capacity development at the district level and service delivery at the community level. • Coordinating in Butare the CBF&NP and CBEHPP programs that it hopes will eliminate malnutrition in the region. • Conducting a campaign against malnutrition, exploitation, neglect, violence, and other forms of abuses against children.
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing capacity for small scale farmers to sustainably increase volume of milk. • Cushion the region from the effects brought about by changes in climate.

Source: Researcher (2021)

6.2 The Extent of Peace Building Process Contributed to Peaceful Coexistence in Butare Province of Rwanda

The findings on the extent of peace building process contributing to peaceful coexistence in Butare are providing in the study, considering the response from respondents. The table below summarizes the extent in which peace building process has contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare province of Rwanda.

Table 6.2 The Extent in Which Peace Building Process Has Contributed to Peaceful Coexistence in Butare Province of Rwanda

The Extent in Which Peace Building Process Has Contributed to Peaceful Coexistence in Butare Province of Rwanda	
1.	Educating the residents about the importance of peace and stability.
2.	Encouraging non-violent conflict resolution strategies.
3.	Enhancing social interactions.
4.	NGOs intervention.
5.	Reintegration of Health sector.
6.	Restoration of Education sector.
7.	Support to vulnerable populations.
8.	Psycho-communal healing.
9.	Stimulating human rights and developing fair legal structure.
10.	Come back of returnees and internally relocated individuals.
11.	Aid to economic and public sector management.
12.	Aid to Agriculture.

Source: Researcher (2021)

From the table, the education of the Butare province about the importance of peace and stability provides an important extent of peaceful coexistence. According to the respondents, Rwanda Peace and Education Programme (RPEP) is important in promoting social cohesion, and positive values like pluralism and responsibilities in building a more peaceful coexisting province¹⁵¹. The respondents agreed that the education on peace and stability is a primary pillar towards prevention of armed conflicts and violence in the province. Therefore, it is important for the residents to have knowledge, skills, and capabilities in addressing and managing conflicts for social justice. Secondly, encouraging non-violent conflict resolution strategies is an extent towards peaceful coexistence of peacebuilding process. The respondents pointed out that the parties involved in conflict in Butare province sit together, while ironing out their existing differences and avoiding bias. They agreed with Rubenstein that non-violent strategies attain the best results of conflict resolution¹⁵².

Peaceful coexistence through enhancement of social interactions¹⁵³. The study found this as an extent in that peace in Rwanda has coexisted through sustenance of social lives of the residents, while distancing them from any form of conflicts. The respondents pointed out this extent has led to peaceful solutions, especially to conflicts arising from differences and social tensions in the province. According to the respondents, NGOs interventions is considered an extent of peacebuilding in coexistence in Butare. In this case, NGOs have contributed to the development of a broad range of conflict resolutions and prevention activities in Butare. The respondents agreed with Chakma that NGOs provide early warning systems (EWS), open dialogue between conflicting

¹⁵¹ Miles, S., & Singal, N. (2010). The Education for All and inclusive education debate: conflict, contradiction or opportunity? *International journal of inclusive education*, 14(1), 1-15.

¹⁵² Rubenstein, R. E. (2018). Conflict resolution and the structural sources of conflict. In *Conflict Resolution: Dynamics, Process and Structure* (pp. 173-195). Routledge.

¹⁵³ Heikkurinen, P. (Ed.). (2017). *Sustainability and peaceful coexistence for the Anthropocene*. Routledge.

parties, mediating and strengthening local institutions for conflict resolution, leading to coexistence of peace in the province¹⁵⁴. As pointed out by the respondents, the peacebuilding interventions by NGOs are important in the prevention of starting conflict through transformation. Reintegration of health sector in Butare province of Rwanda has enhanced its peaceful coexistence. The study, through the respondents highlights that peace through reintegration of health sector is responsible for exploration of how healthcare interventions contribute towards peaceful coexistence and conflict situations. The respondents are in agreement with Heikkurinen that peaceful coexistence involves the ability of people to solve conflicts without violence and integration of health sector into it is important in the improvement of the quality of life¹⁵⁵. On the other hand, the respondents pointed out on the restoration of education sector. They did this by agreeing with Abdi that education is important in peace building process¹⁵⁶. In this case, education facilitates peaceful coexistence through understanding, social cohesion, respect and religious tolerance in Butare province.

As pointed out by the respondents, other important extent of peaceful coexistence in Butare province involves support to vulnerable populations, where the disabled, children, girls and women are supported in terms of peace promotion. The respondents also pointed on the need of psycho-communal healing through provision of guiding and counselling services on matters of peace. Stimulation of human rights and development of fair legal structure, return of refugees and internally relocated individuals, and economic and public management help has led to peaceful coexistence in Butare province in Rwanda.

¹⁵⁴ Chakma, A. (2017). The peacebuilding of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), Bangladesh: Donor-driven or demand-driven? *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding*, 5.

¹⁵⁵ Heikkurinen, P. (Ed.). (2017). *Sustainability and peaceful coexistence for the Anthropocene*. Routledge.

¹⁵⁶ Abdi, M. T. (2020). The Role of Peace-Education as a Coexistence, Reconciliation and Peace-Building Device in Ethiopia. *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2, 61-74.

6.3 The Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

The study sought to find out the current peace building activities in Butare province of Rwanda. This was done through a questionnaire that was delivered to 384 respondents out of which 240 respondents responded, implying a response rate of 62.5% as shown in the pie chart below;

Response Rate on the Current Peace Building Activities in Butare, Rwanda(%)

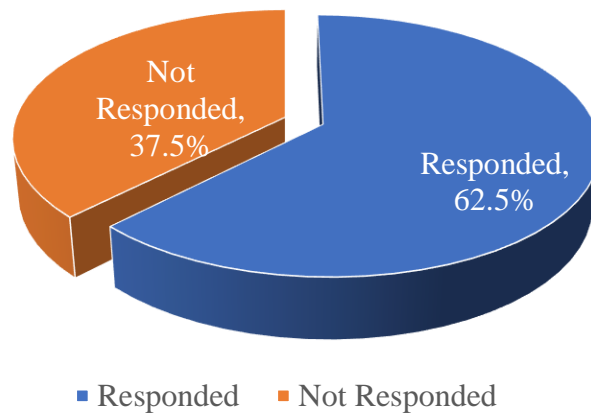


Figure 6.2 Response Rate on the Current Peace Building activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

Source: Researcher (2021)

Among such peace building activities given by the respondents included restoration of tourism sector, initiating migration, rebuilding of education sector, supporting vulnerable residents, establishing technical cooperation initiatives, supporting agricultural sector, psychosocial healing and conciliation, and intercontinental involvement in healthcare sector as shown in the table below;

What are the Current Peace Building Activities in Butare, Rwanda?

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Restoration of tourism sector	20	5.2	5.2
	Initiating migration	25	6.5	11.7
	Rebuilding of education sector	30	7.8	19.5
	Supporting vulnerable residents	60	15.6	35.2
	Establishing technical cooperation initiatives	25	6.5	41.7
	Supporting agricultural sector	30	7.8	49.5
	Psychosocial healing and conciliation	30	7.8	57.3
	Intercontinental involvement in healthcare sector	20	5.2	62.5
	No Response	144	37.5	100
	Total	384	100.0	

Table 6.3 Current Peace Building activities in Butare, Rwanda

Source: Researcher (2021)

First, from the table 20 (5.2%) out of 384 respondents pointed out on restoration of tourism as an important mechanism of peace building. In this case, the study found out that the respondents agreed with Sharma, Charak, and Charak by pointing out that tourism is an important tool that promotes peace, leading to exchange of culture while bring compassion, tolerance, integration, and good will among the people¹⁵⁷. The respondents believed that this existed among the people of Butare province in Rwanda. Further, the respondents saw tourism as a peace generator by allowing the people of Butare to know each other, learn and appreciate the each other’s culture. Secondly, according to 25 out of 384 respondents, enhancing migration initiatives was an important

¹⁵⁷ Sharma, P., Charak, N. S., & Charak, A. S. (2018). Community perceptions towards tourism development and peace building process: A study of border region. *European Academic Research*, 6(6), 3316-3328.

mechanism towards peace building. Migration has a strong relationship with the process of peace building through mutual reinforcement, and deep intertwined values. The respondents agreed with Melvin that lack of peace in the society is aggravated by migration issues that hinder the development in Butare province of Rwanda¹⁵⁸. Therefore, in peace building enhancing migration initiatives is important, especially in boosting the working age population, human capital development as well as technological progress. The understanding of this mechanism plays an important role, especially in shaping peace and conflict dynamics in Butare province of Rwanda. In terms of rebuilding of education sector as a mechanism of peacebuilding in Butare province of Rwanda, 30 out of 384 respondents pointed out on this as an important mechanism. Education sector policies and plans are important towards enhancing sustainable peace by redistribution, recognition, and representation¹⁵⁹. The respondents agreed that peace is achieved through enhance of basic and education in the education sector. Therefore, rebuilding of education sector helps the young generation of Butare province of Rwanda in gaining knowledge, enhancing skills in peace, while forming a positive attitude towards peace in their lives. Harris asserts that peace education is importance in the prevention of emerging conflicts, while creating peaceful conditions globally¹⁶⁰. In the study, the supporting for vulnerable residents in Butare province was pointed out by 60 out of 384 respondents. In this case, the support targets people with physical disabilities or those traumatized with conflicts where local peace actors in Butare province protect vulnerable group by resolving local conflicts. The support of vulnerable residents for peacebuilding includes holding of residents' support and enhancing dialogues, especially on vulnerable groups such as

¹⁵⁸ Melvin, J. (2020). *Reconciling Rwanda: Unity, Nationality and State Control*. University of London.

¹⁵⁹ Smaal, S. A., Dessein, J., Wind, B. J., & Rogge, E. (2021). Social justice-oriented narratives in European urban food strategies: Bringing forward redistribution, recognition and representation. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 38(3), 709-727.

¹⁶⁰ Harris, I. M. (2018). A Philosophic Framework for Peace Education. In *Nonviolence: Critiquing Assumptions, Examining Frameworks* (pp. 127-144). Brill Rodopi.

women, children and girls. The respondents agreed that this is done through effective training on peacebuilding, reduction on conflicts and running public awareness among other important initiatives.

According to 25 out of 384 respondents, establishing technical cooperation initiatives is an important mechanism of peacebuilding in Butare province. This is possible when such cooperation's offer effective advises in state building through peace, and peacebuilding contexts. The respondents agree with Pherali, and Lewis that the limited values for money in an international cooperation build on capacity, development and provide institutional reforms of a state ¹⁶¹. Technically, Butare improves on technical assistance by focusing on environmental peacebuilding towards its future. Another current mechanism of peace building in Butare province of Rwanda include the support of agricultural sector. This was advocated by 30 out 384 respondents in the study who agreed that main investment in the rural agricultural development of Butare is an integral part towards peacebuilding activities. Through its work the FAO and other agencies in Butare province of Rwanda foster social cohesion, generate peace dividends, reduce conflict boosters, and build legitimacy, while building capacity of Rwanda government in enhancing peace. In this case, agriculture is a busy economic activity that keeps people calm, and active while enjoying better livelihoods in the province.

The study through the 30 out of 384 respondents found that psychosocial healing and conciliation is a current mechanism for peacebuilding. The process of psychosocial healing and conciliation is important in building both internal and external resources, especially for children and their

¹⁶¹ Pherali, T., & Lewis, A. (2019). Developing global partnerships in higher education for peacebuilding: a strategy for pathways to impact. *Higher Education*, 78(4), 729-744.

respective families on coping with adversity¹⁶². The respondents further added that, the mechanism provides economic, social, educational, and health to the families in Butare province. For example, in Butare province, peace initiatives mostly focus on children's mental health through safe playing. Finally, intercontinental involvement in healthcare sector is important in enhancing peace in Butare. Based on the response of 20 out of 384 respondents, a healthy as well as a lovely environment provides a comfort zone for the residents of the province. In most cases, lack of peace occurs when continents have no physical and social engagements, something that fosters for conflicts in terms of healthcare resources. Therefore, the 20 respondents were right on their raising the intercontinental involvement as a current mechanism for peacebuilding. This implies that their agreement with Eyombo, and Murray-Bachmann that intercontinental involvement brings together continents by peacefully coexisting, especially through improvement of healthcare sector¹⁶³. The summary of the current activities of peacebuilding in Butare province, Rwanda is further presented in the following clustered bar.

¹⁶² Nijs, L., & Nicolaou, G. (2021). Flourishing in Resonance: Joint Resilience Building Through Music and Motion. *Frontiers in Psychology, 12*.

¹⁶³ Eyombo, L., & Murray-Bachmann, R. (2021). *Transitioning Healthcare Support in Developing Countries from the US to China: Emerging Research and Opportunities*. IGI Global.

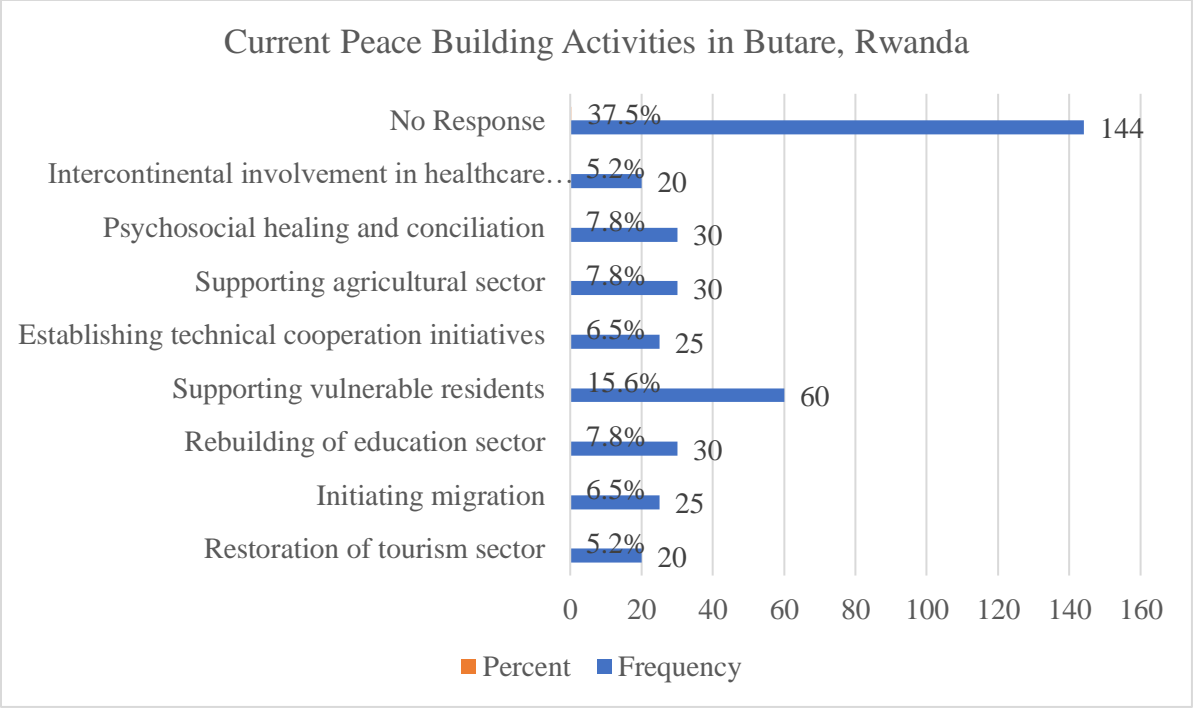


Figure 6.3 Current Peace Building activities in Butare, Rwanda
Source: Researcher (2021)

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.0 Introduction

With key focus on assessing the role of humanitarian activities in peace building process for stability in Rwanda: a case study of Butare province, Rwanda, the study sought to evaluate the current peace building activities in Butare Province of Rwanda, evaluate the extent to which peace building activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare Province in Rwanda and to examine the current peace building activities in Butare province of Rwanda. This chapter therefore, covers summary of the key findings, presents conclusion and recommendations flowing from the three key objectives that guided the study.

7.1 Summary of the Findings

This section covers key findings from each objective of the study.

7.1.1 Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

The study has noted that a number of humanitarian activities are currently taking place in Butare province through various international organizations and NGOs. Organizations like Red Cross Rwanda, CARE Rwanda, International Medical Resources & Relief (MAP International), World Vision, Concern Worldwide, and SNV Rwanda are currently running various programs in Butare aimed at alleviating poverty and improving livelihoods. Red Cross for example is presiding health programs and offering nutritional and medical assistance to the locals, CARE Rwanda in collaboration with the local authority is working with communities to offer them financial and social opportunities, World Vision is providing access to clean water to more than 1000 households through the WASH initiative, and SNV Rwanda is helping improve nutritional status of children

under the age of five years and that of women in their reproductive ages. Butare province is therefore undergoing transformation thanks to these humanitarian activities.

7.1.2 The extent to which peace building activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare Province in Rwanda

The study found that Butare Province in Rwanda has effectively applied different peace-making activities. The major activities this chapter has discussed include; educating the residents about the importance of peace and stability, encouraging non-violent conflict resolution strategies, introducing inter-cultural and social activities, welcoming non-governmental organizations to help solve the conflicts, supporting education, and preaching for equality to all. Through these activities, the residents of Butare province have been conducting economic, social, and political activities without pressure.

7.1.3 The Current Peace Building Activities in Butare Province of Rwanda

The study has established that several activities have been introduced in enhancing stability in Butare province. Butare's anxious and complex reform initiative delivers lessons for others pursuing to refine through private sector growth. However, one main reason for its stability has been generated by the powerful dedication to refine shown by residents and the administration of Butare. Also, foreign agencies have played a big role in ensuring development and stability in Butare province prevail. This chapter outlines the current methods that are put in place thus resulting to stability of Butare province, therefore, they include: restoring tourism sector; migration initiative; rebuilding education sector; support to vulnerable residents; establishing technical cooperation initiative; support to agriculture sector; psychosocial healing and conciliation; and intercontinental involvement in health sector.

7.2 Conclusion

In a nutshell, the study concludes that the main international organizations and NGOs currently in Butare are Rwanda Red Cross, CARE Rwanda, International Medical Resources and Relief (MAP International), World Vision, Concern Worldwide, and SNV Rwanda. Their humanitarian activities have focused on various sectors including agriculture, education, water, construction, environment, health, amongst others. These peace-building activities target bringing the residents of Butare together for a common goal of enhancing economic, political, and social activities. They also prevent the emergence of ethnic wars as it happened during the Genocide. Humanitarian assistance in the region has also been important in alleviating poverty and improving livelihoods for the locals. This confirms the first hypothesis of the study that stated that current peace building activities in Butare Province of Rwanda.

The study noted that to a large extent, the peaceful activities such as educating the residents about the importance of peace and stability, encouraging non-violent conflict resolution strategies, introducing inter-cultural and social activities have all contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare province of Rwanda hence this confirms the second hypothesis that stated that to a large extent peace building activities have contributed to peaceful coexistence in Butare Province in Rwanda.

7.3 Recommendations

The study recommends that there is need to enhance and promote respect of human rights in Rwanda especially the social political rights. There is also need to intergrade the gender perspective in post-conflict building in Butare province of Rwanda.

7.4 Areas for Further Research

1. Further research should be conducted to establish role of women in post conflict reconstruction in Rwanda.
2. There is need of further research to assess the effectiveness of promotion of human rights as way of preventing conflict with a case study of Rwanda.

REFERENCES

- Abdi, M. T. (2020). The Role of Peace-Education as a Coexistence, Reconciliation and Peace-Building Device in Ethiopia. *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2, 61-74.
- Abozaglo, P. (2009). The Role of NGOs in Peacebuilding in Colombia. *Research and Perspectives on Development Practice*, 9.
- Agnihotri, S. (2017). Critical reflection on the role of education as a catalyst of peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, 5(6), 911-917.
- Algård, Andrea (2006). "Does the Gacaca system in Rwanda provide an effective remedy in compliance with international norms and standards?"
- Augustine, K. (2016). *Rwanda Landscape Analysis*. Universities of Illinois, California – Davis and Florida. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign:
- Azad, M. A. K. (2006). Peace Education Project Development Report Mohammad Abul Kalam Azad Peace and stability in Bangladesh through Peace, Charity Sustainable Development Education.
- Barnes-Ceeney, K., Leitch, L., & Gideon, L. (2019). Reconciliation Potential of Rwandans Convicted of Genocide.
- Beintema, N., A. Gatete & S. Perez. (2016). *Agricultural R & D indicators Factsheet* Washington, DC: Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators/Rwanda Agricultural Board.
- Bizimana, Jean-Pierre, Emmanuel Twarabamenye, and Stefan Kienberger. "Assessing the social vulnerability to malaria in Rwanda." *Malaria journal* 14, no. 1 (2015): 2.
- Bizoza, Alfred Runezerwa. "Impact of farmer support and socio-economic factors on agricultural production in Gikongoro Province, Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., 2005.
- Bjotveit, S. (2005). The success and failure of United Nations multifunctional peace operations: a comparative case study of conflict transformation in Mozambique and Rwanda (Master's thesis, University of Cape Town).
- Briggs, Philip (2015). *Rwanda*. Bradt Travel Guides.

- Brounéus, K. (2010). The trauma of truth-telling: Effects of witnessing in the Rwandan Gacaca courts on psychological health. *Journal of conflict resolution*, 54(3), 408-437.
- Brown, V. N. (2008). Reconciliation in Rwanda: building peace through dialogue. *Conflict Trends*, 2008(1), 48-53.
- Buckley-Zistel, S. (2008). Between past and future: an assessment of the transition from conflict to peace in post-genocide Rwanda.
- CARE Rwanda (2018), *Annual Report*.
- Chakma, A. (2017). The peacebuilding of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), Bangladesh: Donor-driven or demand-driven? *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding*, 5.
- Chandler, D. (2017). *Peacebuilding: The twenty years' crisis, 1997-2017*. Springer.
- Chemouni, Benjamin (2014). "Explaining the design of the Rwandan decentralization: elite vulnerability and the territorial repartition of power." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 8, no. 2, 246-262.
- Christie, R. (2012). *Peacebuilding and NGOs: State-civil society interactions*. Routledge.
- Clark, P. (2013). The challenges of international criminal law in addressing mass atrocity. In the *Routledge Handbook of International Crime and Justice Studies* (pp. 177-198). Routledge.
- Clay, Daniel C., Fidele Usabuwera Byiringiro, Jaakko Kangasniemi, Thomas Reardon, Bosco Sibomana, Laurence Uwamariya, and David Tardif-Douglin. *Promoting food security in Rwanda through sustainable agricultural productivity: Meeting the challenges of population pressure, land degradation, and poverty*. No. 1094-2016-88097. 1995.
- Cooper, R., & Schinder, S. (2013). *Business Research Methods*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Datzberger, S. (2017). The Role of Education in Peacebuilding. *Journal on Education in Emergencies*, 3(1).
- Doxtader, E., & Villa-Vicencio, C. (Eds.). (2003). *Through fire with water: the roots of division and the potential for reconciliation in Africa*. New Africa Books.

- Drumbl, Mark A (2002). "Restorative justice and collective responsibility: Lessons for and from the Rwandan genocide." *Contemporary Justice Review* 5, no. 1: 5-22.
- Easton, Julian, Nerissa Chao, Felix Mulindahabi, Nicolas Ntare, Louis Rugyerinyange & Innocent Ndikubwimana (2011). "Status and conservation of the only population of the Vulnerable owl-faced monkey *Cercopithecus hamlyni* in Rwanda." *Oryx* 45, no. 3: 435-438.
- Ekiyor, T., & Mashumba, N. (2006). *The Peacebuilding Role of Civil Society in Central Africa*.
- Eyombo, L., & Murray-Bachmann, R. (2021). *Transitioning Healthcare Support in Developing Countries from the US to China: Emerging Research and Opportunities*. IGI Global.
- Fisher, Roger & Daniel Shapiro 2005. *Beyond Reason: Using Emotions as you Negotiate*. New York: Viking/ Penguin.
- Fraser, Evan DG, Warren Mabee, and Olav Slaymaker. "Mutual vulnerability, mutual dependence: The reflexive relation between human society and the environment." *Global Environmental Change* 13, no. 2 (2003): 137-144.
- Fulbright-Anderson, Karen, Anne Kubisch & James Connell (eds.) 1998. *New Approaches to Evaluating Community Initiatives, Volume 2*. New York: The Aspen Institute.
- Gabrielle Jones (2009), "Role of NGOs in Globalized World: The Influence of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Conflict, Governance, and Democracy" Cambridge University, U.K. Role of NGOs in Conflict Management. An overview of NGOs Position in United Nations. P-103.
- Gahamanyi, V. and Kettlewell, A. (2015) *Evaluating graduation: Insights from the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme in Rwanda*, IDS Bulletin, 46(2): 48-63.
- Golooba-Mutebi, F. (2013). Politics, political settlements, and social change in post-colonial Rwanda.
- Goodhand, J. (2006). *Aiding Peace? The role of NGOs in armed conflict*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Haba, Sharon. "Factors influencing the willingness to pay for agricultural information delivery technologies by cooperative-oriented agribusinesses in Rwanda: evidence from the

- Abahuzamugambi Coffee Growers Cooperative of Maraba." Ph.D. diss., Texas A&M University, 2005.
- Hannum, Hurst. (1979): "The Butare colloquium on human rights and economic development Francophone Africa: A summary and analysis." *Universal Hum. Rts.* 1 63.
- Heikkurinen, P. (Ed.). (2017). *Sustainability and peaceful coexistence for the Anthropocene*. Routledge.
- Hersh, M. A. (2021). Professional ethics and social responsibility: Military work and peacebuilding. *AI & SOCIETY*, 1-17.
- Hilker, L. M. (2011). The role of education in driving conflict and building peace: The case of Rwanda. *Prospects*, 41(2), 267-282.
- Hjelm L. (2015). *Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis*. Rome:
- Hodgkin, M. (2006). Reconciliation in Rwanda: Education, history and the state. *Journal of International Affairs*, 199-210.
- Ide, T. (2017). Space, discourse, and environmental peacebuilding. *Third World Quarterly*, 38(3), 544-562.
- Iloa, L. M. (1991). The Use of Structured Social Interaction with the Culture-General Assimilator to Increase Cognitive Problem Solving about Intercultural Interactions in an Ethnically Diverse Population.
- Jones, B. D. (1995). 'Intervention without Borders': Humanitarian Intervention in Rwanda, 1990-94. *Millennium*, 24(2), 225-249.
- Kabeera, Benon. "The experiences and needs of returning refugees to Kigali, Rwanda and the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in their repatriation." Ph.D. diss., 2006.
- Kabera, Callixte. "Entrepreneurialism in tourism and economic growth in Rwanda: challenges for policy formulation." (2017).

- Kalk, Andreas, Jean Kagubare Mayindo, Laurent Musango, and Gerard Foulon. "Paying for health in two Rwandan provinces: financial flows and flaws." *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 10, no. 9 (2005): 872-878.
- Kamanzi, J., and Z. Z. Nkosi. "Motivation levels among nurses working at Butare University teaching hospital, Rwanda." *Africa Journal of Nursing and Midwifery* 13, no. 2 (2011): 119-131.
- Karbo, T. (2008). Peace-building in Africa. *Peace and conflict in Africa*, 113-32.
- Karbo, Tony, and Martha Mutisi (2008), "Psychological aspects of post-conflict reconstruction: transforming mindsets: the case of the Gacaca in Rwanda." In *UNDP/BCPR paper prepared for the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Lessons Learned in Post-Conflict State Capacity: Reconstructing Governance and Public Administration Capacities in Post-Conflict Societies, Accra, Ghana, Oct*, pp. 2-4.
- Kayirangwa, E., J. Hanson, L. Munyakazi, and A. Kabeja (2006). "Current trends in Rwanda's HIV/AIDS epidemic." *Sexually transmitted infections* 82, no. suppl 1: i27-i31.
- Kerry, S & Bland, J. (1998). *The intraclass correlation coefficient in cluster randomization*. Rockville Pike, USA: [National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine](#)
- Khairuddin, A. Z., Abd Razak, A., Idrus, F., & Ismail, N. A. H. (2019). Challenges of Offering Peace Education among Educational Leaders: A Case Study of Malaysian Public Primary School. *American Journal of Qualitative Research*, 3(1), 57-71.
- Kimanuka, Oscar. *Sub-Saharan Africa's development challenges: A case study of Rwanda's post-genocide experience*. Springer, 2009.
- Kleine-Ahlbrandt, Stephanie TE, and Mary Robinson. *The protection gap in the international protection of internally displaced persons: the case of Rwanda*. Institut universitaire de hautes etudes internationales, 2004.
- Kondylis, Florence. "Agricultural outputs and conflict displacement: Evidence from a policy intervention in Rwanda." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 57, no. 1 (2008): 31-66.

- Koster, Marian, (2008). *Fragmented lives: reconstructing rural livelihoods in post-genocide Rwanda*.
- Livingston, Patricia, Faye Evans, Etienne Nsereko, Gaston Nyirigira, Paulin Ruhato, Joan Sargeant, Megan Chipp & Angela Enright (2014). "Safer obstetric anesthesia through education and mentorship: a model for knowledge translation in Rwanda." *Canadian Journal of Anesthesia/Journal Canadien d'anesthésie* 61, no. 11: 1028-1039.
- Logie, Dorothy E., Michael Rowson, and Felix Ndagije. "Innovations in Rwanda's health system: looking to the future." *The Lancet* 372, no. 9634 (2008): 256-261.
- Maebuta, J., Spence, R., & Ware, H. (2012). *The Role of Education in Peacebuilding: Integrating Peace Education into Secondary School Social Studies Curriculum in the Solomon Islands*.
- Mallum, J. O. (2002). *An Educology of Peace Education: Formulating a Strategy for the Promotion of Non-Violent Conflict Resolution in a Democracy*. Online Submission, 16(1), 77-90.
- Mamdani, Mahmood. *When victims become killers: Colonialism, nativism, and the genocide in Rwanda*. Princeton University Press, 2002.
- Mamuye, A. L., Mesfin, Y. Z., & Getahun, Y. H. (2019). The Predicaments of Ethnic Federal System: Ethnic Conflict and Federal Failure. *Journal of Political Science and Strategic Studies (MU-JPSSS)*, 1(2), 151-167.
- Maniraguha, J. P. (2011). *Challenges of Reintegrating Returning Refugees: A Case study of returnee access to land and basic services in Burundi* (Master's thesis, Universitetet I Tromsø).
- McKay, Andy. *The recent evolution of consumption poverty in Rwanda*. No. 2015/125. WIDER Working Paper, 2015.
- McNairn, R. (2004). Building capacity to resolve conflict in communities: Oxfam experience in Rwanda. *Gender & Development*, 12(3), 83-93.
- Melvin, J. (2020). *Reconciling Rwanda: Unity, Nationality and State Control*. University of London.

- Menyi, E. M. (2009). The impact of inter-ethnic conflicts on women's participation in livelihood activities: Molo, Nakuru District (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi, Kenya).
- Mikhail, Meriet, Bin Wang, and Nitin K. Saksena. "Mechanisms involved in non-progressive HIV disease." *AIDS Rev* 5, no. 4 (2003): 230-244.
- Miklian, J., & Hoelscher, K. (2018). A new research approach for Peace Innovation. *Innovation and Development*, 8(2), 189-207.
- Miles, S., & Singal, N. (2010). The Education for All and inclusive education debate: conflict, contradiction or opportunity? *International journal of inclusive education*, 14(1), 1-15.
- MINAGRI, Republic of Rwanda, (2015), Operational and M & E Plan of MINAGRI Nutrition Action Plan (NAP), Jan 2015 – June 2016.
- MINECOFIN (2013). *Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013-2018: Shaping our Development (EDPRS II)*. Kigali, Rwanda: Ministry of Economics and Finance.
- Mugenda and Mugenda. (1999), “*Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches in Research*”. Published by Research Gate, on July 2017. P-12.
- Mugenda, O.M., & Mugenda, G. (1999). *Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press
- Mugisha, E. (2011). The role of civil society organizations in peacebuilding in post-genocide Rwanda: a study of selected charity organizations (1994-2009) (Doctoral dissertation, Makerere University).
- Mukashema, I. (2021). The Role of Local Associations of Survivors and Ex-detainees in the Process of Reconciliation in Rwanda: The Case of Amataba y’Abunzubumwe. In *Transitioning to Peace* (pp. 199-211). Springer, Cham.
- Muyombano, Emmanuel. "The Geography of Primary and Secondary Education in Rwanda." PhD diss., University of the Western Cape, 2008.
- Mwambari, D., Muteru, A., Walsh, B., Bugingo, I., Munyaneza, T., & Olonisakin, F. (2017). Trajectories of state-building and peacebuilding in Rwanda.

- Nabawe, I. J. (2006). The role of women in poverty alleviation: the case of Rwanda after 1994 genocide (Doctoral dissertation, University of the Western Cape).
- Ndungu Wainaina (2006), “*Role of NGOs in Conflict Prevention Crucial*”. Towards the end of 20th Century exciting developments happened in way of organizing of world politics. Phenomenal magnitude in emergence of powerful international organizations whose influence has shaped various outcomes across the globe. An Article Published by Kenya Times on May 2nd 2006. P-12.
- Ndura-Ouédraogo, E. (2009). The role of education in peacebuilding in the African Great Lakes region: educators' perspectives. *Journal of Peace Education*, 6(1), 37-49.
- Newbury, David (2005). "Returning refugees: Four historical patterns of “coming home” to Rwanda." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 47, no. 2 252-285.
- Ngechu, M. (2004). *Understanding the Research Process and Methods: An Introduction to Research Methods*. Nairobi: Acts Press
- Nijs, L., & Nicolaou, G. (2021). Flourishing in Resonance: Joint Resilience Building Through Music and Motion. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12.
- Niwenshuti, Théogène. "Dance as a Communication Tool: Addressing Inter-Generational Trauma for a Healthier Psycho-Social Environment in Rwanda and the Great Lakes Region of Africa." *Matatu* 44 (2013): 29.
- Niyitanga, F. "Study of the relationship between agricultural production price and consumption price in ex province of Butare/Rwanda." *Tropicultura* 27, no. 2 (2009): 110-114.
- Niyonkuru, Richard. "Entrepreneurship education at tertiary institutions in Rwanda: a situation analysis." Ph.D. diss., University of the Western Cape, 2005.
- Noack, P. (2012). *Rwanda fast forward: Social, economic, military and reconciliation prospects*. Springer.
- Novelli, M., & Smith, A. (2011). The role of education in peacebuilding: A synthesis report of findings from Lebanon, Nepal and Sierra Leone.

- Nyirimana, R. M. (2012). Women and peacebuilding: a contextual approach to the Fourth Gospel and its challenge to women in Post Genocide Rwanda (Doctoral dissertation).
- OBURA, Anna P. "Planning a systemic education response to the needs of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) in Rwanda." *Kigali: MINEDUC* (2005).
- Onen, Arikewyo T. "Fighting Genocide Ideology in Post-Genocide Rwanda: The Contribution of Education."
- Osamba, J. (2001). Peacebuilding and transformation from below: Indigenous approaches to conflict resolution and reconciliation among the pastoral societies in the borderlands of eastern Africa. *African Journal on conflict resolution*, 2(1), 22-28.
- Oxfam, G. B. (2007). Evaluation of the Peace Building and Development Programme in Rwanda.
- Patricia, S & Rangarjan, N. (2013). *A Playbook for Research Methods: Integrating Conceptual Frameworks and Project Management*. Stillwater, Oklahoma: New Forums Press
- Paul, Friederike. "A qualitative study on health worker motivation and the Rwandan performance-based finance initiative in district hospitals." *London: London School of Economics* 44, no. 8 (2009): 1-35.
- Peter, Chris Maina, and Edith Kibalama. "Civil society and the struggle for a better Rwanda." (2006).
- Pettigrew, Thomas 1998. Intergroup Contact Theory, in: *Annual Review of Psychology*, Vol. 49, 65-85.
- Pherali, T., & Lewis, A. (2019). Developing global partnerships in higher education for peacebuilding: a strategy for pathways to impact. *Higher Education*, 78(4), 729-744.
- Pottier, Johan. "Agricultural Rehabilitation and Food Insecurity in Post-war Rwanda: Assessing Needs, Designing Solutions." *IDS bulletin* 27, no. 3 (1996): 56-75.
- Powley, E., & Anderlini, S. N. (2003). Strengthening Governance: The Role of Women in Rwanda's Transition.

- Rafti, M., & Rafti, M. (2008). A perilous path to democracy: political transition and authoritarian consolidation in Rwanda. Institute of Development Policy and Management, University of Antwerp.
- Rasheed, R. A., & Munoz, A. (2016). Higher education and peacebuilding—a bridge between communities?. *Journal of Peace Education*, 13(2), 172-185.
- Richters, Annemiek (2010). "Suffering and healing in the aftermath of war and genocide in Rwanda: Mediations through community-based Socioterapy." In *Mediations of violence in Africa*, pp. 173-210. Brill.
- Rimé, Bernard, Patrick Kanyangara, Vincent Yzerbyt, and Dario Paez (2011). "The impact of Gacaca tribunals in Rwanda: Psychosocial effects of participation in a truth and reconciliation process after a genocide." *European Journal of Social Psychology* 41, no. 6: 695-706.
- Robert, H. (2007). *Designing Clinical Research*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
- Rubenstein, R. E. (2018). Conflict resolution and the structural sources of conflict. In *Conflict Resolution: Dynamics, Process and Structure* (pp. 173-195). Routledge.
- Rurangwa, Mugisha. "An analysis of tourism economic development in the Northern Province of Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., 2011.
- Rusa, Louis, Miriam Schneidman, Gyuri Fritsche, and Laurent Musango. "Rwanda: Performance-based financing in the public sector." *Performance incentives for global health: potential and pitfalls* (2009): 189-214.
- Rusakara, E. (2016). Security organs and reconciliation in post-genocide Rwanda: a case study of Rwanda defense force (Doctoral dissertation, University of Rwanda).
- Samson, M. (2015) *Exit or developmental impact? The role of graduation in social protection programmes*, IDS Bulletin, 46(2): 13 -24

- Sasaki, Kazuyuki (2011). "Beyond dichotomies. The quest for justice and reconciliation and the politics of national identity building in post-genocide Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., University of Bradford.
- Schweisfurth, M. (2006). Global and cross-national influences on education in post-genocide Rwanda. *Oxford Review of Education*, 32(5), 697-709.
- Shapiro, Ilana (2006), *Extending the Framework of Inquiry: Theories of Change in Conflict Interventions* Theories of Practice and Change in Ethnic Conflict Interventions. Online at http://www.berghof-handbook.net/uploads/download/reimann_handbook.pdf.
- Sharma, P., Charak, N. S., & Charak, A. S. (2018). Community perceptions towards tourism development and peace building process: A study of border region. *European Academic Research*, 6(6), 3316-3328.
- Sisk, T. D. (1996). Power-sharing and international mediation in ethnic conflicts. US Institute of Peace Press.
- Smaal, S. A., Dessen, J., Wind, B. J., & Rogge, E. (2021). Social justice-oriented narratives in European urban food strategies: Bringing forward redistribution, recognition and representation. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 38(3), 709-727.
- Smith Ellison, C. (2014). The role of education in peacebuilding: An analysis of five change theories in Sierra Leone. *Compare A Journal of Comparative and International Education*, 44(2), 186-207.
- Soeters, Robert, Christian Habineza, and Peter Bob Peerenboom (2006). "Performance-based financing and changing the district health system: experience from Rwanda." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 84: 884-889.
- Steinberg, G. M. (2013). The limits of peacebuilding theory. In *Routledge Handbook of Peacebuilding* (pp. 53-70). Routledge.
- Stern, E., Martins, S., Stefanik, L., Uwimpuhwe, S., & Yaker, R. (2018). Lessons learned from implementing Indashyikirwa in Rwanda-an an adaptation of the SASA! Approach to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence. *Evaluation and program planning*, 71, 58-67.

- Straus, Scott, and Lars Waldorf, eds, (2011). *Remaking Rwanda: State building and human rights after mass violence*. Univ of Wisconsin Press,
- Thomson, Susan, and Rosemary Nagy (2010). "Law, power, and justice: what legalism fails to address in the functioning of Rwanda's Gacaca Courts." *International Journal of Transitional Justice* 5, no. 1: 11-30.
- Thurman, Tonya Renee, Leslie A. Snider, Neil W. Boris, Edward Kalisa, Laetitia Nyirazinyoye, & Lisanne Brown (2008). "Barriers to the community support of orphans and vulnerable youth in Rwanda." *Social Science & Medicine* 66, no. 7: 1557-1567.
- Twesigye, C., & Ddungu, B. B. (2007). Evaluation of the Peace Building and Development Programme in Rwanda.
- Uvin, Peter (2000). "The Introduction of a Modernized Gacaca for Judging Suspects of Participation in the Genocide and the Massacres of 1994 in Rwanda." *Governance and Social Development Centre*. Retrieved from <http://www.gsdr.org/go/display&typeDocument&id40>
- Väyrynen, T. (1998). Ethnic commonality and conflict resolution. *Cooperation and Conflict*, 33(1), 59-80.
- Waldorf, L. T. (2013). Mass justice for mass atrocity: Transitional justice and illiberal peacebuilding in Rwanda (Doctoral dissertation).
- Welling, J. J. (2007). Non-governmental Organizations, Prevention, and Intervention in Internal Conflict: Through the Lens of Darfur. *Ind. J. Global Legal Stud.*, 14, 147.
- WFP (2018) *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis and Nutrition Survey (CFSVA/NS)*
- White, P., & Cliffe, L. (2000). Matching Response to Context in Complex Political Emergencies: 'Relief,' 'Development,' 'Peace-building' or Something In-between? *Disasters*, 24(4), 314-342.
- Williams, P. D., Gray-Johnson, W., & Galvanek, J. B. (2009). *Conflict Trends Issue 3 2009*.

- Williamson, John, Jill Donahue, and Lynne Cripe (2001). "A Participatory Review of the Reunification, Reintegration and Youth Development Programs of International Rescue Committee in Rwanda." *Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, US Agency for International Development, Washington, DC*
- Willy Gettleman (2005), "*The Influence of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Conflict, Governance, and Democracy*" Cambridge University, U.K. Role of NGOs in Conflict Management. An overview of NGOs Position in United Nations. P-103.
- Woodhouse, T. (2000). Conflict resolution and peacekeeping: Critiques and responses. *International Peacekeeping*, 7(1), 8-26.
- World Bank. (2013) *Rwanda Rconomic Update, Maintaning Momentum with a Special Focus on Rwanda's Pathway out of poverty*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- World Health Organization (2004), *Investing in a comprehensive health sector response to HIV/AIDS. scaling up treatment and accelerating prevention: WHO HIV/AIDS plan, January 2004-December 2005*. No. WHO/HIV/2004.06. Geneva: World Health Organization,
- Zraly, Maggie. "Bearing: Resilience among genocide-rape survivors in Rwanda." Ph.D. diss., Case Western Reserve University, 2008.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Questionnaire

Purpose of the Study

This questionnaire is part of an MA thesis. The purpose of the study is to assess the role humanitarian activities have played in building peace after the Rwanda genocide for stability in Rwanda. In other words, the intention is to establish if there is a direct and explicit connection between the role humanitarian activities have played after the genocide and the prevailing peace and development in the country.

Kindly answer the following questions. Your name and contact details will not be published or given to third parties without your explicit permission.

Name and occupation:

1. What is the most common type of humanitarian activity in Rwanda?

2. Why do you think this is so?

3. Does this vary between rural and urban communities? How?

4. Do you think new humanitarian projects were started in the past two decades and what was the main objective?

5. In your view what constitutes of humanitarian activities in relation to peace building for stability in Rwanda?

6. How have humanitarian activities/organizations contributed towards building peace in Rwanda after the genocide?

7. How well has USAID Rwanda provided humanitarian assistance to the ordinary people in Rwanda?

8. From your point of view, what are the two highest priority areas of peacebuilding capacities at the national level? What has been USAID Rwanda's contribution to those areas?

9. Were there instances when USAID Rwanda fueled tensions after the genocide? What had happened and how was it resolved?

10. How are humanitarian activities / organizations regulated in Rwanda/?

11. What are your views concerning regulation of humanitarian organizations in general and USAID Rwanda in particular?

12. What are the challenges facing humanitarianism in Rwanda?
