

# **UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC VIABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF  
VILLAGIZATION PROCESS AS AN APPROACH TO RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF RUTONDE DISTRICT, KIBUNGO  
PREFECTURE, RWANDA**

**PRESENTED**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AN M.A. DEGREE IN  
RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.**

**NAIROBI**

**September, 2002.**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1. Background .....	1
1.2. Introduction .....	3
1.3. Problem statement .....	5
1.4. Research questions .....	8
1.5. Justification of the study .....	8
1.6. Objectives of the study .....	10
1.7. Scope and limitations .....	11
<b>CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	11
2.1. Introduction .....	11
2.2. Historical of Rwandese settlement .....	12
2.3. Selection of Imidugudu sites .....	14
2.4. Development of villages-imidugudu in Rwanda .....	14
2.5. Significance of villagization planning .....	17
2.6. Aspects of socio-cultural life in traditional habitat .....	21
2.7. Aspects of landholding and land use patterns .....	22
2.7.1. Land inheritance .....	24
2.7.2. Renting .....	24
2.7.3. Borrowing .....	25
2.8. Conceptual frame work .....	26
2.9. Strategies used in the process of villagization .....	30
2.10. Assumptions of the Research .....	31
2.11. Definition and Operationalization of key terms/variables .....	31
2.11.1. Rural development .....	31
2.11.2. Village/Umudugudu .....	32
2.11.3. Rural settlement village .....	32
2.11.4. Prefecture .....	32
2.11.5. Sustainability .....	32
<b>CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....	32
3.1. Introduction .....	32
3.2. Site description .....	34
3.3. Population and sampling method .....	35
3.4. Source of data .....	36
3.4.1. Interview .....	36
3.4.2. Direct observation and discussions .....	37
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS</b> .....	38
4.1. Introduction .....	40
4.2. Socio-economic background of the respondents .....	40
4.3. Villagization in relation to agricultural activities .....	44
4.4. Villagization and housing/dwelling facilities .....	53

4.5. Villagization and provision of social and economic facilities .....	62
4.6. Leadership and participation in relation to villagization.....	67
4.7. Summary of key findings .....	74

**CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 78**

5.1. Discussion .....	78
5.2. Conclusion.....	83
5.3. Recommendations .....	85
5.3.1. For the attention of the government .....	85
5.3.2. For the attention of the rural community .....	87
5.3.3. For the attention of the agricultural extension officers .....	88
5.3.4. For the attention of the researcher .....	89

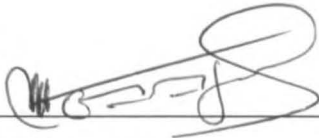
**BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

**APPENDICES**

1. List of tables
2. List of abbreviations
3. Questionnaire (structured interview)
4. Embassy introductory letter
5. Administrative and Road map

## DECLARATION

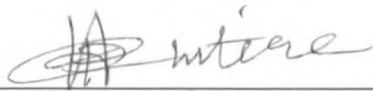
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Jonas K. Gatangulia

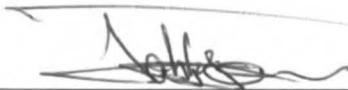
Date 2/10/2002

This research project paper has been submitted for the examination with our approval as University Supervisors.



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Date 22/10/02

## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the landless households in village/Imidugudu, which are still called “farmers”

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I shall remain indebted to Prof. Chitere and Dr Ocharo, who tirelessly provided me with their professional, guidance and research skills, an invaluable assistance without which this project would have not come to completion.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to many institutions and individuals who have assisted me in various ways in the course of the study. Among the institutions, I am specially indebted to the Rwandese Embassy in Nairobi and to CORATAFRICA, a Christian Organisation for Research, Advisory and Trustees for giving me an opportunity to broaden my knowledge.

I wish to acknowledge all my friends from Bretagne(France) particularly Daniel Vaillant who gave me all kind of support needed. I also wish to extend my sincere thanks to the Kamanzi's family and Habimana's family, Mr. and Mrs Muroki, Mrs Muhoya and her family for the prayers, moral and practical support at the time it was needed. Their assistance was invaluable and will remain so.

A word of appreciation goes to Miss Schiphra Nkubito for her support which enabled me to collect the data from the villages which this project paper is based. This appreciation also goes to Mr Joseph Baziruhiha who assisted me in typing of the work to make the paper a readable format.

I also owe a debt of gratitude to my colleagues and friends, Mrs Alkama, Mrs Makokha ,Kephas Matioli and Wako for their support and the learning spirit shared.

Finally, my wife Jacqueline Mukanyange and our three sons, Janvier Mboniyintwali ,Dismas Ngabo and Patrick Mbonyi, deserve special thanks for their co-operation and patience for the late nights and absence in the family without which I would never have been able to reach this achievement.

Above all , I give glory to our God Almighty.

## ABSTRACT

This is an exploratory study to investigate on social and economic viability of villagization process in Rutonde district, Kibungo prefecture.

The survey method of data collection was employed and a questionnaire with 46 questions was designed to identify the socio- economic factors that lead to the viability and sustainability of the villagization process. This method was chosen because it provides the best means of acquiring the data. A total of 60 questionnaires were equally administered among two villages in Rutonde district

As the rural settlement scheme is the strategy adopted by the government to solve the problem of land scarcity and inadequate provision of social amenities, the villages should be made as attractive as possible. People should be encouraged to adhere to the national policy through the facilitation of access to the means of living.

Rural development priority that is being given to villagization must emphasize on the provision of services such as water supply, school, health centers, and housing facilities, which to the researcher are the most important to start with for the development and the sustainability of villagization process in the country.

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background**

Since 1995, the government of Rwanda has been resettling Rwandese citizens who have returned from outside the country and the internally displaced in villages. As a policy, the Government did not allow them to resettle in their original homes. The Government views villagization as a factor that would promote economic development and improve delivery of services to a population faced with diverse problems (HRW, 2001).

Available evidence in Rwanda shows that the carrying capacity of the land continues to decline due to various factors such as; population pressure - a factor that presents a grave problem causing land scarcity; current inadequate agricultural techniques; and nature of the landscape that cannot support a steady increasing population. Increasing soil erosion and environmental degradation, factors that lead food insecurity and poverty further compound the problem.

Human Rights Watch states that dietary changes, malnutrition of children and social adjustment are evident problems as resettled farmers in villages learn to work in new environments with some of the crudest advises from the local authorities (HRW, 2001). This situation calls on experts to develop appropriate villagization methods that can lead to the improvement of lives of the Rwandese population.

Generally speaking the Rwandese people are recognised as an enterprising community and any problems of famine could possibly be due to the fact that food is not enough and requires a lot of effort to be obtained from the land. All these problems and many others are a result of the civil

war that the country experienced in 1994. This 1994 war left the country with a markedly reduced real household income.

Around 65% of households in Rwanda are currently estimated to live below the poverty line. The fall in real income has been more severe for the relatively poor and socially disadvantaged groups. Thus, absolute poverty is steadily increasing in the country (Rwandan Government 2001).

In an attempt to solve some of the social and economic problems, the Government has adopted the Habitat Policy to achieve long-term development goals. Similarly, the Government linked this rural settlement plan to efforts to end the housing crisis provoked by the return of refugees (HRW, 2001). To stimulate the development goals, the Government has carried out a villagization process starting with the Eastern part of the Country - in Kibungo Prefecture - where returnees from Tanzania were numerous and the control of property threatened to become a major source of conflict in this highly fertile region.

Many people especially the politicians hold the belief that reorganisation through the new habitat system cannot be done without major changes in the social and economic structure. This philosophy has led the Government to actively enter the political struggle over villagization. However, the social expenditure for the total project implementation is shrinking and the expansion of new services is moving at a slow pace. There is lack of significant quality of social services initially promised. One of the reasons given by people for the failure of villagization is because of the Government Policy that did not take a comprehensive approach to the implementation of villagization.

The aim of this study is to contribute, in a small way, to the country's struggles to develop the villagization process (*imidugudu*).

As the late President Nyerere stated and quoted by De Vries (1978) in support of villagization, "*The real danger to Ujamaa Villages does not come from criticism but from lack of a willingness to discuss the problem, to recognize mistakes, and to bring the problem into the open as a sign of real and confident leadership*".

## **1.2. Introduction**

Tremendous changes have taken place in rural Rwanda over the past three years towards gaining rural development, after the devastating effects of the 1994 civil war. This in attempt to solve major social and economic problems such as drinking water, food security and housing crisis among others. Rwandan Government in 1998/99 launched therefore a massive program of villagization covering the entire countryside. The program started with about two thirds of rural areas that include four prefectures; Kibungo, *Umutara*, Kigali Rural, and Ruhengeri.

According to the Norwegian Church (1998), the policy of the Government was clearly stated by the General Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, human Resettlement and Environment Protection (MININTERE) who said that "*in rural areas, every Rwandese is to move into a village so as to ensure proper land utilization and provision of basic services*". As a result of this policy statement, 90% of Rwandese who live in the rural areas are affected.

By late 1999, about 94% and 60% of the population of Kibungo and Umutara, respectively (both prefectures) in the East of the Country had been moved into villages (HRW, 2000). The Government argues that re-grouping people in village settlements will better facilitate their access to social amenities such as water, education, and medical care. The Government policy in

this sector has been a subject of criticism that reflects two chief concerns for donors. First, the villagization process is perceived to be coercive, second the process could further undermine the Rwandese's agricultural productivity and food security (Norwegian Church 1999).

Basically, biases against villagization were developed during the emergency period when in some places both local authorities and international NGO's initiated the process without any prior sensitisation about choice of location, people consultation and participation leading to a strong opposition to the villagization process. Lack of resources for economic development in villages and the low quality of constructed houses did not motivate people to move easily to such villages (Norwegian Refugee Council, 1998). This may not sound good to many people because of the influence of the top-down decision that has been exercised by the Government. Some Rwandese in the country and Diaspora continue to argue that contrary to the Government promises, villagization has short and long term negative effects on the economic and social conditions towards the target population.

As a result, the relocation of peasant households from the hitherto scattered or dispersed patterns of settlements into a grouped settlement can bring about both negative and positive consequences in the farming techniques, housing conditions and day-to-day off-farming activities. The biggest problem is experienced by poor farmers who are affected in their methods of production because their agricultural activities are constrained to small farms. The real problem is due to the effect of top-down planning approach that is commonly used by many developing countries that deny people forums for handling issues such as those related to the villagization process. There is non-involvement of the target people in planning for their projects, which adversely affects people in various ways. It leads to poor leadership capacity and yet leadership proves to be a meaningful tool in people's organisation for the success of villagization.

### 1.3. Problem Statement

According to the Human Right Watch Report (2001), Government authorities in Rwanda ordered landholders to divide their acreage or give up their properties to move to the Government-established sites where they have small gardens. Many donors therefore remain sceptical about the program, citing reports of coerced relocations, and because of the disappointing experiences of villagization in other countries and a lack of people participation in the process (IRN, 1999).

Additionally critics argue that the Government does not have adequate funds to establish basic social services in the new villages. Hence many households are located too far from farming lands. This is the reason that the European Union (EU) Council of Ministers urged the Government of Rwanda to ensure careful planning, prior impact studies and pilot projects in order to avoid villagization that brings about human rights violation (EU, July 1999).

The foregoing problems and critics make the researcher to believe that villages /imidugudu face a variety of problems in their struggle for development. To get an idea of what villages consider as the most problems, they unanimously agree that the lack of social services was a major problem.

In this line of problems, the draft on resettlement (2000) and the ACORD survey (1998) have recorded a series of problems associated with the current habitat scheme. They include:

- i) The large influx of humanitarian aid following the war, and the lack of any agreed policy by the government, donors and NGOs on how best to address the needs for sheltering so many returnees and IDPs. The consequences were not the lack of any

clear criteria for housing, nor were any common definition of what a housing site meant, even for the definition of imidugudu.

- ii) The lack of coordination between the government and the huge numbers of NGOs, which were involved in a variety of activities throughout the country, has resulted in mixed outcomes. Site selection in some instances was done in a haphazard manner. Fertile agricultural lands areas were used for housing and some forests were cleared for the same purpose. The risk was low yields on less fertile slopes and environmental degradation. Furthermore, many imidugudu sites were badly planned. They were some houses constructed according to sub-standard plans. As a result, houses are small, too close together and lack of privacy. Worse still, many sites were selected without considering future expansion for social infrastructures shopping centres and cultural and recreational facilities.
- iii) In some other sites, houses have never been completed. They lack rough casting and the risk of their collapse or their being dashed away by rains is far from being imagined.
- iv) In fact the ACORD survey (1998) recorded that 60.2% of the households lack garbage collection facilities and that two sites out of the fourteen, which were involved in the survey, did not have sanitation facilities (latrines). This was due in most case to the total deprivation of villages' residents and to the unkept promises made by the NGOs, which left even before completing the houses. The difficulties of the government to control the contributors led these to not taking their jobs seriously, though important funds were invested
- v) Another common problem is the lack of people's commitment to the policy and the lack of income generating activities and market access within the village

- vi) The fear that land would no longer be able to support the population has proved true. The policy specified that local people share their lands with the landless village dwellers, but many have failed to fragment their plots that were really small. As a result, most village residents are completely landless.
- vii) The last problem but not the least is the great disparities to social services and infrastructures as shown by the following table

**Table 1.0. Average distances from imidugudu to Social services by Prefecture**

Prefecture	Distance to health facility (km)		Distance to primary school (km)		Distance to feeder road (km)		Distance to source water (km)	
	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Butare	3.8	0-15	1.9	0-13	1.4	1.13	1.0	0-4
Byumba	3.6	0-30	1.1	0-9	1.4	0-35	1.4	0-20
Cyangugu	4.2	0-20	1.1	0-6	4.5	0-28	1.0	0-25
Gikongoro	4.6	0-19	1.3	0-6	1.1	0-12	0.8	0-4
Gisenyi	5.4	0-21	2.0	0-13	5.9	0-25	2.0	0-16
Gitarama	4.4	0-17	1.3	0-13	2.4	0-20	1.2	0-10
Kibungo	6.4	0-32	2.0	0-20	4.5	0-58	1.6	0-15
Kibuye	5.2	0-27	1.0	0-9	3.2	0-27	0.3	0-5
Kigali Rural	3.5	0-25	1.3	0-9	1.5	0-19	0.7	0-4
Kigali Urban*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruhengeri*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umutara	4.6	0-35	2.0	0-19	4.1	0-20	1.9	0-29

Source: IMU survey data, March, 1999.

\*Not covered in the survey

Access to infrastructures and social services is recognised as essential to improve people's economic and social wellbeing. As it can be seen on the table 1.0., health centres are not close to the sites and some children may walk up to 13km to the nearest primary school centre. Clean water may be found in some prefectures as far as 20 km like in Byumba, Umutara and Cyangugu prefecture.

#### **1.4. Research Questions**

1. Can the Government of Rwanda improve socio-economic standards of the rural people by clustering them in villages?
2. Has the Government been able to favourably influence the cognitive thinking of the small farmers and peasant cultivators who are scattered in a traditional dispersed habitat to join the villages for more development and increased agricultural productivity?
3. What are the important changes and incentives the Government was to bring about for transforming the traditional habitat for a sustainable rural development?

#### **1.5. Justification of the Study**

To effect a change, the Government has a massive plan to reorganise life in the rural areas known as the National Habitat Policy that changes the Rwandan customary way of living in dispersed homesteads. This policy has forced many household heads to destroy their own homes and join the village where many families lived for more than a year in hovels made up of sticks, mud and banana leaves (HRW, 2001). Thus, from available literature and contemporary discussions, the study wants to establish the way habitat influences the rate of development.

Following such a situation, the analytical issue which this study seeks to address, is to identify, understand and analyse the implementation and development of villagization as a process taking place in the rural area in Rwanda based on a case study carried out in Kibungo Prefecture. By doing this, the study will uncover social economic factors and processes that would positively or negatively contribute to the implementation of the villagization process in Rwanda. The task is therefore not to make superficial presumptions but rather to propose a development approach for the betterment of the peasants in their village settlements.

For the sake of convenience, the term peasant is defined as used by De Vries (1978) “a person who cultivates a piece of land not bigger than he and his family can till without much hiring of labour from elsewhere and not smaller than what would normally sustain the family”. The peasants are important in terms of production and their sheer numerical size. In effect they decide the entire question of development in a relatively traditional and poor country such as Rwanda. It is this peasantry that also performs very important tasks for the nation such as producing commodities that feed the entire people including those who are living in towns.

The rural peasants produce commodities that are exported to earn foreign exchange that is needed for buying imports, particularly capital goods needed for development of domestic industries. Peasantry also provides the government with money through various taxes that is used in other sectors of the economy that may not directly or necessarily benefit these peasants as such. However, this concept of peasantry in Rwanda is in contradiction with the practice as revealed by Human Rights Watch (2000) whereby some military officers or businessmen with Government connections have been appropriated large land holdings taken from the poor. This practice purportedly justified by the supposedly greater productivity of larger holdings. The government is proposing to eliminate all the smallholdings of millions of poor farmers.

Given the foregoing problems, the study on villagization has critical policy implication. There are critics and dissemination of information on the government massive plan to reorganize rural settlement. This study would make relevant contributions to such efforts. It will also create a data bank with regard to villagization. This would help policy makers in formulating of appropriate policies that incorporate the peasants as critical actors in decision-making in the process.

### **1.6. Objectives of the Study**

The broad objective of this study is to look into the villagization process as a strategy for rural development with emphasis on villagized households. Specifically, this is concerned with (1) identifying and assessing constraints as well as the improvements in the daily agricultural farming activities, which may have emerged in relation to the villagization process;

(2) Identifying and assessing the social economic changes that may have occurred as a result of villagization process. From the literature review, the study will also ascertain whether the substance in villagization policy, as adopted by the Rwandan Government does not differ much from that which has been used in other places such as Tanzania, Ethiopia, etc. 2

However, this study is not an attempt to summarise the existing literature on villagization in Rwanda, it is the posing of a number of relevant questions for a successful villagization in order to see how answers can be given to the following research questions by direct field investigation.

It will rather involve looking into the village organisation structure with a view of finding out how this new rural reorganisation facilitates development.

### **1.7. Scope and Limitations**

Due to time and financial constraints, it is not possible to cover the entire population estimated at about 1,500,000 people that have joined the villages.

The material upon which this study is based includes the findings of field Work carried out in 2 villages in Kibungo prefecture. This study is also using a survey of the available documentary materials and takes into consideration the articulation of the national ideology in term of development.

The study focuses on 60 household heads in Kibungo where it is said that the majority of the population has been forced to join the villages. The intent is therefore to show the contrast between the government massive plan in reorganizing the rural habitat and the realities of developmental efforts and there from trace the emergence of developmental policy and techniques in use. This will also reduce the persistent blames on the government efforts in development.

2

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to develop a conceptual framework and come up with some assumptions through reviewing, analysing, and incorporating into this study what others have observed in their studies about

The literature on villagization process in Rwanda will provide some points that may be used to understand the status of villagization in rural settlement as well as the process and possible effects of the process as a change in rural settlement patterns

In this regard, it shows that the method has been compulsory coercive in nature (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2000). These coercive measures were adopted to mobilise peasants to move from their traditional dispersed habitat and live in the villages/imidugudu.

### 2.2. Historical Background of Rwandese Settlement

The root of Rwandese settlement can be traced during the colonial era. During this time, all the land belonged to the king “*umwami*” who had the right to give or take land/property to a given individual or community. Land was therefore divided among families which lived in small groups scattered on the hills and surrounded by agricultural fields.

In the 1960's when the country got independence the settlement policies were influenced by the existing social cultural norms whereby all the land belonged to the government.

The current villagization process took place under the 1993 Arusha accords signed between the Rwandan government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). It contains five protocols.

One of which is on repatriation of refugees and reinstallation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS). It identifies the type of settlement as the establishment of development centres in rural areas and break with the traditional scattered housing.

As a national policy, the Ministry of public works and energy passed a decree on January 1997 about the new habitat system. In its article 11, the decree was to regulate housing construction in both rural and urban areas, so that the promotion and development of villages were seen as the only acceptable type of rural settlement from this period onwards.

The implementation of this policy was speeded up by the 1994 civil war effects. This war has profoundly disturbed the social cultural economic and political structures of the country. The country lost many people, social structures and dwelling houses were also destroyed and a number of people was internally displaced. There was therefore a new wave of refugees who headed to the neighbouring countries while about one million of refugees returned home after more than 30 years in exile.

In November 1996, about 1.2 million refugees returned home in a matter of months, some returning from Tanzania, others returning from DRC the former Zaire while fleeing the war in that country. This big number of refugees returning home required a resettlement operation. The urgent need was to provide homes to the homeless, which thus led to the rural settlement village policy.

Not only was the policy to provide homes for the homeless, but also to solve the issue of a growing population. Similarly the policy was intended to promote intensive agriculture and to achieve a more even distribution of population over the national territory. It was hoped that the

land fragmentation through inheritance practices would cease, thus increasing the agricultural land.

In addition, it was believed that social services would be delivered in a cost-effective manner in a way that basic infrastructures will be brought near the target population and economic issues will receive a continuous consideration. In some areas, the construction of villages were preceded by the selection of village sites.

### **2.3. Selection of Imidugudu sites**

The site selection and construction standards as specified by the Ministry of land and resettlement (2000) include the following:

- The size of house plots should be no less than 400-600 sq;
- Block of grouped houses should contain no more than 20 plots;
- Agricultural fields should be no further than 2-3 from the site;
- They must be proximity to basic services, either already existing services or the ready potential for those services to be provided;
- The terrain chosen will be such that a village may be constructed and accessed easily, using local people's knowledge and expertise in actual site selection;
- Construction process should involve local participation. It includes a cost recovery element where equity implication will also be taken into account. The cost recovery is based on the "ability to pay" as much as fixed fee for standard services.

The foregoing criterions show that the government does restrict the growth of village to an optimum size. This rigid optimum size of households would facilitate the care to be given to the

villages instead of leaving the control to be exercised by regulating economic and social facilities. However, it is worthy for this study to have a look at the social and cultural aspects in Rwandese society that would strengthen or weaken then village development in the country.

#### **2.4. Development of villages-imidugudu in Rwanda**

As discussed, the program consisted of abolishing the traditional system of rural settlement in which households are dispersed in habitat and replacing it with the creation of large villages/*imidugudu*. Many people were moved to new village settlements in a relatively short period of time. There is a considerable debate on the advantages and disadvantages of the program and particularly on the forceful manner in which it was implemented.

In fact, the government has conceived the community life to be centred around a hamlet or villages that forms the centre of people's activities. The bureaucrats and the politicians consider the villagization/*Imidugudu* as a social unit for development.

The Government practice of treating villages as compulsory is therefore justified in the light of the provision of social facilities for development, in particular water, medical/health services, primary school education, and road infrastructures. However, the Government conception does not seriously examine all problems and effects of the process.

According to Carry (1979), the goal of community development approach is to bring about planned social change with full participation of citizens in the community. As said earlier, the government has undertaken a social action that is a change in customary habitat.

Kotler (1972) defines a social action as a collective action to mitigate or solve a social problem. Tropman and Ruthman (1970) share the same view that social action takes place in situations where force is used by police, court or military among other forces.

Chitere (1994) talks of various models used to bring about social action. He titles the 1st model as the induced social action model which is used largely by outside agents to effect change in communities. He also talks of spontaneous social action model that denotes a type of social action that originates from within the community. There is also quasi-stationary equilibrium model that is used to effect change in that takes place in conflictual situation known as social advocacy model.

Based on the factors that have led to the implementation of village, one can say that the established villages in Rwanda emerge as a result of quasi-stationary equilibrium and do not create an environment that attracts people to join villages. As Chitere (1994) pointed out, the establishment of villages must be seen as a viable social unit supposed to be a method of establishing places where people can sit together, discuss affairs and come up with some solutions to their problems.

The villagization process in Rwanda was prepared and carried out in such way that ignores the people's participation, but rather to respond to the urgent need in housing expressed by the returnees from exile, a factor that impedes its effectiveness. The decision-makers and implementers believe that rural reorganisation will bring about fast development among the people. However, the approach used contradicts what the UN (1963) defines as a community development in these words:

... a process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the government authorities to improve the economic, social, and cultural

conditions of communities to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress. This complex process is, therefore made up of two essential elements: the participation by the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative, and make these more effective. It is expressed in programs designed to achieve a variety of specific improvements.

Chitere (1994) cautions that development should not merely be seen as provision of social services or social welfare but set a process of participant-involvement in nation.

According to Theodorson et al. (1969), development is a process of social action in which people of a community organise themselves for planning actions and define their common and individuals' needs, and problems, make group or individual plans to meet their needs.

Protocor (1971), in his book: *Building Ujamaa Villages in Tanzania* says that villagization is a social economic structure very tough to handle but he agrees that the obstacles can be overcome.

There, some of the negative problems of villagization process in Rwanda can be identified following extensive review of available literature about planning.

## **2.5 Significance of Villagization Planning**

According to Georgulas (1963) rapid growth of villagelisation process does not seem feasible without a conscious design of some sort, such a design should strive to correct imperfection which may include the following:

Extreme inequality in the distribution of resources including land.

Inadequate infrastructures

Lack of capital and social, cultural and political moves likely to impede progress

Lack of scientific knowledge relating to the physical environment and its limitation of productivity and lack of technology skills

Since these imperfections vary in degree of intensity from area to area, planning prescriptions should be adjusted to accommodate such differences. It is suggested that areas sharing a similar patterns of inadequacy be identified and planned as separate units/regions within the framework of the national policy of the development of the rural sector. This raises the desirability that peasant farmer be improved or developed on a regional basis.

Planning in its widest sense aims through appropriate actions to achieve the most desirable condition within the resources available.

In this context, the concept of region implies a portion or portions of the country, which on account of physical, biological economic historical and cultural circumstances is more or less homogeneous.

Regions should not necessarily coincide with political or administrative units, because a region defined on political basis is not necessarily economically viable.

Existing and recently created administrative boundaries in Rwanda need to relate to rural development.

Administrative difficulties may arise in the implementation of regional plans, but this should not present an impasse if the government can co-ordinate any overlapping or clashing interests.

In planning, the government must consider the importance of a survey as a prerequisite to the definition of regions, consequently to the planning there of.

Without such a survey, a development plan will have little respect of success, especially because it cannot otherwise be conceived in a meaningful regional framework.

To sum up the planning process involves a survey and the collection of all relevant data, a careful analysis of such data, the correlation of characteristics, and the classification of regions and finally the preparation of development plans.

According to Georgulas (1963) meticulous care and efforts during the planning process is not however in itself adequate in ensuring of a regional plan. The administrative, social, political, financial and technological arrangements, which are responsible for the success or failure of the plan, must be taken into account. The study will establish whether the process is possible in the country.

Traditionally in Rwanda, people in the same village were members of the same clan and their relationships were thus based on kinship ties. However, with the coming of the modern cash economy and the pressure on the land, various groups of people have segmented from these blocks. With other members from different clans, people have come together and stayed in the same hill. Thus, at the same time they formed other clans by mixing up with those who have bought *Shambas* or plots from the members of the various hills. Such situation however may lead to a close social relationship among members of a hill despite the fact that they come from different background. It is no longer predominantly identified with members of certain clan. Therefore, the question of which people should go and live to in particular "*umudugudu*" must be considered. It is important to know the background of household heads to be villagized before putting them together in villages for easy cohabitation.

However, it should be noted that this cohabitation is possible. For example, from OVAPAM Project Report (1980), it appears that, the project target in "Muvumba commune" was assisted once people were organised to live together in villages known as "Ranches Collectives". Hence,

they performed certain social function together, while they communally held some grazing lands, wells and the like. This is to show that the feasibility and the success of villagization depend on the approach used in involving the target group.

In addition, Cliffe (1969) advises that the success of villagization depends on persuasion and not force as a method in establishing villagization. What leaders must do is to encourage people to adopt the way of life in “*Imidugudu*”. It is not a question of forcing people to change their habits but rather a question of providing chance to participate in decision-making. It is a question therefore of mass education and a question for all Rwandese to come together and make a reality of the principles of modernization. This is because a viable village can only be established with willing members.

The task of leadership and the government is not to push this kind of forceful cohabitation, but to explain, encourage and participate. All that the government can do is to help people who manifest their willingness to join the village and give them priority in social services, as they are committed themselves to this type of development.

However, Cliffe (1969) cautions that whatever the government gives to the villagized households, it must not run it, rather it must assist the beneficiaries to run their own affairs. There must be an encouraged democratic system of local government so that people make their own decisions of the things that affect them directly; and so that they are able to recognise their own control over community decision and their own responsibility for carrying them out. Moreover, the leader should be genuinely concerned with the villagers’ welfare.

According to Daraja (1971), a basic concept in the organisation and operations of *Ujamaa* Villages is that people should be allowed to decide on their own as to their activities and how to run them. This concept does not exclude advice from politicians or experts in the term of development. But, in the context of Rwanda, the way advises have been given in some areas has taken the form of force. The process was depriving the people of their rights to decide for themselves as people were not allowed to air their views and participate in the arrangements made to facilitate their settlings (Norwegian Church, 1999).

Omari (1976) proposes that people must be informed about the plan and the technical aspects of the schemes to be implemented as well as the availability of resources required. It is important that the new settlement benefits from a sustained encouragement of specialist advises, and modest incentives. The major constraint in Rwanda is the shortage of people who have the necessary technical skills coupled with clear understanding of rural development and the notion of villagization.

## **2.6. The Aspects of Socio-cultural Life in Traditional Habitat**

Although the Rwandese households were scattered, the farmers in the hill settlement are characterised by a communal life. It is a supportive community. Bakula (1969) defines a community as a collectivity of actors sharing a limited territorial base for carrying out the greatest share of their daily activities. From this point of view, people interact in order to provide a range of basic services. This is because a community is never self-sufficient for all needs, co-operation and interaction with others are the expectations of all communities.

Bakula (1969) further says that communal living is one aspect of traditionalism. However, this communal living is not the most important in Rwanda. The practice in the country was to have at

least people of the same lineage or clan near each other in their hill settlements. The individuals therefore feel they possess mutual characteristics upon which life can be regulated for their well-being, but each individual takes care of his own plot called “*Urugo*”.

The important aspect of community in the context of Rwanda was to mobilise efforts for co-operation. These co-operative efforts were to aid the individual and the practice is relatively done in reciprocity. In the first place for example, there was a mobilisation in term of labour for building houses whereby the neighbours normally supplied for the materials and the manpower. The person to be aided prepared beer which was partaken by the contributors. However, beer was not the key motive, it was not an obligation, only those who could afford provided it.

The second aspect can be traced in the agricultural practice. Co-operation in this aspect was usually to assist the elderly and those with large lands but with a little manpower. Beer was also supplied to the participants as a matter of courtesy, an appreciation sign and not a right.

Another aspect of traditional co-operation is vested in the social function<sup>3</sup> such as burial obligations. In this situation, people from the same hill and other friends were expected to contribute in one way or another to some burial expenses. In addition, they were expected to take part in the sustenance of the aggrieved for at least one week by providing water, firewood, etc. This co-operation was also much observed in the case of emergence in the village. This is the case of loss of a house in a fire or emergence sickness was therefore expected to aid the victim at once as a matter of goodwill. All of these forms of co-operative efforts show clearly that its nature was on villages’ basis despite the fact that people were dispersed.

## 2.7 Aspects of landholding and Land Use Patterns

Rural homesteads are basically scattered through the cultivatable land and the topography of the country throws the households habitations more dispersed. Land is considered as the most important asset for most of Rwandese. It is the primary mean of production. The way it was accessed by farmers is of central importance to any kind of agricultural production.

In the context of Rwanda, the way in which farmers possess land can be connected in ways to which agricultural production is organized. The concept of possession refers to the conditions under which the farmer uses it and the means by which the access and use are regulated. In fact in term of land tenure, there is no government legislation concerning of land title deeds, but the attitude to land still very important.

In the same context, people are expected to develop their own lands while secured in their knowledge that any improvement they may take would strengthen the right to have control over this property. From this point of view, the land belongs to the government; this land proprietary system is due to land scarcity. It is however characterized by the following features:

- There is no uninhabited land for free allocation if there is any, permission from the administrative authorities is necessary before such land is being cleared and occupied.
- Effective cultivation, raising perennial crop and setting important physical structure seem to be a condition of land tenure.
- Fragmentation of holdings has become a problem in the country.
- There is an important practice of renting and borrowing fields among farmers themselves, which is permitted.
- Due to scarcity of land, the customary land in Rwanda does not have communal and clan system as a form of land tenure.

As it said earlier, all the lands belong to the government, the land is therefore acquired semi-permanently through government donation land inheritance, purchasing, renting and borrowing

### **2.7.1. Land inheritance**

Basically in Rwanda, land inheritance is restricted to sons. This is understood in the patrilineal system in order to perpetuate the predominance of the father's side. The theory is that each son is entitled to land once he gets married. Under the customary law and depending on the size of the household's property, the primary duty of the father is to provide his sons with land and plantation to establish their households. If the sons are many, the father may have to give them only a tiny portion. Mostly, the last-born son is entitled to the remaining land after his elder brothers have got their shares. He takes a full control over this land after his parents are dead. In practice, this gives him advantage of getting a lion's share of the property..

As a condition of manhood, the descendent couples keep in their own houses, a condition that was further insisted on by Christianity. This traditional inheritance leads to the continuous process of subdivision as the families are expanding. The result leads to an ever declining of average land per household. It is noted that the average acreage is about 0.75  $\text{ha}$  (Government of Rwanda, 2001). This does not suffice to give peasant enough food for an average family of five people. It therefore makes agriculture in the country as a subsistence agriculture that involves modern farming for the higher productivity. This scarcity of land at a household level is partially overcome by the renting and the borrowing of land from those who cannot use the totality of their land. It is worthy for this study to distinguish the term renting "*ugukodesha*" from borrowing "*ukwatisha*".

### **2.7.2 Renting**

It is a production relation that the tenant enters in contract with the landowner for usufruct rights on a fixed amount of land for a specific duration of payment of a stated amount of money. The amount is usually determined by the landlord depending on the economic viability of the said land, its location, and market conditions. The tenant has the option to choose where to rent, but only from available alternatives on the basis of which rent is determined.

However, the tenant can be terminated half way the stated period, hence the tenant will grow crops which mature within the period the rent is paid expires. Bananas or coffee are not allowed on the rented land. The longer the period for rent payable, the higher the amount of money.

With or without harvest, the tenant is expected to fulfill the obligation of rent and in most cases the fact that such obligations are fulfilled does not signify the existence of surplus. The tenant is not allowed to fence or transfer the land to another tenant through sub-renting.

The practice among landlords is that the terms are usually adjusted upwards at the conclusion of every rental term or elsewhere. The reason given by landlords for this is that they do not want tenants to exhaust their lands, which on the face of it appears justifiable considering the fact that it is in the best interest of tenants to always rent unexhausted lands. The implication is that the tenant will have completely no sense of security.

### **2.7.3 Borrowing**

The production relation characterized by borrowing seems to be the most economic for the poor who cannot afford cash payments, as in renting or buying a plot "*isambu*". Borrowing does not involve the payment in cash for gaining access to land; it involves disguised forms of rents

including labor or commodity rent such as beer. The tenants have no choice of where to borrow, it is determined by the landlords. Crops grown are usually seasonal such as beans, maize etc. Peasants borrow lands because they have essentially failed to rent it. Thus, one gains access to more land by renting than through borrowing.

The prevalence of borrowing indicates that the more access becomes restrictive the more the number of people unable to gain access to land. The country has therefore households, which have family land but supplement it by renting and others by borrowing. Land ownership is therefore the very foundation for the development of inequity in society. This is what the government should tend to crystallize.

In regard to the land holding in the theory, young man is entitled to a land as soon as he marries but in practices neither the administration nor the relatives consider that. He could with land shortage acquire his own allotment until he has been married some time and has one or more children.

## **2.8. Conceptual Framework**

Nowadays, rural development is a major concern for all. Everybody is raising a hue and cry for the uplift of the lives of the rural poor. Policy makers and different non-government organizations try to make a deliberate attempt on the different aspects of rural development. Their aim is to arrive at a general consensus on particular issues like the planning level or the implementation level with the hope that the really deserving rural people would reap the benefits of the different developmental programs.

The concept by Ambedkar (1994) and Bhowmich (1994) on rural development will be used to guide this study. In his book integrated rural development program, Ambedkar defines rural development as a program for the uplifting of rural masses, based on economic criteria and the promoting of the social welfare of all, by way of amenities and services covering the social welfare basic needs of the rural society like drinking water, health, primary education, rural communication and transport.

For Bhowmich (1994), rural development program must meet the following objectives. They must increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life sustaining articles such as food, clothes, shelter, health care, and security. The objective is also to raise the standards of living including higher purchasing power, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and humanistic levels.

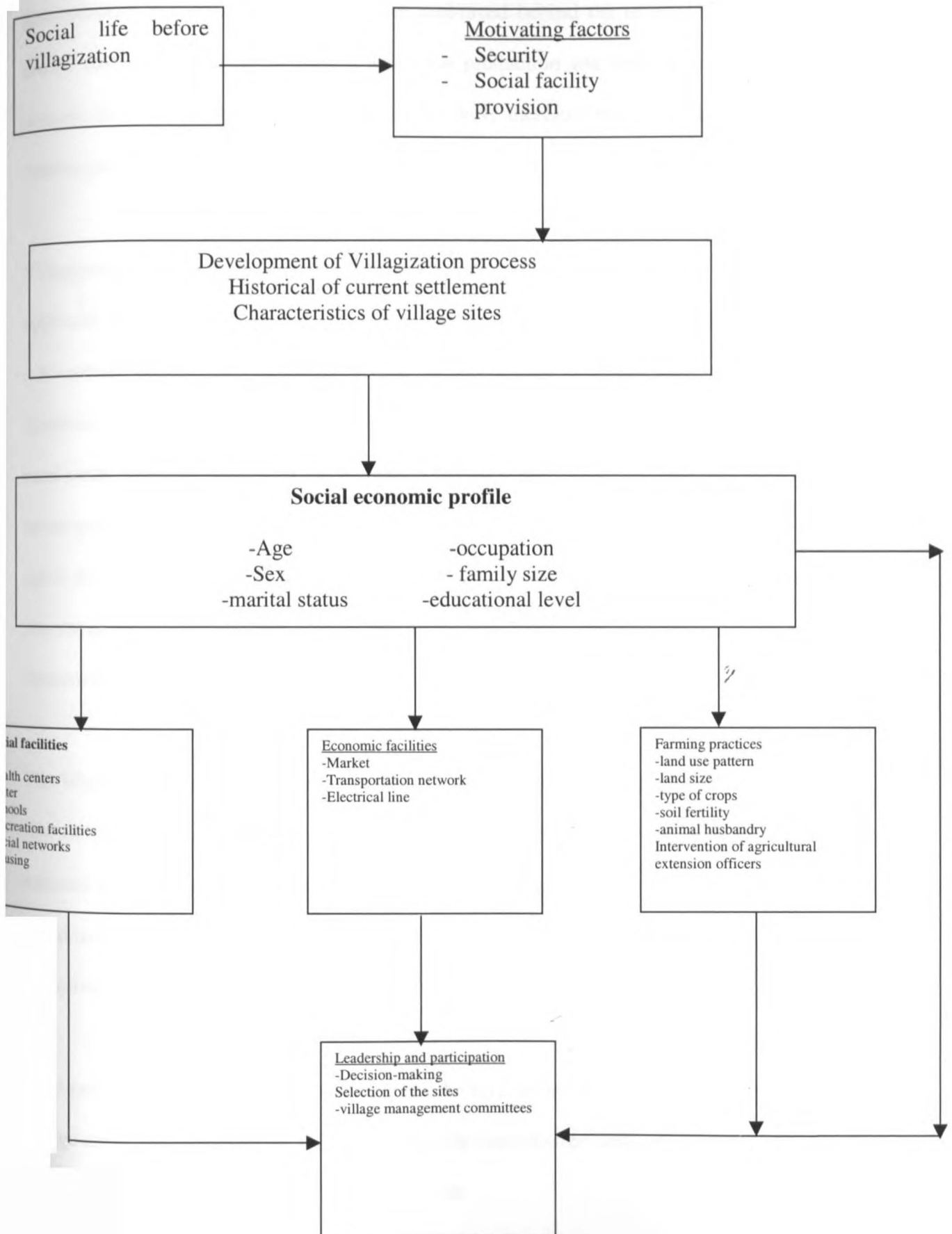
Conceptually, villagization process is taken as an approach to develop rural areas. It may be described as the efforts aimed at achieving development through providing social facilities. Its main thrusts are on development of the rural people as an individual as well as a member of his village community, and the community as a whole.

The villagization process that aims at rural development is developing people in their rural clusters. As put forward by the Rwandese government policy, the process aims at providing social amenities that are the end result for rural development. It is therefore necessary to critically examine various approaches to rural development and suggest some essential remedial measure so that the villagization process made in this regard gives positive and lasting results. Hence, villagization process is seen as a strategy, designed to promote the economic and social

life of rural people that live in Rwandese numerous villages. It is a tool used for a rapid rural development.

Rural development as a concept has undergone changes from time to time using various approaches. Amedkar (1994) classifies rural development approaches into various categories, namely the community approach, area approach, target group approach, employment approach, development approach, social welfare approach, and integrated development approach. Based on these approaches, villagization process in Rwanda was adopted as a welfare approach. This approach leads us to investigate on the social economic factors that would affect the sustainability of village imidugudu.

# Conceptual Framework of the social economic variables influencing the sustainability of village-imidugudu



## **2.9. Strategies used in the process of Villagization**

The policy has stressed its strategy on frontal way of development whereby the whole range of governmental and political institutions are mobilized behind the principles of villagization to ensure that some progress is made towards the production and distribution of social facilities through the rural villages. Government officials have therefore taken the task of explaining and making people join the villages.

Villagization process as a new approach to development in Rwanda appears, as a tool of welfare approach that emphasizes on minimum needs program. This is whereby the standards of living of a household depend not just on its income but also access to certain basic public services and facilities that are earlier identified like elementary education, rural health, rural water supply, rural roads, rural housing, rural electrification among others. This is in line with the World Bank sector policy paper on rural development (1994) that considers rural development as a strategy to uplift the poor farmers in rural areas. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The group may include small-scale farmers tenants and landless.

The World Bank further suggests some policies for developing countries that emphasize on the role of the government. There must be a strong commitment to social development at the national level. But in some cases, this commitment is lacking because of political vested interests and domination of the government by powerful lobbies that are somewhat unsympathetic to the objectives of rural development.

Land policy also has an important bearing for the rural farmers because their income depends to a large extent on the degree to which they exercise control over land and the output they produce

from it. Land reforms become therefore an important ingredient of a rural development program. However, land reforms are not so much required in Rwanda whereby the tenancy rate is very low.

## **2.10. Assumptions of the Research**

As mentioned the broad objective of this study is to look into the villagization as a strategy for rural development; hence four assumptions have been postulated.

- i. The rural reorganization in habitat is a prerequisite for a sustainable rural development.
- ii. The speed at which villagization had been implemented affects sustainability of villagization process in Rwanda.
- iii. The assistance in housing and the provision of other social amenities are pull factors motivating rural people to join villages/*Imidugudu* at a high a rate.
- iv. The villagization process has some impact on agricultural production of the rural households.

## **2.11. Definition and Operationalization of key terms/variables.**

According to Schutt (1996) a variable is a characteristic of property that can vary. This means that a variable can take on different values or attributes. Variables help to show or present relationship among social phenomenon. This section therefore, defines variables according to how they are used.

### **2.11.1. Rural Development**

It is the social and economic transformation of all the people in the rural areas so as to achieve rise in productivity and income. Such transfer entails a consistent and a continuing mobilization policy by which people are encouraged and helped to improve their lot by working on their lands (Njuguna, 1973)

### ***2.11.2. Village/Umudugudu***

It is a local name given to rural settlement, plural of umudugudu is imidugudu/Villages. Villagers are people who are residents with homes in the rural settlement village

### ***2.11.3. Rural Settlement village***

This is a clustered household from 20 households and above. In this report, a rural settlement village has 20 to 200 households.

### ***2.11.4. Prefecture***

It is the biggest administrative unit under national territory, the head of a Prefecture is a Prefect.

### ***2.11.5. Sustainability***

This shows the way villages can stand on their own and become self-contained. The villagers become self-reliant as a positive outcome of their efforts invested in the villagization process.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1. Introduction**

The material upon which this study is based includes a survey of the available documentary material, a consideration of the articulation of the national ideology in term of development and the finding of fieldwork to be carried in Kibungo Prefecture.

In this chapter, the study set a methodology that is thought to be effective in studying the socio-economic dynamics of villagization process. This study is basically exploratory in nature because it deals with a problem that seems to be a new area in the country.

The literature review that is completed for this study reveals little formal literature on the subject of villagization process in Rwanda.

According to Yin (1984) , studies of this nature are classified as exploratory researches because investigators have no ideas on what may be found. They do not have enough prior information to make predictions. There is exploration of data indication rather than attempt to determine causality.

Babbie (1979) has defined indeed exploratory studies as an attempt to develop an initial rough understanding of some phenomenon. Seltz et.al. (1976) are also researcher experts who further comment that the rough understanding leads to more precise investigation of development of hypotheses. This description therefore suits the nature of villagization in Rwanda, situation that this research is designed to. As it is anticipated, this study would set the stage for further more context and specific research by future researchers in the area of villagization impact.

For this study, a case study is used, for according to Yin (1984) a case study helps in explaining the causal links in real-life interventions that are complex for the survey or experimental strategies. Case study also describes the real life context in which an intervention being evaluated has no clear single set of outcomes (Yin, 1984). Simon as quoted by Winner (1987) in the following words in this regard also comments the usefulness of the case study approach:

A case study is particularly advantageous to the researcher who is trying to find clues and ideas for further research. From these researchers' views, the use of a case study method of research will help to yield the broadest base of information possible on which to make recommendation for further study in this area.

### 3.2. Site Description

As stated, the primary case study data were collected in Kibungo Prefecture which is the most villagized prefecture in the country. It is therefore hoped that this case study approach in Kibungo will achieve a more complete picture of socio-economic aspects of villagization process in Rwanda.

Kibungo Prefecture is an area of about 3,253.08 Km<sup>2</sup>, which is all an arable land. The altitude of the prefecture stands at about 1680 m above sea level. It is bordering Umutara Prefecture to the north, Kigali Rural to the West, and the Republic of Tanzania to the East and the Republic of Burundi to the South.

Ecologically, Kibungo is lowland with an average annual precipitation of 900mm and an average temperature of 21<sup>o</sup>c. The soils are relatively fertile when the area gets enough quantity of rain. The prefecture derives most of its livelihood from small-scale farming and livestock. These are the major sources of incomes for the basic needs such as adequate nutrition, clothing, good health and education among others. In terms of population, Kibungo has approximately 645,699 people clustered into 150 villages with farm holdings giving a population density of 200 hab/Km<sup>2</sup>.

This study focuses on “Rutonde Commune”. However, the entire commune could not be studied due to time constraints as well as logistic problems. Rutonde commune is situated before the junction of roads leading to Kibungo and to Umutara Prefecture headquarter offices. This is about 90 km from Kigali the capital city. It is about 300 km<sup>2</sup> large an area equivalent to 30,000 hectares. Its population is estimated to 45,000 people with 9,000 farm holdings (Rwanda census of 1998).

The commune is divided into seven main villages known as sectors each of these villages has between 20-250 households. The seven villages are Rutonde, Sovu ,Rwikubo, Kigabiro Cyaruhogo ,Kaduha, and Ntsinda. Among the above villages, Ntsinda has the largest number of households numbering more than 250320 households while Sovu village is the second with about 200 households. The remaining villages have an average between 50-100 households each (Rwanda Settlement initiative, 2000).

### **3.3. Population and Sampling Method**

The target population in this study is the villagized household. These are household heads of diverse ages and sexes that have joined the villages due to certain reasons that this study will attempt to elucidate. For choosing the sample respondent, random sampling method is adopted and the household or their spouses are interviewed.

According to Winner and Dominic (1991), sample size depends on project, project purpose, project complexity, amount of error willing to be tolerated, time constraints, financial constraints, and previous research in the area. Given the fore going characteristics that determine a sample size, the nature of the present study, time allocated, and financial constraints makes the researcher to cover two villages, which are Sovu and Cyaruhogo. The researcher also considers a population of 60 villagized households as a reasonable sample size. In each of these two villages, 30 households are selected as sample households for study. The villages are located in clusters in a block, the continuity as the criterion of selection of the sample village is taken into consideration.

### **3.4. Source of Data**

For this study, an intensive review of secondary source as well as primary data information on general problems of rural development are used and reference to these sources is made from the text where appropriate. Data are gathered from various sources such as articles, magazines, newspapers, and Internet will also be used.

The study of official records, documents available published and unpublished literature including the government reports on villagization for rural development are taken into account. This is how most of the fieldwork is carried out whereby the material itself is based on information collected through structured interview by using questionnaire, direct observations, and informal discussions.

#### **3.4.1. Interview**

The purpose of interview in this study is to determine the villagized farmers' perception on villagization process as a process to development. It is believed that interviews are useful because they permit the researcher to get more insight. Interviews are also good ways to collect facts about people and find out peoples' opinion and attitudes. People who prefer to talk feel free with interview.

Ross (1981) views the interview as useful method in assessing the impact, and for True (1983), the interview can be a complementary method when direct observation will prove inadequate for some research questions. For instance, it is impossible for a researcher to ask subjects to give their comments or suggestion during a direct observation.

Due to strengths of interviews as seen in literature, this study finds useful to use the interview method. It is believed that good interviews are ones in which the subjects are at ease and talk freely about their point of views. The interview protocol for this study takes into consideration the respondent social economic consideration as well as their leadership positions and level of decision-making.

In order to co-operate in answering without any indication of suspicion, the respondents are convinced of honesty and confidential investigation. They are therefore assured that any information given would be treated in total confidence.

#### ***3.4.2. Direct observation and discussions***

Personal observation and informal discussion with village members and various government officials are another important source of data to be used in studying villagization process in Rwanda.

Mettrick (1993) suggests that observing operations in the field give the researcher an opportunity to discuss with the peasants what, why, and how things are done, besides checking what the researcher is told against what he observes himself. Mettrick adds that what farmers say and do may not necessary coincide. Sometimes the farmers may report about the standard practices in their neighborhood rather than what they themselves do.

In this study therefore, direct observation was conducted simultaneously along with interviews. These observations involve ascertaining of the physical presence of certain facilities within the villages such as housing, land property. Thus, social economic profile of the respondents has been taken into consideration.

## CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

### 4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the research based on the questions contained in the questionnaire used for the survey. Respondents indicated their answers on the questionnaires, these were collected, and coded and analysed hence frequencies, percentages, means and other measures of central tendency were used and presented for each question.

Each question was analysed independently. Where it was necessary responses to a particular question were compared to the responses to the similar question. This was done in order to aid the understanding of the data presented and aid in the analysis of the data.

Due to the nature of the questionnaire (see appendix 3) respondents' indication of the answers were occasionally checked against their answers in similar question in the attempt to establish what the most probable response to the question was. Figures representing a summary of the responses for each question are presented.

The questionnaire was divided into 5 sections and this is reflected in the numbering of the questions. The first section contained numbers 1- 6; the second section contained 1- 10. The third section, which talks of housing and other dwellings, contained numbers 1 – 8.

The fourth section is about social provisions and contained number 1 - 5 while the last section on leadership and participation contained numbers 1 -17. The goal of this section was an attempt to answer the following questions:

- i) Is the rural reorganisation, which did transform the traditional dispersed habitat into villagization schemes an important step for a potential sustainable rural development in Rwanda which is a hilly terrain?
- ii) Did the housing and other provisions of social amenities to the villages as promised by the Rwandese government increase the motivation of the people who join the village and lead to its sustainability?
- iii) Are the land reorganisation and the level of agricultural production important factors that directly affect the sustainability of villagization process?
- iv) Did the methods, which are said to lack enough decision making, and participation of the target group in which the villagization process was carried out affect the sustainability of villagization process?

It is in this respect, that the questions were set in an effort to examine the impact of villagization, to identify and describe the feelings of villagers towards imidugudu

A total of 57 questionnaires were returned out of 60, which accounts for a 95% return. It is noted that among the 57 returned, all were properly filled. The data presented in this chapter display the responses to each question and sets out what the relative frequencies that are used in the analysis of the data. This research used a structured questionnaire, which is shown in appendix 3.

#### 4.2. SOCIO- ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS FROM THE VILLAGE UNDER STUDY

**Table 4.2.1. Distribution of household respondents by age**

Years	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
21-30	12	21%
31-40	22	38.5%
41-50	13	23%
51-60	6	10.5%
61-70	2	3.5%
71-80	2	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the analysis of the data on demographics, it is shown that the 57 respondents interviewed had their ages ranging from 21 to 75 years with a mean distribution of 36 years. However, the modal distribution was 33 years. As far as the age is concerned, respondents were fairly well represented in the category of active class that is from 31 years to 50 years age bracket that makes a proportion of 61.5%.

Based on the respondent's age, there is a clear indication that most of the household heads in the villages were active. These people cannot only undertake the agricultural activities but they are also active enough to even undertake off-farm activities.

This would imply that the findings of the study can be viewed in light of this age bracket as they form the greatest response rate to the question. It is possible to assume that this concentration of age range would distort the data, but in light of the study, this age bracket actually emphasis the

study. The particular age racket forming the bulk of the responses permits drawing of implications and inferences into the future. This age bracket also highlights the trends common among this particular age group and among this particular socio-economic class in terms of development .

**Table 4.2.2. Distribution of household Respondents in terms of sex**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Male	28	49%
Female	29	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the above table, it can be seen that out of the 57 respondents interviewed, 51% were female leading households while 49% were males. The finding supports the casual observation made in the field that out of the entire population of 645, 000 people in the prefecture the number of females is greater than males. This finding is also consistent with an earlier report, which shows that women lead about 55% of households in the country. Hence some people are advocating girl child inheritance.

**Table 4.2.3. Distribution of households in terms of marital status**

Status	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Never married	Nil	Nil
Married	27	45
Divorced	3	5
Widowed	23	38
Other	7	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table shows that the majority of the respondents are married. However, the widowed status takes also an important proportion of 38% in the case study. This high percentage of the widowed population can be attributed to the effect of the 1994 war and genocide. The finding has also pointed out another situation whereby an important percentage of men were in prison, which also appears as another effect of the war.

**Table 4.2.4. Distribution of household respondents in terms of level of Education**

Level of education	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Illiterate	24	42%
Incomplete primary Education	16	28%
Complete Primary Education	10	18%
Incomplete Secondary Education	5	9%
Complete Secondary Education	2	3.5%
University	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

This table depicts the educational qualification of the respondents. The majority of the respondents (42%) were illiterate. This would imply that a great proportion of the respondents cannot read and write. About 28% of the respondents did not finish their primary education; it is only 18% of the respondents, which have completed their primary education. Approximately 3.5% indicated the proportion of those who successfully completed their secondary level of education. The secondary education level is regarded as the highest level of education found in the villages. Extrapolating on this data, it implies that a majority of the villagers were illiterate or with a low level of education. This confirms the low rate of illiteracy found in the country as it attains 30% for males and 51% for females (African indicators, 2000)

**Table 4.2.5. Distribution of household respondents according to the family size**

No of members /household	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
1-2	6	10.5%
3-5	39	68.5%
6-8	10	17.5%
9-11	2	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the above table, the average number of household members in villages was 4 members per family. This family size is also supported by the data from the national bureau of statistics.

### 4.3. VILLAGIZATION IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Table 4.3.1. Distribution of respondents according to their land size/(hectare)

Size (ha)	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
< 0.5 ha	14	24.5%
0.5 – 0.75 ha	16	28%
0.75 – 1.0 ha	17	30%
1.0 – 1.5 ha	8	14%
> 1.5 ha	3	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table shows the distribution of arable land amongst the 57 households who were interviewed. The question aimed at finding out the size of the land possessed by the farmers in relation to a potential mechanized agriculture.

As it is observed from the findings, 24.5% of the respondents own a maximum land size of less than 0.5 ha while 28% have a landholding ranging between 0.5 ha and 0.75 ha. But a proportion (30%) of the respondents owns land measuring between 0.75 and 1.0 ha. This land size is considered as the modal distribution in terms of land holding in the village under study.

All these figures shed a light on the size of landholdings and reflect the scarcity of land in the country. This is also supported by a small percentage of 3.5% of the respondents holding a land greater than 1.5 ha. From the table, it may be seen that 12 % of villagers do not have land but

they continue to consider villages as their home. The landless is likely to link with temporary migration from the village.

**Table 4.3.2. Distribution of respondents in terms of ways of land acquisition**

Means of acquisition	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Heritage	18	32%
Land given by the government	28	49%
Purchased	4	7%
Land Renting/Borrowing	7	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

It is clear from the finding that nearly a half of the respondents got their lands from the government. This confirms that all the land belongs to the government, a statement made earlier. Even those who got their lands through heritage do not have any title deed showing the legitimacy of land possession. And such situation will call for land consolidation policy in the future.

**Table 4.3.3. Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction with their land property**

Level of satisfaction	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Very much satisfied	2	3.5%
Somehow satisfied	15	26%
Not much satisfied	9	16%
Not satisfied at all	31	54.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The land is an asset for production in developing countries in general and in Rwanda in particular, as more than 80% of its population live on agriculture (ACORD, 1998). Thus, the land size must satisfy the rural villager for him to be called a “farmer”. The finding has therefore pointed out that more than a half of the sample respondent 54.5% is not satisfied with the land size, while 26% is somehow satisfied, only 3.5% is very satisfied.

**Table 4.3.4. Distribution of respondents in terms of changes in land size occurred following the villagization process.**

Size of decrease	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
1/4	10	17.5%
1/2	13	22%
3/4	1	1.8%
No decrease	26	44
Other forms of exploitation (Renting & Borrowing)	7	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

With the villagization process, few changes have taken place in the general management and use of land; the result deduced through Table 4.3.4 gives a picture of these changes.

The change in habitat system has therefore led to a situation whereby 17.5% of the respondents have lost 1/4 of their lands. The study also revealed that a percentage of the respondents are agriculturalists who do not own lands at all. They either rent or borrow land from their neighbors whereby the value of the rent is in the form of money. This situation therefore uncovers a potential rise of squatters, a category of rural people, which are not recognized in

Rwandese society. This is because a person who does not have any other professional activity is called a farmer even if he does not possess any land.

**Table 4.3.5. Distribution of respondents according to the main crops they were growing before and after villagization process.**

Types of Crops	Before Villagization		After Villagization	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Seasonal crops	31	54%	35	61%
Perennial crops	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both	26	46%	22	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

Like in other parts of the country, Kibungo prefecture produces both seasonal and perennial crops. As we have briefly described Kibungo in the previous chapter, it is one of the regions in the country considered as a high agricultural productive area. It is suitable for the cultivation of variety of food crop that are either seasonal like sorghum, beans, groundnut among others or perennials mainly banana, cassava etc. However the change in habitat system has forced some farmers to reduce or stop growing some of these crops. In this respect, the study has showed whether the villagers have maintained the same acreage of crops even after joining the villages.

This is shown in the table below whereby about 61.4%, of the respondents have stopped some of their crops after they have joined the villages, but 38.6% have maintained their crops. The findings also revealed that most of perennial and cash crops were stopped while the seasonal were maintained or increased, as they are the only source of family income generation. This situation however led to a poor economic state in the villages.

**TABLE 4.3.6. Distribution of respondents according to the acreage after Villagization**

Type of crops	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Stopped Perennial crops	35	61.4%
Maintained Seasonal crops	22	38.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The respondents associate this reduction in crop growing with various reasons. An important proportion of respondents have stopped growing some crops because of animal predators. There are other villagers who mentioned that some crops do not produce well when they are cultivated far from the homesteads, hence they stopped growing such crops. A relatively small proportion stopped some crops because they do not have enough labor to increase the area of acreage.

**Table 4.3.7. Distribution of the respondents according to the time used to reach their farm lands before and after villagization**

Time used	Before Villagization		After Villagization	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
< 30 minutes	47	82.5%	40	70%
30 – 1 hour	6	10.5%	14	24.5%
> 1 hours	-	-	3	5.5%
Others	4	7%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

As it is reflected from the above Table 4.3.7, about 12.5% were located far from their lands where they are now walking more than 30 minutes. Another percentage (5.5%) is walking more than one hour to reach their farmlands.

As far as the villagized sample is concerned, the majority of the respondents (70%) are located at a distance less than 30 minutes walk from their farmlands that are about 3km.

In this respect, the finding revealed that the transformation of the scattered farmsteads to clustered led to a situation whereby more than 30% of farmers walk a distance of about 3km to reach their farmlands which could affect the agricultural production.

**Table 4.3.8. Distribution of respondents who improve their soil fertility**

Type of improvement	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Manure	43	75.4%
Chemical fertilizer	-	0%
Both	-	-
Don't use at all	14	24.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

This question was aimed at assessing the attitudes of respondents in relation to the improvement of their lands fertility, which is a crucial factor in the agricultural production. The finding revealed that 75% of the farmers improve their land fertility using a relatively small quantity of man made manure, surprisingly nobody uses chemical fertilizers. For those who fertilize their lands they all transport this manure on head. Thus the length of the journey determines how the

transportation of home made manure and even crops during the harvest period will be. Consequently, production is adversely affected because of fewer amounts of work and a shorter time allocated to farm activities. The finding also indicated that only 14 farmers which is 25 % of the respondents do not fertilize their farm lands.

**Table 4.3.9. Distribution of respondents rearing animals before and after Villagization process.**

Answers	Before Villagization		After Villagization	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	51%	12	21%
No	28	49%	45	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

Animal rearing supports agricultural production in providing manure for the maintenance of soil fertility. It is well known that farmers in Rwanda invest any surplus in livestock. The question therefore aimed at assessing the situation of animal husbandry before and after villagization process.

It emerged from the findings that the number of respondents who keep domestic animals has decreased by 30%. In fact, 51% of the respondents were rearing animals before villagization process as they were generating a lot of income from animal rearing, but today, only 21% are still keeping animals.

**Table4.3.10. Distribution of respondents who receive the agricultural officers for advices**

<b>Rate for meeting</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Weekly	-	-
Monthly	-	-
Once a while	11	19%
Not at all	46	81%
Total	57	100%

This question aimed at the identification of the rate at which the farmers met the agricultural officers to equip them with agricultural techniques and skills so as to increase agricultural production. The question was therefore divided into other sub -questions in which one was first to know whether the farmers were satisfied with the advice, which can be translated into practices. While the second part sought to know the places where they meet these officers that may have impact to the level of receptivity.

The above table indicates that a majority of the respondents (81%) do not meet the agricultural officers at all. It is about 19% of the respondents who mentioned meeting with the agricultural officers once in a while. However, an important percentage of the respondents considered these meetings unimportant, as they were not benefiting from them.

**Table 4.3.10.1. Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction with the advises received from the agricultural officers**

<b>Level of Satisfaction</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Satisfied	4	7%
Not satisfied	7	12%
No meeting at all	46	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The purpose of this sub question was to find out the level of satisfaction of the respondents who receive the agricultural officers. The data presented in the Table 4.3.10.1. revealed that 12% of the farmers who met the agricultural extension were not satisfied with the advice, while a very small proportion (7%) seemed to be satisfied. This sheds more light on the data presented in Table 4.3.10 where a small proportion of 11% of the respondents indicate that they meet agricultural officers once a while.

**Table 4.3.10.2: Distribution of respondents according to the place where they do meet the agriculture officers**

<b>Place of meeting</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
At home	6	10.5%
At school centre	5	7%

The findings show that 10.5% of the farmers who met the agricultural officers meet them at home while 7% are met at the school centres. Based on the data, it is obvious that the time and

the place where the farmers met the agricultural officers play an important role in the acceptance and the satisfaction with the advise.

In terms of the benefits out of the advise given only 7% of the respondents were benefiting while a large proportion (93%) did not benefit much.

#### 4.4. VILLAGIZATION AND HOUSING/DWELLING FACILITIES

This section aimed at assessing the housing conditions found in villages in terms of size, material used in buildings, and suggestions for improvement. The answers to the questions that are presented in Appendix 3 tends to elicit the effects of villagization on homestead conditions.

**Table 4.4.1. Distribution of respondents according to the size of their main houses/dwellings.**

Size of the house (m <sup>2</sup> )	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
0-10	13	23
11-30	25	44
31-50	16	28
51-70	2	3
71-80	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The rectangular form of housing is the principal shape of house found in villages. The element defining this form of village housing rests on the view of the villagers who strongly confirm that such a structure is easy to set up particularly in covering with the tin roof. Moreover, most of the

houses have been built in a hurry because it was a must to join the villages before the end of 1999.

Although the findings revealed that 44% of the villagers have houses measuring between 10-30m<sup>2</sup>, there is also an important proportion 23%, who do not have houses built with semi-permanent material. These respondents stayed in sheeting waiting to build the houses in the future.

About 28% of the respondents had houses which measured between 31-50 m<sup>2</sup> while only 2% stayed in houses considered as relatively bigger as they measured between 71-80 m<sup>2</sup>. Another common definition is that a village house is accurate in so far as architecture contractors have designated few houses. These houses were built for the war survivors with the aid of various NGOs. However, the construction was also done in a hurry by the contractors who were interest-oriented. Here the aspect of ownership was questionable.

**Table 4.4.2. Distribution of responding according to the capacity of their main houses.**

Capacity of the main house	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Sufficient	10	17.5
Not sufficient	34	59.5
Other (no houses)	13	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

As it was discussed in Table 3.1, about 23% of the respondents do not have houses. It also emerged from the research that 59.5% of the respondents who possess houses, find these houses too small to comfortably accommodate all their family members as well as other belongings.

It is only 17.5% that are satisfied with the capacity of their houses even so these respondents do not show any great enthusiasm about their houses.

**Table 4.4.3. Distribution of respondents according to the main material used in Building houses.**

Type of material	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Tin roof	43	75
Concrete floor	6	10.5
Glass windows	1	2
Others (sheeting)	13	23

N.B: The researcher cautions the reader that a respondent may like to have his/her house to have two or more type of material, which changes the number of our observation.

Meanwhile, it may be seen on the same table that 75% of respondents have houses with a roof made up of iron sheet. The majority of the respondents have built houses themselves or hired the contractors at their own expense to erect the structure. Many of these houses are substantially built on sun-dried bricks while others have used woodsticks. As shown, 22% of the respondents did not have houses at all. Actually, a house reflects the wealth of the family in Rwandese society.

**Table 4.4.4. Distribution of respondents according to the quality of the house either before or after villagization process.**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
House before villagization	45	79
House after villagization	6	10.5
Both houses are the same	1	2
Did not have houses	5	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The aim of the comparison between the two types of house before and after villagization is not to justify bad housing but to demonstrate the futility of poor people living in villages of modern architectural standards when it does not match their needs and incomes. Good housing should not be designated on the basis of assumption about what the poor 's needs ought to be, but should provide the flexibility by which the villagers can organize themselves.

The findings revealed that about 79% were satisfied with their standard houses before villagization while only 10.5% consider the houses in villages fairly good. However, 8.5% of respondents found the houses in villages as good as before.

**Table 4.4.5. Distribution of respondents who would like to have the following improvement on their new houses.**

Type of Improvement	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Strong doors and windows	24	42
Cement	23	40
Strong foundation and roof	21	37
Increment in sizes	7	12
All the material needed	13	12
<b>Total</b>		

N.B: The researcher cautions the reader that one respondent may like to have two or more types of improvement at a time, which changes the number of observations.

The finding revealed about five basic needs which each household needed to improve on their houses. Approximately 42% of the respondents would like to have strong doors and windows on their houses while 40% want cement to make concrete floors and strengthening the walls of their houses.

It also emerged from the finding that 37% wanted a strong roof and foundation for their houses, otherwise these houses are at a higher risk to be dashed away by rainwater. Of course the 23% of those who do not have houses would like to be assisted in the provision of the whole material to set up their own houses.

**Table 4.4.6. Distribution of respondents according to the ability of renovation or putting up other form of buildings.**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
With ability	12	21%
Without ability	45	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

This question aimed at examining the need and the ability of respondents in renovating or putting up new structures to match with their needs. When asked whether they had the capacity to do so, 79% of respondents pointed out poverty as the limiting factor. This is because the trends of poverty in villages have been increasing negatively since the 1994 war due to a combination of events resulting from or worsened by the large-scale program of clustering homesteads together. These findings confirm the current estimation of poverty in the country, which has reached 70% (USAID, 2000).

**Table 4.4.7. Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction with the village site.**

<b>Level of satisfaction</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Satisfied	29	51%
Some how satisfied	3	5%
Not satisfied	25	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

It should be noted that because by definition villagization entails the displacement of people from existing habitats to the new locations, sites must be considered as an important factor in order to minimize the hardships of human displacements. This would involve the participation of the villagers in the process of site selection for their own satisfaction.

In this respect, the findings revealed that about a half of the respondent 51% were satisfied with the site while 44% were not satisfied with the site at all. Another 5% of the respondents were fairly satisfied.

**Table 4.4.8. Distribution of respondents according to the main reasons in relation to the discontentment about village site.**

Main reasons	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Homestead farm distance	14	25%
Lack of social facilities	25	44%
Problems in rearing animals	7	12%
Lack of space for kitchen garden	11	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

This question was an attempt to find out the main reasons that led to the discontentment about the village sites. The important reason raised by 25% of the respondents was the homestead-farm distance. Actually, this was an anticipated effect of the villagization process, which leads to the discontentment about the village site.

As it can be seen from Table 4.4.8, approximately 44 % of the respondents were discontent with the sites because the village is merely found far from the social facilities. The other reasons,

which the respondents considered as important, are the lack of a common field for livestock keeping. In addition to this, the houses are too congested hence lack of enough space for a kitchen garden.

**Table 4.4.9. Distribution of respondents according to the cohabitation facilities with the neighbors**

Item	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Easy cohabitation	49	86%
Not easy cohabitation	8	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The major question here was whether people would easily understand each other well enough and accept each other to live together happily given the 1994 war in Rwanda, hence one would realize how important this question is.

In this regard, what is expected from people who stay in one village is mutual support and interaction among villagers for sustainable development. The research was therefore interested in finding out the major differences, which compromise to the intended objectives. Some respondents indicated the domestic animals, which destroy the neighbors' crops as a major source of difference in villages. Other respondents revealed that people who had been involved in the mass-killings, which occurred in the country, were another sources of conflict among villagers.

Another important reason that makes the cohabitation system hard as pointed by few respondents is the sharing of lands that are already small enough.

**Table 4.4.10. Distribution of respondents according to what they suggest the Government for the development of villages-Imidugudu**

<b>Main suggestions</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Providing social facilities	29	50%
Assistance in housing construction	18	32%
Providing agricultural inputs	6	11%
Training in skills	4	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The purpose of this question was to identify what villagers suggested to the government as important factors to improve life in the villages for rural development. As it has been repeatedly indicated in the previous chapter, one of the main objectives was to improve access to social facilities and infrastructure, however the notion of access to social services will be discussed in details in the following section.

Meanwhile, the findings tend to reveal that these social facilities remain an important need to be met by the villagers as pointed out by 50% of the respondents.

It is also noted that 32 % of the respondents suggested the government to assist the villagers in building houses. This is because they were forced to destroy their old houses without any form of compensation. About 11% of respondents were also suggesting that the government should assist them by providing some agricultural inputs such as chemical fertilizers as most of them have lost their capacity in rearing animals to produce manure for soil fertility and other animal products which were important sources of income.

Another interesting factor that was also raised by 7 % of the respondents was training in skills. The ideology behind this was that these skills would facilitate them to venture in off-farm activities so as to improve their incomes and supplement their agriculture of subsistence.

#### 4.5: VILLAGIZATION AND PROVISION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACILITIES

The main official objective of villagization in Rwanda was that of improving access to social facilities and infrastructure. As it was discussed throughout this paper the notion of access to social services implies the availability of social facilities and physical infrastructure vis-à-vis the homestead or location of village –imidugudu.

**Table 4.5.1. Distribution of respondents according to their views about the accessibility to the village**

Accessibility to the village	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Easy accessibility	20	35%
Not easy accessibility	37	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

This question aimed at assessing the respondents' views about the accessibility to the village. Accessibility is a crucial factor that speeds up the development of a given area as the community can easily interact with outsiders, including change agents. This is because there is no single community, which is self-contained.

The majority of the respondents (65%) admitted that their village site is not accessible while 35% found their village accessible to the outsiders and even to the vehicles. An easy accessibility

or transportation will bring in its wake to improvement and expansion of essential social services such as health, recreational facilities etc. Otherwise, the development of these villages will take a longer time.

**Table 4.5.2: Distribution of respondents according to the reasons that motivated them to join villages**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
School	11	19%
Water	16	28%
Stay with others	7	12%
No reason	23	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

This question was an attempt to find out the reasons, which motivated the villagers to join villages. When asked for these motivating reasons, the majority of them (40 %) have tendency to say that there was no apparent reason except the government which was putting forward the security problem following the 1994 war and later the perpetration of the militia “*interahamwe*”.

Approximately 47% joined villages, as they wanted the social services in terms of schools, water supply among others as promised by the government. However, most of the respondents found these social services not sufficiently offered to meet all their needs. There are also some respondents who gave the impression that they joined the villages as a sort of an insurance policy against possible harassment.

**Table 4.5.3. Distribution of respondents according to the time used to reach the socio-economic infrastructures**

*a. Social infrastructures*

Time used	Primary school		Dispensary		Water source	
	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
< 30 minutes	47	82.5%	-	-	31	54
30 – 1 hour	4	7%	12	21%	26	56
1 – 2 hours	6	10.5%	15	26%	-	-
> 2 hours	-	-	30	53%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

*b. Economic infrastructures*

Time used	Market Place		Trunk Road		Electrical Line	
	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
< 30 minutes	-	-	-	-	31	-
30 – 1 hour	-	-	45	79%	23	-
1 – 2 hours	31	54.3	12	21	14	-
> 2 hours	21	38.8	-	-	15	-
<b>Total</b>						

This question aimed at assessing the time used by the respondents to reach the social and economic infrastructures. This would determine the rate at which these services are used. The difficulties related to social economic aspects encountered by the villagers were assessed. The problem constantly reported was relating to the walking distances to reach the social facilities. The longer the distance, the less the facilities are used. The details regarding the distances are presented in Table 4.5.3 a. and 4.5.3 b.

***What is the health facility like in our case study?*** The majority do not have easy access to the health facility. More than 75% expressed the need to be assisted with health facilities. This means that the villagers have to walk a long distance to attend the nearest dispensary which some times do not have sufficient material. The lack of material in the facilities was also the problem often reported by the respondents, while the issue of education facilities was raised by about 20 %.

As it was discussed earlier, about a half of the respondents were illiterate, hence there is a need to make primary school education available in or near the village. Although there are some primary schools in the region, the children have to walk more than one hour to reach the nearest primary school center. Nearly 17% walk up to 6 kms as indicated by the respondents. Moreover, the schools lack other facilities as well, such as lack of adequate equipment. The villagers suggested putting up more school buildings and more government support to meet the educational needs.

***How easily available is the water for domestic use?*** The findings show that about a half of the respondents fetch water at a distance less than 30 minutes walk while the rest have to travel a distance between 30 minutes and one hour walking distance. This is slightly more than 5 Kms or more in some cases to fetch water for domestic use. It is evident from the responses that most of the respondents depend on water sources such as streams and taps.

The villagers also insist on the lack of a market place on the site or nearby hence a deepening poverty in the villages. However, from the research as indicated in Table 4.5.3b, that more than a half of the respondents walk between one and two hours to reach the nearest market.

As far as the road is concerned, the feeder roads are very few and yet they are very important in connecting villages in the country. According to Georgulas (1963), transportation is indispensable to rural development. Careful planning and location of villages towards the transportation routes between villages is needed to maximize the development impetus in intermediate villages. Some villages may be physically inaccessible but with development advantages.

As it is revealed by the research, the roads in our case study are very limited. For example 71% of the respondents use between 30 to one hour to reach the feeder roads. Yet it is well known that an adequate transportation system and an improved agricultural technique are likely to encourage increased specialization in production. Improvement of transportation will therefore not only foster the attainment of higher standards of living in the rural areas but also strengthen the nation's primary economy base.

The respondents have also expressed the needs of having electricity in their villages. With electrical power, they would easily develop a range of off- farm activities, particularly for those who are farmers by name. However, the nearest electrical line is at one hour walking distance.

**Table 4.5.4. Distribution of respondents according to their suggestions to the government in order to improve social facilities in villages**

Type of improvement	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Building of a Dispensary	23	40
Building of a school	20	45
Building of a market	27	47
Bringing water	11	19
Bringing electricity	11	19
Latrine structure	6	10.5
Roads	2	3.5

This open –ended question aimed at assessing the type of intervention the government can make in order to improve social facilities in relation to villages. The respondents have ranked building dispensaries, schools, market, bringing water ,electricity, building latrines and roads as the main activities the government can undertake to improve social facilities.

#### **4.6: LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO VILLAGIZATION**

**Table4.6.1. Distribution of respondents according to the year they have joined the village.**

Year	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
1996-1997	25	44%
1998-1999	30	52.5%
2000-2001	2	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The villagization process was launched in 1995 and two years later 44% of the homesteads were already clustered. This large scale program was implemented within a short time. As it can be seen from the Table4.6.1. more than 80% of the villagers joined the villages in a period of three years only.

**Table4.6.2. Distribution of respondents according to their respective places of stay before they joined villages.**

Place	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
In this village	27	47.4%
Near the village	8	14%
Very far from the village	19	33.3%
Outside of the country	3	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

By definition, villagization entails the displacement of people from the existing habitats. Displacements should be considered as an extremely important factor in moving people to the new sites.

As it can be interpreted from the Table 4.6.2, an estimation of 47% of the respondents were clustered/maintained in their old villages while 14% of the respondents joined their present village from the nearby village vicinities. About 33% of the respondents were relocated to the villages far from their old settings. There are also 5% of the respondents who were returning from their exile.

**Table 4.6.3. Distribution of respondents according to the main actors who decided for them to join villages**

<b>Name of the actors</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Household head himself/herself	17	30%
Government	40	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

This question aimed at assessing the capacity in decision-making and check whether the villagers were able to decide on the villagization as a process which affected their ways of life. The findings revealed that the government had decided for a number of them that is about 70% of the respondents joined the village. However there were about 30%, who decided for themselves. This percentage also includes those who returned from the exile, who were in a dilemma of getting where to stay.

**Table 4.6.4. Distribution of respondents according to the main reasons used by different actors who convinced them to join villages**

<b>Main reasons used</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Security	31	54%
Provision of social facilities	26	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The purpose of this question was to address the level of state manipulation in moving households from their traditional settings to the clustered villages. Thus, there were promises given by the government to those who were to be clustered. But if these promises are not honored, they may adversely affect the development of villages. As it can be seen from the Table 4.6.5, there are

two main reasons, which have been used particularly by the government to manipulate the villagers. There is security problem, which was reported by 54% while the provision of social amenities was reported by 46%.

**Table 4.6.5. Distribution of respondents according to the main actors who decided on the village/Imidugudu on organization and structure**

Type of actors	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
The villagers	-	-
The government	53	93%
Both the government and villagers	4	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

As it was discussed earlier, people's participation is a hallmark in village development. Hence, this question was set for the purpose of finding out whether the notion of participation was fully exercised.

As it can be seen from the Table 4.6.5, nearly all the respondents (93%) showed that every decision is left to the government. It is important to note that the failure of program sustainability at the community level means that this local community has little opportunity to make their views felt on any matter of local concerns. To overcome such problem, it is important to establish and encourage useful communication channels between villagers and administrative authorities.

**Table 4.6.6. Distribution of respondents according to the existence of village management committee**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Presence of village management committee	55	97%
Absence of village management committee	-	-
Other(no answer)	2	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

Grassroots administration has a great contribution to sustainable organization. Villagization adapted the old system of administrative organization. It has also adapted the old functionaries but adapted their roles.

According to the interview conducted therefore, all villages have a management committee. The villagers agreed that the quality of village leadership provided by the village representatives is a key factor for village success. In our case study, the representative was seen as a political leader called “Responsible”. The villagers unanimously agree that the representative will be effective if they were elected on the basis of wisdom, intelligence, and are representative who are credible and trustworthy.

It is interesting that none suggested political awareness and commitment as a factor. Existence of settlement committees is very important for effective sustainability of the program as they directly deal with internal situation and communication with the authorities.

**Table4.6.7. Distribution of respondents according to the main issues discussed in the village management committees**

Type of actors	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Social facilities	38	67%
Cooperatives/associations	14	25%
Security	5	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

Basically, villagization must become the central point of debate in the midst of a social and economic development due to the major structural changes in habitat systems. In our sample study, the household respondents do mostly discuss the topics around the provision of social facilities. The villagers (67%) put much stress on health facilities, market and support of the poor respectively. It also emerged from the findings that a quarter of the respondents discussed how they can setup a cooperative while 5% are concerned with security.

**Table4.6.8. Distribution of respondents according to the rate at which the government follows up the issues raised in village management committees.**

Item	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Follow up	-	-
No follow up	57	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

In reality, the success of villagization is not only on the emphasis on villager initiatives and self-mobilization but also on government intervention in following up the development of the areas

discussed in the villages by providing assistance to education, village organization, agricultural improvement and leadership training. It will depend on the government's ideological commitment to improve overall rural welfare contrary to what the findings has pointed out. It is very important for the government to delegate some administrative officers, and field officers to the village meetings. By so doing the villagers will be supported by the government in their endeavors to come out of their problems.

**Table 4.6.9 Distribution of respondents according to the main factors contributing to the country development as brought by villagization.**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Absolute Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
Interaction	41	72%
Associations	11	19%
Awareness	5	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

Nearly a quarter of the respondents found the idea of bringing people together as important as they are able to interact among themselves. Through this interaction some were able to come with local cooperative movements. Although these movements are not strong, however, the respondents agree that once given support, they can make an impact. Villagization is also creating awareness slowly as it is reported by about 10% of the respondents.

**Table 4.6.10. Distribution of respondents according to the factors that hinder the development in the country as brought about by villagization.**

Type of actors	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
Poverty	17	30%
Lack of government support	9	16%
Inadequate housing	19	33%
Land farm distance	12	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The most significant factor that hinders village development is the inadequacy of housing as it is reported by about 33% of the respondents. The other factor is homestead-farm distance reported by 21% of the respondents who find difficulties to reach their small farmlands for agricultural activities. It is like some villagers walk approximately equal time as the work time.

The last problem but not the least, which can really be placed on the top, is poverty in conjunction with the lack of awareness as reported by the respondents. As it can be seen through Table 4.6.10. these factors have been mentioned by many respondents when discussing the advantages and disadvantages of villagization process.

#### 4.7. Summary of Key Findings

- The first key finding was that 51% of the households were led by female household heads.
- Another key finding was that a greater proportion of the landholding has a size ranging between 0.5 ha to 0.75 ha while the biggest landholding size ranges from 1.5 ha and above which represents only 3.5% of the respondents.
- Another major finding was that 12% of the respondents do not own farmland; they either rent or borrow land from other farmers, however they continue to be called farmers.
- It emerged from the research that 49% of the respondents got their land from the government while 32% inherited the land from their parents.
- Villagization has led to changes in land size as the research revealed that 22% of the respondents lost half of the farmland while 18% lost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of their land property. Moreover, about 54% of the respondents were not satisfied with their land. It is only 3.5%, who are very satisfied while 26% are fairly satisfied.
- As it was reported by nearly 30% of the respondents, there was a significant increase in homestead-farm distance compared to the dispersed way of habitat. This resulted in a significant decrease in the production and the use of man made-manure. Less than a quarter of the respondents improve their soil fertility.
- Due to the increase in homestead-farm, 61.4% of the respondents were forced to stop some of their crops.
- The research also revealed that 30% of the respondents lost their capacity in rearing animals.
- A large proportion of about 81% of the respondents do not have any contact with the agricultural extension officers at all. Even a small percentage who meet these officers, they meet them once a while.

- In terms of housing, findings showed that villagization has led to a small size of houses. The research revealed that the modal distribution of house size ranges between 10 – 30 m<sup>2</sup> as reported by 44% of the respondents.
- A small proportion of 2% of the respondents stay in houses considered by this research as relatively bigger measuring between 71-80 m<sup>2</sup>.
- There is an important proportion of 23%, who stay in plastic sheeting without any semi-permanent structure.
- About 75% of the houses found in villages-imidugudu are covered with a tin roof; other improved material found on houses was a concrete floor, which was reported by 10.5% of the respondents.
- Comparing the houses before and after villagization process, 79% of the respondents admired the houses in dispersed habitat more than those in villages. However, 8.5% of the respondents found in villages today did not have houses before joining villages.
- Most of the respondents (59%) find the housing facilities not sufficient.
- Approximately 79% of the respondents do not have economic capacity to renovate their houses or putting up other farm structures.
- With regard to the village site, the finding revealed that more than half of the respondents were not satisfied with their village site. Moreover, 65% of the respondents who stay in village mentioned the accessibility problems to vehicles in reaching villages.
- The respondents who were not satisfied with the village site reported homestead-farm distance, lack of social facilities, problems in rearing animals, inadequate sanitation, and lack of space for kitchen garden as the main reasons of their discontentment.
- The fact of having many people clustered together in one village was not necessary a cause of conflict among immediate neighbors as 81% of the respondents said that they don't have any particular conflict with their immediate neighbors.

- Some differences between respondents and neighbors result from the destruction of crops by the neighbors domestic animals. Another cause is directed to the people suspected to have been involved in mass killings, which occurred in the country in 1994.
- For village development, the respondents suggested to the government the improvement of social facilities by:
  - Assisting in building houses;
  - Assisting in building houses;
  - Providing agricultural inputs; and
  - Training villagers in skills.
- Social facilities, particularly schools, water supply, feeder roads, were considered by the villagers as the main pull factors which had motivated them to join the villages-imidugudu.
- Most of the respondents expressed the needs to be assisted with health facilities as reported by 53% of the respondents who walked for more than two hours to reach the nearest dispensary.
- The respondents also expressed the need for a primary school as some children may walk up to six km to go to school.
- Another important need as expressed by 54% of the respondents was a market as people walk for one to two hours to reach the market.
- Nearly 56% of the respondents walk for 30 minutes to one hour to reach the water source.
- To improve the social facilities in villages, the respondents suggested to the government:
  - To build up a dispensary, a school, and a market.
  - To improve housing facilities and sanitation and bring about water.
- The research revealed that villagization process was implemented within a short period of time as more than 80% of the villagers were clustered in villages in a period of three years only.

- The research also revealed that only 34% who joined the villages were from the villages far from their present villages while 5% were from outside the country.
- Security followed by the provision of social facilities were reported by more than a half of the respondents as the major reasons used by the government to convince people to join the villages.
- According to the respondents, village has a management committee whose chairman is seen as a political leader called “Responsible”.
- Most of the times, the issues discussed within the village meetings really get solutions and the government does not follow-up to solve these problems in relation to the development of villages.
- Another key finding was that the villagization process has been initiated and implemented by the government using “top down approach” as 70% of the respondents were pushed by the government to join villages.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **5.1. Discussion**

The objective of this study was to look into villagization process as a strategy for rural development with emphasis on villagized households. The study had to identify and assess constraints or improvements in the daily agricultural farming that might have emerged in relation to the villagization process. The study was also to identify and assess the socio-economic changes that might have occurred as a result of the process.

However as it is common, the beginning of any project is usually the most difficult stage. Thus, introducing villagization process in Rwanda as a rapid change was not an easy task. Cultural, social, and economic problems were involved. Hence imidugudu face a variety of problems in their struggle to develop such as the dependency on the government, the poverty observed in the country and the low commitment to villages among others.

To reach to the research objectives, a summary of what those most familiar with the village see as the most problems facing imidugudu and the possible solutions were pointed out by the research. Village members were asked to identify major problems in villages. Their feelings about improvement were also assessed in relation to villages.

The responses were discussed in chapter four and the villagers raised a much wider range of problems, thus reflecting their feelings about village-imidugudu. Social, cultural, and economic factors have been recognized for playing a significant role in determining the behaviour and reaction of people.

Therefore, age, sex, marital status, education background, occupation, and land property as variables of social economic profile of the respondents have been taken into consideration.

Beside these social economic information, the study investigated in detail, farming problems and improvements, housing conditions, and other types of provision of social facilities as well as leadership and participation of the villagers in making decisions about the situation which affect their lives.

Basically, the primary reason for living in village is simple as Banduka (1971) said, a properly organized group of people who live together and respect each other is much stronger than any individual. Of course, the mere act of coming together does not automatically turn a group of poor and uneducated farmers into prosperous and educated people. All it does is facilitating the struggle against the poverty and ignorance.

The type of changes in habitat undertaken by the Rwandese government is not only implemented within a short period of time but their impact is also complex and hard to measure. The implementation of village-imidugudu was depending on some internal and external economic and political factors.

As the government carried out the villagization process within such a short period of time, it did not therefore have enough time to fully explain the real concept of villagization, its pros and cons. As a result, people had different ideas on villages which led to the rumors and propaganda among people that imidugudu are being implemented in order to confiscate their properties which frightened people. These people developed a negative attitude that led to the agricultural production decline in the beginning of the program.

Villagization is more effective if villagers are given some political education on the principles of villages at the beginning and left to choose the village site among other decisions. Hence, for villagers to leave or complain about such an established village ie a village built on their own initiatives, they think twice before any further step. In this way, people are kept to understand the benefit of villages and they will always have the feeling that the village is theirs, and not a government camping where people are kept to be monitored by that government.

In deed, the successful rural transformation for development cannot be achieved without meeting certain institutional or organizational conditions. Formulation of programs on the basis of people's needs through an easy accessibility to social facilities and the political will to implement the process that are very crucial for the success of such program.

The findings presented in chapter four are an identification and an assessment of what the villagers listed as factors hindering the development of village-imidugudu as well as the reflection of potential solutions. They listed a much wider range of problems than security problem that was the core reason used by most officers to convince people join villages. Most of the respondents reported security as the main reason used by the government to convince people to join villages while nearly 59% of the respondents however agreed that various social services was the major problem. This seems to be a reflection of both the government promises, which has continually focused on the provision, or the improvement of social services. This was therefore another reason for establishing villages-imidugudu.

In line with this 33% of the villagers identified the poor conditions of houses as a hindering factor to the development of villagization followed by the lack of resources to buy the raw

material to improve their houses. The lack of infrastructure facilities such as roads, markets was also reported by nearly 39% of the respondents who saw it as another common problem. The villagers also emphasized on training in skills while some suggestions for change in policy were also made, but in general, the respondents did not question the wisdom of the government in transforming the habitat system.

Another finding to be highlighted is the presence of a greater proportion of the respondents concerned with the land use pattern. The reason for this land use pattern is probable that every Rwandese is considered as a farmer even when he is landless.

Farming is the main occupation for adults to earn a substance living, thus it does not make any supplementary benefit like any other profession. It is merely an identity, hence it is still far below its potential as a major contribution to the national economy.

The low average of 0.75 ha of land available to each household in Kibungo prefecture is a critical factor in determining agricultural productivity and subsequent social differences. To be able to increase agricultural production in villages, an average family would usually not only require the access to agricultural inputs but also much more land to be able to meet subsistence needs using family labor at the present level of development.

There is little contact between villagers and agricultural officers as expressed by some respondents, this results in a low campaign for the use of improved inputs particularly the use of cheap fertilizers and a campaign effort for the production and use of man made manure, which must be emphasized on. The research revealed a tendency of the villagers to follow their

traditional ways of doing things, which may be attributed to the lack of knowledge about available alternative.

Thus, the dream of rural development, changes and innovations for transforming rural societies can not be realized in true spirit without a supportive role of social institution such as agricultural extension as specific requirement of rural development at grass root level.

Following the survey conducted by the researcher, it is clear that the government was not fully prepared for the transformation of the rural areas. The resettlement program worsened the crucial housing problem as more than half of the respondents destroyed their houses in traditional habitat to join villages.

The implementation of this rural settlement implied either the government to believe that there will be a financial and technical miracle in the near future that will benefit the poor or that the government is indifferent to the growing hardships among the majority of the rural population with nearly 80% of the villagers were not satisfied with the housing facilities.

Whether villagization process contains either 10% or 100% of the rural people, there will have to be organized around facilities and activities which villagers recognize to be their individual interests as well as the interest of the larger collectivity of the nation. In reality, the success is on the emphasis on grass root initiatives, self-mobilization, agricultural and housing improvement, social amenities, and leadership training.

## 5.2. Conclusion

This research concludes with an attempt to project the feasibility, consequences, and potential sustainability of villagization as an approach to development. Here, the researcher cautions the reader to understand projection in the way Georgulas (1963) defines them. Projections are not predictions, rather they are regarded as speculative extrapolation some positive, some others negative of trends and experiences with the study may reveal.

Thus, this research positive projections or extrapolation include: (1) With provision of social amenities, and housing facilities there will be a reduction in negative attitudes which villagers have toward villagization. This will contribute to an improvement and an expansion of existing villages-imidugudu;

(2) Some settlement may be expected to develop more rapidly than others. Because of this, the time span for real development in different villages will also vary. Some settlement will even outgrow others and will expand to acquire a character of interaction center with increased individual prosperity.

(3)The household will be able to improve his housing conditions and become less dependent to the government. Village settlement will inevitably foster social change and among other things gradually eliminate tribal hatred following the 1994 war.

Negative projections or extrapolation, would include the following:

(1) Villagization in Rwanda may be abandoned as a national policy due to insufficient capital resources;

(2) Because of inadequate capital and expertise, villagization may be pursued on a local than a regional pattern, thus dictating from the overall national economic benefit that might otherwise be expected;

(3) Unforeseen social forces may prevent the attainment of the social economic goals that have been set and may necessitate the formulation of an alternative goals for development. Similarly, development policies in the future may be radically altered necessitating the abandonment of village-imidugudu and the concentration of resources to other ways of developing rural area as an effective way to development.

In short, it is possible for the government to improve the social standards of the rural people by clustering these people in villages. It is the conviction of the researcher that the villagization process as discussed in this project can effectively be mobilized and viewed. Its effectiveness and sustainability will only depend on the provision of social facilities, improvement of housing and agriculture.

The services will act as pull factors that villagers will consider as benefits brought about by the villagization process. On the other hand, they will also act as motivating factors and attract other people to stay in villages. Farmers' motivation, which was found as important and relevant to the process of village development and sustainability, should be fully exercised through the provision of the amenities.

The people of Kibungo prefecture joined villages in mass, this achievement should be used to stimulate economic growth of the village-imidugudu although motivation is the most neglected aspect of economic development.

### **5.3. Recommendations**

#### ***5.3.1. For the attention of the government***

The government is doing all it can to enable the rural people to come together in villages-imidugudu. However, it must place this program on local studies and solutions in which maximum participation of the villagers should be sought through organizing frequent meetings and discussions to find out their needs and the relative problems. It is therefore very important to build infrastructures in rural settlement villages-imidugudu as stipulated in the initial plans of the program.

It is also important for the government of Rwanda to embark on a major policy in attempting to improve the villages and that the first step should be to plan and coordinate such improvements by placing emphasis on the social provision as promised. Whatever the position one can take on the merit and consequences of villagization as an approach to rural development, the government must attempt to reinforce the structure where the process has been implemented. This should be done through developing economically viable households. The government can give grants/loans to villagers that are better organized to meet their complementary facilities. Improvement in operative efficiency and in the quality of villages requires sincere and systematic efforts both at the individual level and the government level for widening the social economic perspective of this sector.

Moreover, the researcher cautions that to move people into villages has many implications, hence the government must come up with a policy that encourages the members of the young generation which does not have enough stake in their families to move to their villages and

become owners' rights of the villages from the start while the government labor hard to find appropriate measures and ways to transform the traditional habitat.

In examining the village process at the village level, the researcher is convinced that the program of changes in habitat has been initiated by the government using "top down" approach, however the decision makers should know that communication and participation of the program beneficiary are vital factors in implementing and securing change. Not only is communication a link through which new ideas enter the village but also it is also a link through which new ideas enter the village but also is a central force for facilitating further dissemination of information within the village.

Future efforts in Rwanda need to augment the supply of the technical manpower such as agricultural extension officers, social and health workers, civil engineers among others who can identify technical constraints and provide technical solutions. However these decision-makers and technicians should accept that villagization process brings with it the need to change decision making mechanism whereby administrators are necessary for seeing village development through implementation of the village decision.

### ***5.3.2. For the attention of the rural community.***

The strategy for action for the implementation of rural development becomes effective when it is based on self-help. Hence, people should be encouraged to see development not only as huge government sponsored projects but to realize it is their individual activities and efforts, which ultimately will add to accelerate growth.

The community should be allowed to air their views and know what arrangement have been made to facilitate settling the people and whether there had been prior and exhaustive planning by technical experts of the schemes, they should also know the government capacities and limitations.

The community should regard most village improvement not only as the job of the government but also as theirs. The “help-me” philosophy is more firmly imbedded in villagers’ minds than is the “self-help” approach.

The Rwandese community must be able to recognize these facts and be able to change its ways of thinking. It is very important to develop the capacity for finding new ways of thinking for presenting problems based on facts and for trying out solutions. The task of intellectual/professionals is to carry out this transformation because nothing is difficult

The villagers’ attitudes towards villages must change in order to cooperate with the government to attain a relative degree of development.

For an individual to appreciate living in village imidugudu, he must see that villagization will benefit him in one way or another. Once he entertains the idea that his traditional way of life was better than the life he is now leading, he will come to hate the whole concept of village.

### ***5.3.3. For the attention of the agricultural extension officers***

While agricultural productivity is affected by a multitude of factors, the findings suggest that the extension service must share some of the blame for the low productivity recorded in villages-imidugudu.

Only 19% of the farmers meet once a while the agricultural extension officers for agricultural advises. Thus, the villagers have little or no contact with agricultural extension officers.

As the country has lost a lot of manpower during the 1994 war, there is no doubt that the extension workers in place lack the training and experience necessary to educate the farmers in skills relevant to agricultural production, techniques, work planning and organization.

It is therefore difficult for some of these officers to teach and assist farmers<sup>3</sup> in deciding such things to the quality and quantity of agricultural production. The problem is not only of ability, but also and perhaps more importantly one of interest of extension workers who continue to receive the low salaries and low benefits. The farmers are not really making any effort to improve their land fertility probably as a result of lack of technical assistance.

In short, without any significant change in the means of agricultural production, it could be anticipated that due to these transitional problems, production would continue to fall. In conjunction with the government, the agricultural planners must recognize the problems and

therefore plan for new projects that are considered as the best tools to increase production by providing the farmers with the agricultural inputs and advises.

#### ***5.3.4. For the attention of the researcher***

It would be advisable to devote more time to study the social and economic impacts of villagization as well as the impact of the traditions on the new life in villages-imidugudu.

A study and analysis of villagization process from different perspectives can greatly reinforce the village-imidugudu of today. This requires administrative attention and how best to take the advantages of this process to effect social and economic transformation in a way not too radical to be misconstrued by the village people.

It is a high time that a social analysis of the household to be made and more pragmatic policy towards their development has to be formulated so that these villages can create the impression of the healthy existence without ranging compliance.

Indeed, the villagization is still predominated by traditional mode of work, lack of stimulus for innovation coupled with the financial material marketing support which act as a barrier for village improvement.

In a summary, the villages in Rwanda face many problems and deserve great care. It is however questionable whether all the criticism it has received can be justified.

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## **1. LIST OF TABLES**

1.0. Average distance from imidugudu to social services by prefecture

### **4.2 Socio-economic background in relation to villagization**

4.2.1. Distribution of household respondents by age

4.2.2. Distribution of respondents by sex according to their marital status

4.2.3. Distribution of respondents according to the level of education

4.2.4. Distribution of respondents according to the family size

### **4.3 Farming in relation to villagization**

4.3.1. Distribution of respondents according to their land size

4.3.2. Distribution of respondents in terms of ways of land acquisition

4.3.3. Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction with their land property

4.3.4. Distribution of respondents in terms of changes in land size

4.3.5. Distribution of respondents according to the main crops grown before and after villagization

4.3.6. Distribution of respondents according to the types of crops they stopped growing

4.3.7. Distribution of respondents according to the time used to reach their farmlands

4.3.8. Distribution of respondents according to how they improve their soil fertility

4.3.9. Distribution of respondents according to the facility of rearing animals before and after villagization

4.3.10. Distribution of respondents according to who receive the agricultural officers for meetings

4.3.10.1. Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction with the agricultural advice

4.3.10.2. Distribution of respondents according to the place where they do meet the agricultural officers

### **4.4 Housing in relation to villagization**

4.4.1. Distribution of respondents according to the size of their main houses

4.4.2. Distribution of respondents according to the capacity of their main houses

4.4.3. Distribution of respondents according to the main material used in building houses

4.4.4. Distribution of respondents according to the best house either before or after villagization

4.4.5. Distribution of respondents according to the type of improvement they would like to have on their new houses

4.4.6. Distribution of respondents according to the ability of renovating or putting up other form of structures

4.4.7. Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction with the village site

4.4.8. Distribution of respondents according to the main reasons in relation to the discontentment about the site

4.4.9. Distribution of respondents according to an ease cohabitation with the neighbours

4.4.10. Distribution of respondents according to their suggestions to the government in developing villages-imidugudu

### **4.5 Provision of socio-economic facilities in relation to villagization**

4.5.1. Distribution of respondents according to their views about the accessibility to the village

4.5.2. Distribution of respondents according to motivating reasons to join the villages

- 4.5.3. Distribution of respondents according to the time used to reach the social economic infrastructures
- 4.5.4. Distribution of the respondents according to suggestions to the government in improving social facilities

#### **4.6 Leadership and participation in relation to villagization**

- 4.6.1. Distribution of the respondents according to year they joined the village
- 4.6.2. Distribution of the respondents according to their respective places of stay before they joined the villages
- 4.6.3. Distribution of the respondents according to the main actors who convinced the villagers to join imidugudu
- 4.6.4. Distribution of the respondents according to the reasons used by the actors who convinced the villagers
- 4.6.5. Distribution of the respondents according to the main actors who decided on the village organisation and structure
- 4.6.6. Distribution of the respondents according to presence of village management committee
- 4.6.7. Distribution of the respondents according to the issues discussed in the village management committee
- 4.6.8. Distribution of the respondents according to the rate at which government follows –up the issues discussed in village management committee
- 4.6.9. Distribution of the respondents according to main factors contributing to the country development as brought by villagization
- 4.6.10. Distribution of the respondents according to the factors that hinder the development in the country as brought by villagization

## **2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

HRW: Human Right Watch

NGO: Non Governmental Organization

EU: European Union

ACORD: Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development

OVAPAM: Office de Valorisation Agro Pastorale du Mutara

IDP: Internally Displaced People

IMU: Information Management Unit/UNDP

RPF: Rwandese Patriotic Front

## CHECK LIST QUESTIONNAIRE

### SECTION I: PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS FROM THE TWO VILLAGES UNDER STUDY

1. Name of the Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Age of the Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sex of the Respondent:    1. Male        [ ]    2. Female        [ ]
4. Marital status:            1. Single        [ ]    2. Married        [ ]    3. Divorced        [ ]  
   4. Widow/widower [ ] 5. Other (precise) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which level of education did you attain?  
   1. Illiterate [ ]            2. Incomplete primary education        [ ]  
   3. Complete Primary education [ ]    4. Secondary school        [ ]  
   5. College/University [ ]    6. (Precise) \_\_\_\_\_
6. How many household members? \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION II: AGRICULTURAL PROFILE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

1. If agriculture is your main occupation, what is the size of your land?  
   1. < 0.5 ha        [ ]    2. 0.5 - 0.75 ha        [ ]    3. 0.75 - 1.0 ha        [ ]  
   4. 1.0 -1.5 ha        [ ]    5. >1.5 ha            [ ]
2. How did you acquire your land?    1. Heritage        [ ]    2. Given by the Government        [ ]  
   3. Purchased        [ ]    4. Other means (Precise) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you satisfied with your land property?  
   1. Very much [ ]    2. Some how [ ]    3. Not much [ ]    4. Not at all [ ]
4. Which proportion of farmland did you loose due to villagization process? 1. ¼ [ ]    2. 2/4  
   i.e. ½ [ ]    3. ¾ [ ]
5. a) What are the major crops you mostly grow in your land?  
   1. Seasonal crops        [ ]    2. Perennials crops        [ ]    3. Combination of the two [ ]
- b) What were the major crops were you growing before joining villages?  
   1. Seasonal crops        [ ]    2. Perennial crops        [ ]    3. Combination of the two [ ]

6. Did you stop growing some crops because of joining villages? 1. Yes  2.No

7. How far (in minutes) was your furthest piece of land before you joined the village?

1. < 30 min. walk  2. 30min-1hour walk  3. >1hour walk

8 a) How do you improve the fertility of your land?

1. Using manure  2. Chemical Fertilizers  3. Combination of the two

b) If you are using manure, how do you transport it?

1. Carried with the head  2. Carried with a wheelbarrow   
3. Carried with other means (precise) \_\_\_\_\_

9 a) Do you keep any cattle that produce manure and other resources 1.Yes  2.No

b) If not, were you keeping some before you joined the village? 1. Yes  2. No

c) If you were keeping some, what are 3 main reasons, which have made you, stop raising cattle?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10 a) How often do you receive advice from the agricultural extension in your village?

1. Weekly  2. Monthly  3. Once in a while  4. Not at all

b) If you do receive where do you regularly meet with them?

1. To the village/individual contact  2. In village meetings   
3. To the field /*Shamba*  4. Other places (Precise) \_\_\_\_\_

c) Comparing these advises to those you were used to get before you joined the village, would you say that you are benefiting more than before? 1. Yes  2.No

### SECTION III: DWELLING HOUSES AND FARM BUILDINGS

1. What is the size of your house? ... m x ...m

2. Is your house big enough to comfortably accommodate your family members as your agricultural product? 1. Yes  2. No  3. Some how

3. Does your house have the following?

1. Iron sheet  2. Concrete floor  3. Glass windows   
4. Other improvements (precise) \_\_\_\_\_

4 a What is the best house compared to the one you had, if any, before you joined the village?

1. The old house     2. The new house     3. The same   
4. Did not have any

b. If your old house was the best, what would you like to be improved on the new one?

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5 a. Were you able to set up any farm dwelling while in the village? 1. Yes     2. No

b. If not, what are the 3 main reasons? \_\_\_\_\_

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c Were you able to renovate or to put up other structures                      1. Yes                      2.No

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6 a. Are you satisfied with the site of your village? 1. Yes     2. No

b If not, what are the main reasons of the discontentment?

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7. a. Are you satisfied to stay with your immediate neighbors? 1. Yes     2. No

b. If not, what are the 3 main reasons?

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8. What would you suggest to the government in order to improve the village housing for people to stay happy in the village? \_\_\_\_\_

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**SECTION IV: PROFILE ON SOCIAL PROVISIONS**

1. Is your village easily accessible to vehicles?      1. Yes            2. No     

2. What are the 3 social amenities that motivated you the most to join the village?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. If yes, how are the provisions offered?  
1. Very sufficient            2. Sufficient            3. Not sufficient     

4. How far (in minutes) is the near  
1. Primary school center \_\_\_\_\_      2. Dispensary \_\_\_\_\_      3. Electrical line \_\_\_\_\_  
4. Water point \_\_\_\_\_      5. Market place \_\_\_\_\_      6. Feeder road \_\_\_\_\_

5. What would you like to see the government doing in order to improve the social facilities?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION V: LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION**

1. When did you join this village? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Where were you staying before joining this village?      2  
1. In this village            2. Not far from this village        
3. Very far from this village            4. Out side the country     

3. Who are the 3 main actors who decided for you to join the village?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What are the 3 main reasons put forward by those who convinced you to join the village ?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What are the main actors who decided on the village organization and structure?  
1. The villagers  2. The government  3. Both the villagers and the government

6. Does your village have any management committee? 1. Yes  2 No

10. What are the 3 main issues do you mostly discuss in your village management committee?

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11. Does the government follow up the issues raised in your meetings in an attempt to find solutions? 1. Yes  2. No

15. According to your understanding, what are the main factors contributing to the country development as brought about by the villagization process?

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17. According to your understanding, what are the main factors that hinder the country development as brought about by the villagization process?

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EMBASSY AT NAIROBI

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

This is to certify that Jonas Gatangulia, a Rwandese national, is a regular post-graduate student at the National University of Nairobi. He is preparing a thesis in rural sociology and community development. He therefore needs some data about villagization/*Imidugudu* from the case study in Kibungo Region.

The Embassy recommends to the authorities concerned to facilitate him to access the above mentioned data.



# Rwanda

## Administrative and Roads Map

Distances in kilometers:

	Kigali	Nyagatare	Butare	Gitarama	Gisenyi	Kibuye	Kamukuzi	Muhanga	Umutara
Kigali	0	112	134	141	141	141	141	141	141
Nyagatare	112	0	134	141	141	141	141	141	141
Butare	134	134	0	141	141	141	141	141	141
Gitarama	141	141	141	0	141	141	141	141	141
Gisenyi	141	141	141	141	0	141	141	141	141
Kibuye	141	141	141	141	141	0	141	141	141
Kamukuzi	141	141	141	141	141	141	0	141	141
Muhanga	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	0	141
Umutara	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	0

- Prefecture Boundary
- Prefecture Capital
- Roads Paved
- Roads Unpaved
- River
- Forest
- Lake
- National Park
- Commune Boundary



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