

Gender Mainstreaming Approaches on the Performance of Rice Growers' Cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda

AMARA M. KAMARA

MDS/2019/47408

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award of a Degree of
Master of Arts in Development Studies of Mount Kenya University**


MARCH 2021

DECLARATION

This Research Study is my original work and has not been presented to any other Institution. No part of this Research should be reproduced without the Author's consent or that of Mount Kenya University.

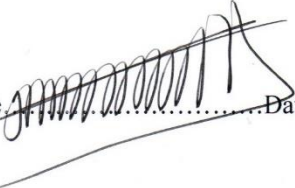
Amara M. Kamara

MDS/2019/47408

Signature..........Date.....03/15/2021.....

I hereby agree that the work reported in this project was done by the candidate under my supervision.

Supervisor: Dr. Ernest Safari (Ph.D.)

Signature..........Date.....15/03/2021.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this Research project to my mother (**Fatima Saryon-Kamara**) who has made it possible for us to be educated through her meager resources. It's through her blessings and prayers we are grateful to complete studies from secondary to Masters. Thank you, Mama.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I appreciate the Almighty Allah for His wisdom and guidance in my entire endeavors. My sincere appreciation is due to my supervisor, **Ernest Safari, Ph.D**, for his support and contribution by carrying out an analytical review of this research work especially academic comments, critiques, and encouragements that made this work a success. I express my heartfelt appreciation to the government and people of Rwanda for their cooperation during the course of this research project. To the faculty and staff of Mount Kenya University, I say thank you for immensely contributing to my growth. My sincere gratitude to RSSP-Rice grower's Cooperative in Bugesera District for providing me with all the necessary support in conducting this research. I am extremely grateful for their expert and valuable guidance extended to me.

ABSTRACT

Gender mainstreaming is accepted by many national and international agencies and non-governmental cooperatives as an effective strategy for promoting gender equality. Many researchers widely agree that universal manifold usability can also lead to poverty eradication, human development, and general economic growth everywhere but more specifically in Africa. This just shows the importance at a global level of gender equality and any strategy towards achieving it and ensures that women and men are equally captured in development programs and projects to have balanced priorities implemented, which results in sustainable development. This study's general objective was to investigate gender mainstreaming and Ricegrowers' cooperative performance in Bugesera District, Rwanda. It also focused on specific objectives such as examining Gender mainstreaming approaches (gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data, and gender budgeting) and their influence on the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda, to determine the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda, and to assess the correlation between Gender mainstreaming approaches (gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data, and gender budgeting) and the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda. This study is an essential tool for government, society, and the researcher by formulating Gender mainstreaming strategies to improve the state of development projects in the country. Descriptive and analytical research was adopted. The study's sample size was 83 respondents drawn from the selected registered cooperative's members in Bugesera District, Rwanda, and was determined using Sloven's formula. Data collection instruments were both primary and secondary, which include questionnaires, interview guides, and documentary review, and a purposive sampling technique was used. Data were analyzed using computer software called Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 22. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Chi-square, and multivariate analysis using SPSS v22, while qualitative data was analyzed thematically. Concerning the significant findings related to research question one, the study revealed that the majority (40 %) of the respondents agreed, followed by 36.5% who strongly agreed that Gender Mainstreaming approaches include Sex Disaggregated Data & Gender analysis, Gender Budgeting, Gender Incorporate Prospectus influence the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District. In line with research question two, the majority, 36.4%, of respondents agreed and 35.4% on the performance of rice growers' Cooperatives that include Increasing awareness, Sustainability, and lasting outcomes to the beneficiaries. The results and findings from increasing awareness are relevant and valuable. Based on significant discoveries, we can conclude a relationship between Gender Mainstreaming approaches and Success Factors of Ricegrowers' Cooperative as it was confirmed by the Pearson correlation($r = 0.787^{}$) This means that there is a high correlation between the two variables. Although the research findings have shown many improvements, there are still some gaps that need to be fulfilled for achieving maximum impact of Gender Mainstreaming approaches (gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data, and gender budgeting) and Performance of Ricegrowers' Cooperative. The study recommends that the Republic of Rwanda's Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) enhance gender equality programs and promote a facilitative environment for gender mainstreaming projects. The cooperative should provide additional training in project management, especially for women.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	900
DEDICATION	901
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	902
ABSTRACT	903
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	905
LIST OF TABLES.....	908
LIST OF FIGURE	908
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYM	909
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS.....	910
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	911
1.0 Introduction	911
1.1 Background to the study.....	911
1.2 Statement of the Problem	912
1.3 Objectives of the Study	913
1.3.1 General Objective	913
1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study.....	913
1.4 Research Questions.....	913
1.5 Significance of the study	913
1.6 Limitations of the study	914
1.7 Scope of the Study	914
1.7.1 Geographical Scope	914
1.7.2 Content Scope.....	914
1.7.3 Time Scope.....	914
1.8 Organization of the Study	914
CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	915
2.0 Introduction	915
2.1 Theoretical Literature.....	915
2.1.1 Gender mainstreaming	915
2.1.2 Gender Incorporate Prospectus and Strategy	915
2.1.3 Sex-Disaggregated Data and Gender Analysis.....	916
2.1.4 Gender Budgeting	916
2.2 Empirical Review	917

2.2.1 Gender Mainstreaming and Success Factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative	917
2.2.2 Gender Incorporate Prospectus and Success Factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative.....	917
2.2.3. Sex-Disaggregated Data and Gender Analysis Success Factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative	918
2.2.4 Gender Budgeting and Success Factors of Rice growers' cooperative	918
2.3 Critical Review and Research Gap Identification	918
2.4 Theoretical Review	919
2.4.1 Theory of Change for Mainstreaming Gender Equality	919
2.4.2 Broad-Based Participation Consultation Model for Mainstreaming	920
2.4.3 Alternate Approach Model Theory	920
2.5 Conceptual Framework	921
2.6 Summary	921
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	923
3.0 Introduction	923
3.1 Research Design	923
3.2 Target population.....	923
3.3 Sample Design.....	923
3.3.1 Sample size.....	923
3.3.2 Sampling Technique	924
3.3.3. Sampling Procedure	924
3.4 Data Collection Methods.....	925
3.4.1 Data Collection Instruments	925
3.4.2 Administration of Data Collection Instruments.....	925
3.4.3 Reliability and Validity	926
3.5 Data Analysis Procedures.....	926
3.6 Ethical Issues	926
CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	925
4.0. Introduction	927
4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.....	927
4.2: Presentation of Findings.....	929
4.2.1 Objective One: To examine Gender mainstreaming approaches (gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data, gender budgeting) and their influence on the performance of Rice growers' cooperative in Bugesera District.	929
4.3 Discussion	938

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 940

5.0 Introduction 940

5.1 Summary of Findings..... 940

5.1.1 Objective One: To examine Gender mainstreaming approaches (gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data and gender budgeting) and their influence on the success factors of Rice growers' cooperative in Bugesera District. 940

5.2 Conclusions 943

5.3 Recommendations..... 944

5.3.2. To the Cooperative..... 944

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research..... 945

REFERENCES 946

APPENDICES 948

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Categories of respondents.....	923
Table 4.1: Gender of Respondents	927
Table 4.2: Level of Educational	928
Table 4.3: Age of respondents.....	928
Table 4.4: Working experience in Rice growers' cooperative.....	929
Table 4.5: Views of respondents on whether there is a fair and equitable allocation of resources for men and women.....	929
Table 4.6: Existence of challenges that deny women to equally benefit from resources generated in favor of men	930
Table 4.7: On whether revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men.....	930
Table 4.8: On whether the cooperative normally facilitates data collection and survey to ascertain women's involvement in leadership as men	931
Table 4.9: On whether the cooperative normally implements finding from the sex-disaggregated data to make decision	932
Table 4.10: On whether the cooperative uses sex-disaggregated data to understand the necessities of both women and men in the cooperative	932
Table 4.11: Evidence that certain decisions were taken through participation by both men and women	933
Table 4.12: Views of respondents on whether the cooperative involves women and men in all project lifecycle (design, planning, and implementation)	933
Table 4.13: Women and men are affected by and play major roles in the success of the development projects in their cooperative	934
Table 4.14: Results and findings from increasing awareness are relevant and useful	935
Table 4.15: The sustainability activities are carried out within the project schedule.....	935
Table 4.16: Accountability of resources are economically utilized and affected communities maintain the outcomes of the projects	936
Table 4.17: The impacts of the projects affect both men and women as beneficiaries.	936
Table 4.18: Correlation between Gender Mainstreaming Approaches and Performance of Rice growers' Cooperative”	937

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2. 1 : Conceptual Framework	921
--	-----

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYM

CDF:	Communal Development Fund
EDPRS:	Economic Development for Poverty Reduction Strategy
ECOSOC:	Economic and Social Council
CEDAW:	Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
FAO:	Food Agriculture Cooperative
GMO:	Gender Monitoring Office
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NEPAD:	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development’s
RSSP:	Rural Sector Support Project
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
SADC:	Southern African Development Community

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Mainstreaming: is a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies, or programs, in all areas and at all levels.

Gender mainstreaming: Gender mainstreaming refers to a strategy for promoting gender equality, involving the integration of the gender perspective and the promotion of gender equality in all activities throughout the project lifecycles.

Development: Development is a process by which a society increases their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their aspirations and how public services can equally benefit them as it is on rich people (World Bank, 2012).

Cooperative are structures that allow individuals to pool their resources and skills together to work toward a common economic goal, such as crop production, with the ultimate aim of increasing member incomes and ensuring greater food security.

Sustainable Development: is the concept of development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (United Nations General Assembly, 1987, p. 43). In a more simple term, Development is the idea that human societies must live and meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Gender equality: Creating opportunities for both women and men, stopping forms of discrimination, and ensuring a level playfield for women as done for men and as well empowering women to realize their full potentials.

Gender: is a concept that refers to socially constructed roles, behavior, activities, and attributes that a particular society considers appropriate and ascribes to men and women (WHO,2009).

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives of the study, research questions, significance, and the scope of the study.

1.1 Background to the study

Globally, the success and sustainability of any development project or priority are determined by a range of factors, including the participation and contribution of both genders. It is in this regard that different development partners in their programs and projects, especially in the developing countries, have acknowledged gender mainstreaming as a severe problem that deserves immediate attention and creates working solutions to subsequent problems therein (Grigorian, 2007). Several development institutions and have identified gender mainstreaming as a strategy for making women as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension. This includes the methodology, execution, regulating, valuation of policies and programs in all political, economic, and social spheres. Women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetrated in all development programs as it has been practiced for years. Gender mainstreaming refers to a technique for advancing gender equality, involving the incorporation of the gender philosophy and the advancement of gender equality throughout the project lifecycles (UN Women, 2013). This ensures that women and men are equally captured in development programs and projects to have balanced priorities implemented, which result in sustainable development.

Studies done by (FAO 2011) show that most Sub-Sahara Africa women still suffer potential discrimination in owning farmlands and properties as men. This has led to fewer, if anything, such rules to the low development of development projects' success. Public bureaucracies are more accessible to men as it is to women. All the same has negatively influenced development priorities despite more excellent interventions by development institutions and donor countries (UNDAW, 2005). With the increase of inequalities among men and women, development remains statistically stagnant.

Rwanda adopted the Beijing Platform for Action and undertook strategic actions to tackle challenges that impede the progress of development. It has ratified and adhered to many international and regional conventions, charters, and declarations, including the CEDAW, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Southern African

Development Community (SADC), COMESA and among others. All these instruments highlight gender as a fundamental approach for sustainable development (GMO, 2011).

According to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2006), the government has formulated the Rural Sector Support Program as a technique to achieve both growth and poverty alleviation. The program is primarily engaged with support to registered NGOs and cooperatives in the country. Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District is one of the program's beneficiaries as part of efforts to increase support towards rural development.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Gender mainstreaming has been advocated as a way towards bridging gender gaps and achieving sustainable development globally. More so by many national and multinational cooperatives, it is essential to evaluate whether it achieves these goals. It is also evident that mainstreaming mechanisms are very technical and complex and that sometimes the results from mainstreaming might lead to even wider gender gaps and inequalities. The situation shows that most women in Sub-Saharan Africa still suffer potential discrimination in owning farmlands and properties as men; this has led to fewer, if anything, such rules to the low development of development projects' success (FAO, 2008). In Rwanda, despite efforts on gender mainstreaming, its success has not been adequately researched. Yet, on average, women are still battling barriers that deepen the problem between them and their men counterparts. Women's empowerment and gender equality to the development of objectives embodied in global development framework design is still wanting even though the same is echoed by the Millennium Development Goals (EAC, 2008). Despite all the initiatives over time to address issues of gender inequality, declaration of human rights, and the celebration of the women's year in 1975, the different world conferences on women (Mexico city conference, Beijing conference, Nairobi conference, etc.) and even the current millennium development goals, significant disparities persist. A lot remains to be done to bridge gender gaps, including women's poor conditions and related socioeconomic inequality, such as witnessed in Rwanda. The success of development projects is strongly affected (O'Brien, 2011). Overall, many cooperatives mainly work on gender mainstreaming, and several cooperatives work on promoting the rights of persons, women, and vulnerable men. To address the above challenges, this study focused on gender mainstreaming on the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in the Bugesera District, Rwanda.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to investigate gender mainstreaming approaches on the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

- i) To examine gender mainstreaming approaches (Gender incorporate prospectus, Sex-disaggregate data, and Gender budgeting) and their influence on performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda.
- ii) To determine the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda.
- iii) To assess the correlation between Gender Mainstreaming approaches (Gender incorporate prospectus, Sex-disaggregate data, and Gender budgeting) and the Performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda

1.4 Research Questions

The study sought to provide answers to the following research questions:

- i) In what ways do Gender mainstreaming approaches (Gender incorporate prospectus, Sex-disaggregate data, and Gender budgeting) influence the Performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District?
- ii) What are the determinants on the Performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda?
- iii) What is the correlation between Gender mainstreaming approaches (Gender incorporate prospectus, Sex-disaggregate data, and Gender budgeting) and the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda?

1.5 Significance of the study

The importance of this research is that it highlights and advances working solutions that inform policy entrepreneurs on how best gender mainstreaming strategies can improve the state of development projects in the country. It gives the government an overview of constraints associated with women's participation in development projects and how best to enhance gender equality to yield outputs. The study shows Rural Sector Support Program managers how to increase rural development initiatives and to understand the impact of gender mainstreaming on development projects and which strategies can be used in advancing women's participation.

1.6 Limitations of the study

Most of the participants were farmers and not easy to find, implying that winning the respondents' attention and time was challenging. The study involved the entire project registered members, but due to financial constraint and time, the study involved only 83 members and staff of RSSP. Even though 83 respondents were used out of the registered members and RSSP staff in the Bugesera District. Also, the current COVID situations created a hindrance to data collection from participants. However, schedules were arranged based on the availability of the respondents. Therefore, my study was limited to three approaches of Gender mainstreaming and the Success factors of Ricegrowers' Cooperative in Bugesera District.

1.7 Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Geographical Scope

This research was conducted at the Rural Sector Support Program-Rice grower's Cooperative, Bugesera District, Rwanda.

1.7.2 Content Scope

The study examined gender mainstreaming approaches and the success of development projects in Rwanda.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The study focused on the periods between 2014 and 2019 with references in previous years.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The thesis comprised five chapters, which are the introduction, literature review, and methodology findings, analyses and discussions, conclusion, and recommendation. Chapter one covers the study's introduction and background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, limitation, and scope of the study. Chapter two focuses on the literature review, empirical literature, theoretical review, and research gap, conceptual framework, and summary of the key findings from the studies reviewed. Chapter three looks at the research methodology used, research design, study setting, target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods, data collection instrument, data collection procedures, reliability and validity of tools, data analysis, and ethical consideration and Chapter four deals with data analyses, findings/ results, and discussion. In contrast, chapter 5 ends with a conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This chapter critically presents the review of the existing literature related to gender mainstreaming and the success of development projects.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

2.1.1 Gender mainstreaming

To ensure proper inclusion of women and men, several organizations use gender mainstreaming to achieve development priorities. Gender mainstreaming targets the importance of both men and women in all development projects and activities. Valid and comprehensive measures of gender mainstreaming are essential to monitoring progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These mechanisms are linked to other SDGs, such as eliminating poverty (SDG 1), achieving zero hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2), and good health and well-being for women and children (SDG 3) (Cunningham et al., 2015). According to Kirimi (2012), to be transformative, the commitment to gender equality should be universal; address the structure of gender-based inequality, including the three dimensions of sustainable development, and ensure accountability. The author further adds that building on the experiences and lessons learned from the MDGs, Gender equality thus needs to be addressed both as a stand-alone goal and as an issue cutting across all other parts of the agenda, to address gender-based discrimination specific to each development sector and to ensure the meaningful achievement of all other goals (Seniloli et al., 2016).

2.1.2 Gender Incorporate Prospectus and Strategy

Jorgensen (2010) notes that the gender incorporation prospectus requires involving women and men in planning, implementation, and taking control of decisions regarding their development, which significantly helps to achieve better development outcomes. Such participation is embedded in the whole approach and at all stages of the development. In gender prospectus, equality ensures more of the macro level of how development priorities benefit men and women without leaving anyone behind. Women should be at the hierarchies of development priorities like men. This requires that government development frameworks and priorities must be strictly gendered sensitive (Ford, 2008). In this context, Gender Equality means that the rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Incorporating women and men in all project life cycles have a strong influence on the success of development projects, programs, and any other initiatives that seek to address challenges and contribute to the socio-economic development of the people (Blair, 2015).

Meanwhile, Baden (2009) indicates that the quantitative aspect of equality refers to the desire to achieve women's equitable representation – increasing balance and parity. The qualitative part refers to achieving fair influence on establishing development priorities and outcomes for women and men without compromising the preferences of any of the gender. In other words, the author means that equality involves ensuring that the perceptions, interests, needs, and priorities of women and men are given equal weight in planning and decision-making and are treated equally.

2.1.3 Sex-Disaggregated Data and Gender Analysis

Studies done by (Langer et al., 2015) show that obtaining information by gender is important for mainstreaming gender issues into development projects. Without sex-disaggregated data, the gender impact on development activities will be challenging to assess. The author further adds that Gender analysis examines the relationship between females and males, their access to and control of resources, their roles, and the constraints they face relative to each other. During assessments in crises, gender analyses show who is affected, why, and how. Such studies can highlight the rapid needs of people and can identify what resources they can or cannot access to help themselves or others (Hush, 2010).

As noted by Head et al. (2014), disaggregating data by other vital characteristics along with sex, like geographic location, enables researchers to take account of the interplay between gender and other individual and structural factors. The rationale of both gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data is that it helps to systemically mainstream development priorities where women will feel significant development activities (Kusakabe, 2005).

2.1.4 Gender Budgeting

Cunningham (2015) argues that to ensure useful gender mainstreaming, the budgets of development interventions must reflect gender perspectives at all budgetary procedures. Gender budgeting ensures that the government's financial envelopes adequately capture women and men's priorities and that development projects affect women and men throughout the fiscal period. To provide significant achievement on gender mainstreaming, prominent among is gender budget as a mechanism for mainstreaming (Blair, 2012).

As Stotsky (2006) notes, "To be more useful, gender budgeting should be combined into gender budget processes in a way that generates practical advancements in policy effects." As a result, most national governments and multilateral institutions have begun to promote budgetary methods known as gender-responsive government budgeting (GRGB) or gender-perspective budgeting (Kirimi, 2012).

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Gender Mainstreaming and Success Factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative

According to GMO (2011), Rwanda is a signatory to international and regional legal instruments that protect women's rights. During the 23rd special session of the United Nations General Assembly held in June 2000, Rwanda ensured that the agreements and policies taken were centered directly on advancing gender equality and empowerment of women. Meanwhile, the essential concepts underlying gender mainstreaming seek to ensure that policies and decision-making priorities are considerate of gender prospectus and are gender-sensitive. There should also be scope for non-elite actors to voice and promote their agenda of gender equality as cardinal in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (Debusscher & Vleuten, 2012). Similarly, Beveridge & Nott (2002) assert that not only is the lack of inclusion of non-elite voices becoming detrimental to women's empowerment, but it also diminishes the relevance of policies. What shows up as a 'problem' or a 'solution' for policymakers is limited by their institutional culture and predetermined goals.

2.2.2 Gender Incorporate Prospectus and Success Factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative

A study by Jorgensen (2012) shows that involving women in all aspects of planning, implementation, and taking control of decisions regarding their development is significantly helpful to achieve better development outcomes. The participation of both women and men is embedded in the whole approach and at all development stages.

Meanwhile, Ford & Parker (2008) argue that the quantitative aspect of achieving gender equality and ensuring the success of development refers to the desire to achieve equitable representation of women, increasing balance and parity. The authors further add that the qualitative aspect refers to achieving real influence on establishing development priorities and outcomes for women and men without compromising the preferences of any of the gender. Equality involves ensuring that the perceptions, interests, needs, and importance of women and men are given equal weight in planning and decision-making and are treated equally. Building on the experiences and lessons learned from the MDGs, gender equality needs to be addressed both as a stand-alone goal and as an issue cutting across all other parts of the development plan that would address the challenges faced by both women and men with greater emphasis on the priorities of women (Sraboni et al., 2014).

2.2.3. Sex-Disaggregated Data and Gender Analysis Success Factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative

Studies done by (Langer et al., 2015) show that obtaining information by gender is significant for mainstreaming gender issues into development programs. Without sex-disaggregated data, the gender impacts on development activities will be difficult to assess. To Kusakabe (2005), Gender analysis evaluates the relationship between females and males, their access to and control of resources, their roles, and the constraints they face relative to each other in order to ensure fairness and balance in all aspects of development.

2.2.4 Gender Budgeting and Success Factors of Rice growers' cooperative

Cunningham (2015) argues that for effective gender mainstreaming, the resources of development programs must reflect gender philosophy at all budgetary procedures. Governments' new emphasis on gender mainstreaming ensures that the goal of gender equality stays central to all activities, policy developments, and all aspects of governance (Sarraf, 2003). By mainstreaming gender, governments are enabled to monitor the success of development activities effectively and determine possible progress on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Blackburn et al., 2004). As Stotsky (2006) notes, "To be more useful, gender budgeting should be combined into gender budget processes in a way that generates practical advancements in policy effects." As a result, most national governments and multilateral institutions have begun to promote budgetary methods known as Gender-Responsive Government Budgeting (GRGB) or gender-perspective budgeting (Kirimi, 2012).

2.3 Critical Review and Research Gap Identification

According to Jones et al. (2010), women have crucial roles in obtaining an inclusive society modeled gender equity and empowerment. Much as the Daly (2009) studies show that there is growing interest in supporting development projects to enable the vulnerable female to secure sustainable livelihoods. Although Mogues et al. (2013) note that some gender gaps have narrowed, such as by increasing the numbers of female agricultural extension workers and developing women-specific support packages, new land certification policies favoring joint ownership as indicated by Kumar & Baden (2009) and increased investment in women and girl education as noted, however, not enough is being made to help women access resources, services, and capacity building opportunities needed to participate in farming projects equitably. Women still face systematic discrimination as it relates to accessing public resources as well as the household levels. Most like the agriculture sector are being used to mainstream women's priorities as men (Chayal et al., 2010).

Meanwhile, researchers have not adequately tackled the barriers of gender mainstreaming to the success of development projects. They are yet to verify the factors that affect gender mainstreaming and the performance of development projects and create the correlation between gender mainstreaming and the performance development projects. There have been several studies done that primarily considered the political aspects of gender mainstreaming and the equal participation of both men and women in decision making and leadership while the socioeconomic implications of mainstreaming remain a challenge if not researched. The researcher uses these theoretical concepts as they incorporate the necessary elements required for effective mainstreaming. The approaches are equally important for the study's theoretical framework to outline and analyze the anticipated results about gender mainstreaming. Through these appropriate gender mainstreaming mechanisms and policies, both men and women are the stakeholders of development projects, like in the case of the success of development projects in Rwanda. Therefore, it is in this regard that the study was conducted to assess the influence of gender mainstreaming and the success factors of Rice growers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda.

2.4 Theoretical Review

There is a need to identify and explain the relevant relationship between facts Quiggin (, 2004). This means that there is a need to build a theoretical structure that can present facts and the relationship between them. In this study, the author has used three theories that underpin his research on the Influence of Gender mainstreaming and the success of development projects in Rwanda.

2.4.1 Theory of Change for Mainstreaming Gender Equality

According to Cathleen et al. (2014), the theory of change approach is an evaluation tool that maps out the logical sequence of means-ends linkages underlying a project, program, or course. A theory of social change formulated by Kurt Lewin was used as a framework to investigate conditions in the successful application of management science. The theory looks deeply into the change process and how firms and institutions adopt change, respond to change, and how individuals commit themselves to the change process. This begins by defining the intended impact of the process and then moves toward the outcomes that mainstreaming activities aim to deliver directly.

Therefore, the theory of change identifies four key assumptions or drivers that need to be present to achieve the mainstreaming of gender equality on the impact of development projects: (a) effective leadership, (b) adequate financial and human resources, (c) availability of appropriate procedures and processes, (d) and right cooperative incentives and accountability structures (Ardhianie et al., 2015). Gender mainstreaming efforts can be seen as such a change expected to invoke a chain reaction to how the society is organized in

terms of the social, political-economic, and even religious spheres. Therefore, to achieve gender mainstreaming approaches (Gender incorporate prospectus, Sex-disaggregate data, and Gender budgeting) and the performance of the Ricegrowers' cooperatives, the theory of change articulates the envisioned connectedness between the gender mainstreaming approaches and the activities of the ricegrowers' cooperatives that will lead to behavior change (outcomes) which will, in turn, lead to social benefits (impacts) such as the performance of the Ricegrowers' cooperative. The theory of change is relevant to this study because it explains the change processes that lead to development projects or activities.

2.4.2 Broad-Based Participation Consultation Model for Mainstreaming

The broad-based participation model involves different institutions, communities, and individuals to accomplish gender mainstreaming. Gender mainstreaming is a collective engagement whereby key players who do not have a privileged policy arena are given a voice to share their perspectives. Participation does not only deal with meetings and establishment of a partnership between two or more interests, but it also unites a common interest (Kirima, 2012).

To Affairs (2021), involvement also results in delivering necessary and significant services as it is every citizen's right to be allowed to participate in the making of decisions, ensuring every individual is well informed about current affairs, making specific developmental issues truly reflect the people's immediate needs; an instrument for conflict resolution is provided. In this model, both women and men are given a sense of ownership and to adequately participate in policy development and coming up with initiatives that would potentially benefit them (Schalkwyk, 2015). The researcher has used this model as it incorporates all the necessary elements needed for effective gender mainstreaming. The model is relevant for the study's theoretical framework to outline and analyze the expected results about gender mainstreaming and development initiatives' performance. The model was selected to draft a better framework for examining factors that affect gender mainstreaming in determining cooperatives' performance, such as Rice growers' cooperatives.

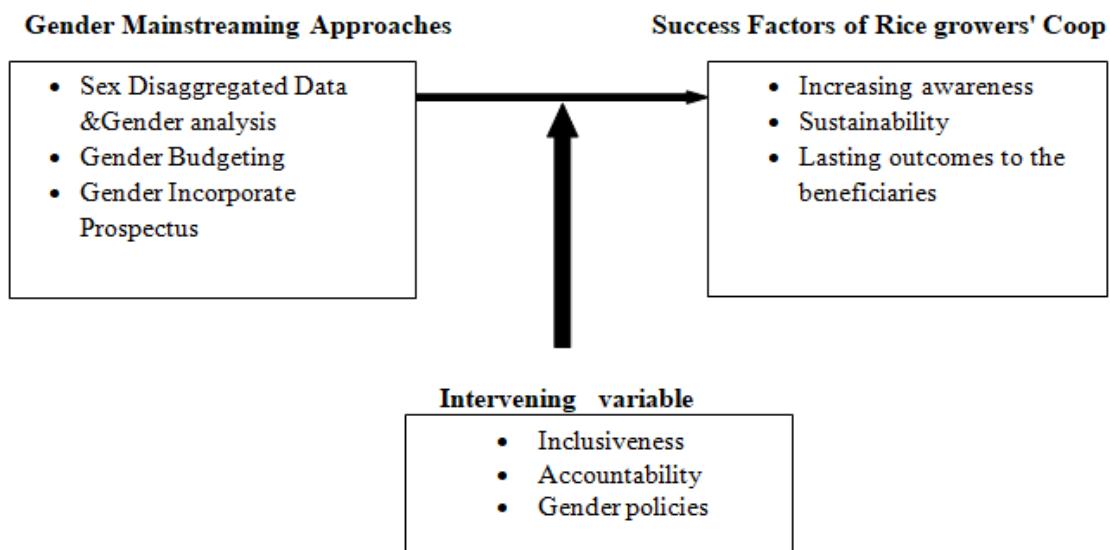
2.4.3 Alternate Approach Model Theory

The alternate approach model is formed on the fundamental idea that implementing gender mainstreaming needs new perspectives, knowledge, innovative approaches of project facilitation, and employing contemporary techniques to improve operations. This means that gender mainstreaming is concentrated on procedures based on the experiences of implementation. Meanwhile, an alternate model emphasizes that gender mainstreaming can be successful if strategies and policies are re-examined and consider conventional

approaches (Kirima, 2012). This model requires actors to be strategic at every stage of the development process. Another main advantage of the strategic direction is that it facilitates prioritizing gender-based input and intervention (Lee, 2016). Ultimately, leadership is the most essential and critical aspect of the model to garner the resources required and ensures that gender mainstreaming projects are carried out effectively (Kirima, 2012). The models are vital for the study’s theoretical framework to outline and analyze the expected results of gender mainstreaming. The models are selected to draft better techniques for examining factors that affect gender mainstreaming in determining cooperatives' performance, such as Ricegrowers’ cooperatives.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

This demonstrates the opportunities and activities gender mainstreaming offers have a bearing on the performance of development programs (dependent variable). It is expected that gender mainstreaming (independent variable) will allow women to actively get involved in project approval, monitoring, and evaluation, resource mobilization, which will adversely promote effectiveness in project management.



Source: Researcher design 2020

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

2.6 Summary

According to the literature review, gender mainstreaming is fundamental in monitoring progress leading towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Within the United Nations system, there is a consensus that in the post-2015 agenda, gender equality and women's empowerment are pivotal as human rights principles. The framework also notes that the catalysts for achieving all human development goals,

good governance, economic growth, sustained peace and security, and good relationships between people and the environment (Risby, Amara, and Todd, 2011).

The authors further notes that the Philippines has verified a inclusive stand for the advancement of women and men mainstreamed in the Magna Carta of Women, RA 9710. These instruments are cardinal in ensuring that both men and women are equally treated and prioritized in different programs and projects that seek to create sustainable livelihoods.

Although GMO (2011), the report further states that gender mainstreaming aims at creating an environment in which women will increase involvement in the development project, which would ultimately lead to project sustainability after the withdrawal of external stakeholders, in this case, the government. It is hoped that gender mainstreaming will bring closer women in the project activities, ultimately leading to the sustainable transfer of resources to community ownership and control.

Kirima (2012) posits that the alternate approach concept is focused on fundamental ideas that implementation of gender mainstreaming needs new perspectives, ideas, awareness and innovation and employing current methods to improve operations. This means that gender mainstreaming is refocused on processes based on the understanding of implementation. The figure portrays the two types of variables that will be focused on in the study. These include Independent variables (gender mainstreaming); Dependent variables (performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative).

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology elements, covers research design, area of study, population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection methods and procedures, instruments, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher adopted a descriptive survey research design. These methods were used because descriptive design helps to ascertain and describe the characteristics of the variables systematically. This research method helped establish the Gender mainstreaming approaches such as Gender incorporate prospectus, Gender budgeting, and Sex-disaggregate data and the performance of Rice growers' cooperative in Bugesera District. Kothari (2014) defines descriptive research describes the characteristics of a particular individual or a group. Therefore, the study used selected Rice growers' Cooperative in Bugesera District as a case to describe a contemporary phenomenon within some real-life context.

3.2 Target population

Population refers to a group of people with similar characteristics or elements with at least one thing in common (Kombo& Tromp 2006). The study was carried out within Rice Growers Cooperative, which consisted of respondents selected from 491 registered members of Rice-growers' cooperative and the key informants in 18 RSSP staff in Bugesera District. The study involved project wrote members and CDF staff with a target population of 509 respondents.

3.3 Sample Design

Simple random sampling was used to select rice growers.

3.3.1 Sample size

The sample size of the population is 83 and was calculated using Sloven's Formula. To Bailey (2012), a sample is a subset or portion of the total population under study. With 509 respondents, the researcher used the simple random sampling technique to pick respondents since the population is in the reach of statistical evaluation. Given the participants' willingness, the sample size was changed from 83 to 85 due to the two recommended participants for inclusion. The majority of respondents were males (55.3 %), while females are 44.7%. The researcher has used Sloven's Formula as indicated.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Na^2}$$

Where n = number of samples
 N = total population
 a = level of significance 0.10

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sample size:} &= \frac{509}{1 + (509 \times (0.10)^2)} \\ &= \frac{509}{6.09} \\ &= 83 \end{aligned}$$

Table 3.1: Categories of respondents

Participants	Population	Percentage (%)	Sample size	Percentage (%)
RSSP staff	18	3.5	9	10.9
Community Members	491	96.5	74	89.1
Total	509	100.0	83	100

Source: Researcher own design (2020)

3.3.2 Sampling Technique

3.3.3. Sampling Procedure

Sampling, as described by Sarantakos & Sanja (2010), is the process of selecting the units of the target population which are to be involved in the study in such a way that the sample of selected elements represents the population. The study adopted simple random sampling to consider the registered members to participate in the study.

To get the sample for quantitative data, a simple random sampling method, which refers to a subset of individuals (a sample) chosen from a more extensive set (a population), was used to select the respondents. This method was used because every registered member had an equal chance of inclusion in the sample. Each one of the possible members had the same probability of being selected.

For qualitative data, the RSSP staffs were selected using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is acceptable for special situations. It uses the judgmental selection of cases when a difficult-to-reach population needs to be measured or when the targeted instances are few and far. The targeted respondents are specific because of possession of particular characteristics, which is the situation for managers and administrations in the selected cooperative. A non-representative subset of some larger population is constructed to serve a specific need or purpose. These are information-rich cases that facilitated in-depth interviews. The sample size of 9 RSSP staff was considered as key informants. This design was employed because the findings were expected to be more valid.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

3.4.1 Data Collection Instruments

The study used questionnaires to collect primary data. A questionnaire refers to a course of questions asked to get statistically important information about a given topic (Babbie, 2004). The questionnaire was the favored tool of my research. It provided an effective way of collecting data in a structured and manageable form. This method was applied in collecting data from RSSP project registered members. The questionnaire was arranged and had closed questions. Data were collected from both forms of primary and secondary sources. Secondary data was collected through desk studies and publications. The questions were developed based on information and experiences gathered from the cooperative. For the Interview Guide, Selected RSSP staffs were asked questions to determine their perceptions about gender mainstreaming and the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative. By doing this, it made it easier to compare answers, further helping to inform the study. This tool also permitted the researcher to ask more complex and follow-up questions, which are not possible in the questionnaires.

3.4.2 Administration of Data Collection Instruments

The researcher planned meetings with the key participants and issued the respondents questionnaire (Appendix II) to distribute to the cooperative managers and administrators and therefore collect the questionnaires. Another interview was scheduled to pick the filled questionnaires. During this second appointment, the researcher interviewed the contact persons about the cooperative's policy on gender mainstreaming approaches and Ricegrowers' cooperative success factors using an interview guide (Appendix III). After checking and verifying the completeness, the researcher then took possession of the questionnaires.

3.4.3 Reliability and Validity

Reliability and validity, according to Asemah et al. (2012), refer to the accuracy or truthiness of a measurement. To validate the instrument concerning the objectives and research questions in chapter one, the researcher generated series of questions and gave them to his supervisor based for his input. A pilot study was administered by the researcher by taking some questionnaires to RSSP-Cooperative. From this pilot study, the researcher was able to observe questions that needed editing and uncertain. The final questionnaire was printed out and used to collect data for analysis. For reliability, the researcher focused on consistency of the study instruments.

3.5 Data Analysis Procedures

Wanyama (2002) states that by analyzing and processing data, the researcher groups them and processes them in a variety of ways to show what they mean and to facilitate their interpretation. After collecting data from different sources, the documentary source and the field were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. In this study, the researcher used various techniques (editing, coding, and tabulation) to present and ease data interpretation, including descriptive statistics (regression and spearman's correlation coefficient) such as frequencies, mean, variance, and standard deviation. The researcher also used tables for meaningful and exact representation. Qualitative data were coded and analyzed using themes (notes and audio recording) obtained based on their understandings of gender mainstreaming and its influence on the Ricegrowers' cooperatives.

3.6 Ethical Issues

The researcher considered ethical issues throughout the research process, from research problem identification to finding dissemination Sekaran, (2003). Ethical considerations include informed consent, voluntary participation, not harm the respondents, anonymity, confidentiality, selecting the respondents fairly Malhotra, (2006). It is the responsibility of the researcher to maintain the confidentiality of all information that might affect the privacy of the respondents (Planning a Research Visit, 2018). In collecting data, the questionnaires were shared with different participants, and each questionnaire was coded. Therefore their names were not attractive. By doing this, the researcher managed to protect the participants and to ensure greater confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Introduction

In this chapter, the data gathered was presented, analyzed, and interpreted using the descriptive analysis approach. Eighty-five 85 questionnaires were distributed to the registered members of the Rice-growers' cooperative and the key informants such as 18 RSSP staff in Bugesera District. All distributed questionnaires were filled and returned to the researcher. The researcher presents an analysis of the data using tables. Descriptive statistics were also used to summarize the objectives. Frequencies and percentages were also used to show the majority response on each variable. The data was interpreted according to the objectives whereby narratives were written using simple English for easy understanding. This study specifically researched Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District. The sample population of the study was 509. Of the 83 participants as a sample size were managers given questionnaires, 80 returned, representing a 92.11% response rate. Accordingly, higher response rates were achieved; hence the response rate was high and sufficient to enable the generalization of the target population's results. On the other hand, the study's non-responsiveness was 7.89% which may be associated with the busy schedule that cooperative members have in their daily routine. The response rate was defined by dividing the total number of the returned questionnaire by the total number of questionnaires issued out and multiplied by a hundred.

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1: Gender of Respondents

Gender		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Male	47	55.3
	Female	38	44.7
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

From Table 4.1, the majority of respondents are males (55.3 %), while females are 44.7%. Women's involvement in cooperatives in Rwanda is low as compared to the number of males. This has been influenced by cultural factors that did not allow women to participate in cooperative membership and carry out individual businesses without their husbands' consent. Instead, they had to stay at home to reproduce and raise children. This helps explain why their involvement is still low, but the government encourages women to be more active in different sectors of the economy.

Table 4.2: Level of Educational

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Never attended school	4	4.70%
Primary	43	50.58
Secondary school	25	29.41
Tertiary/College	13	15.29
Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

According to the data collected in Table 4.2, 95.30% of respondents can read and write, while 4.70% remain illiterate. This indicates that most of the respondents can influence decision-making because they have some level of education. However, their overall educational level is insufficient to stimulate innovation or boost the cooperative's business plan development. Therefore an innovative approach is required to enable the Ricegrowers' cooperative progress with emphasis on women.

Table 4.3: Age of respondents

Age range	Frequency	Valid Percent
Below 25 years	12	14.1
25-30 years	16	18.8
31-40years	32	37.6
41-50	14	16.5
Above 50years	11	12.9
Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

The results in Table 4.3 mean that the majority of respondents were between 31-40 years old, which represented 37.6% of respondents, between 25-30 years old represent 18.8% of respondents, between 41-50 years represent 16.5 % of respondents, below 25 years which represented by 14.1% and above 50 years represent 12.9% of respondents. This means that the majority of the members are adults and family heads who can contribute a lot to the success of the cooperative giving that the required skills are obtained.

Table 4.4: Working experience in Rice growers' cooperative

Years of Experience	Frequency	Valid Percent
Less than 1year	8	9.4
1-3years	29	34.1
4-6years	23	27.1
7-9years	14	16.5
9years and above	11	12.9
Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

The results in Table 4.4 mean that the majority of respondents were between 1-3 years old, which represented by 34.1% of respondents, between 4-6 years old represent 27.1% of respondents, between 7-9 years represent 16.5 % of respondents, below one year which represented by 9.4% and above nine years represent 12.9% of participants.

4.2: Presentation of Findings

4.2.1 Objective One: To examine Gender mainstreaming approaches (gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data, gender budgeting) and their influence on the performance of Rice growers' cooperative in Bugesera District.

Gender budgeting on performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative: Gender Budgeting is a method for allocating government funding for programs specifically targeting women or men.

Table 4.5: Views of respondents on whether there is a fair and equitable allocation of resources for men and women

Likert scale	Frequency	Valid Percent
Strong disagree	3	3.5
Disagree	4	4.7
Not sure	13	15.3
Agree	34	40.0
Strongly agree	31	36.5
Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.5 shows that most of the respondents (40 %) agreed that there is a fair and equitable allocation of resources for men and women, followed by 36.5% who strongly agree. 15.3% were not sure, followed by 4.7 who disagreed and 3.5% Strongly disagreed on the above statement. This is because of the country's low percent of corruption and the significant improvement in bridging the gaps between women and men by prioritizing women's priorities as men in every aspect of the development programs.

Table 4.6: Existence of challenges that deny women to equally benefit from resources generated in favor of men

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	4	4.7
	Disagree	5	5.9
	Not sure	11	12.9
	Agree	50	47.1
	Strongly agree	25	29.4
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.6 indicates that the majority (47.1% and 29.4%) of respondents targeted respectively in this study strongly agreed on the existence of challenges that deny women to benefit from resources generated in favor of men equally. Around 12.9% were not sure, and 5.9% disagreed. Only 4.7% strongly disagreed. During the interviews, respondents explained that this had been influenced by cultural factors that did not allow women to participate in cooperative membership and participate in local economic activities without husbands' consent. Instead, they had to stay at home to reproduce and raise children. This helps explain why their involvement is still low, but the government encourages women to be more active in different sectors of the economy.

Table 4.7: On whether revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	5	5.9
	Disagree	8	9.4
	Not sure	20	23.5
	Agree	30	35.3

	Strongly agree	22	25.9
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.7 indicates that the majority(35.3% and 25.9%) of respondents targeted in this study strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men. 23.5% were not sure, and 9.4% disagreed. Only 5.7% strongly disagreed. In general, the majority confirmed that the revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men. The revenues generated from their projects are used to train cooperative members on improving the quality of agriculture and the seeds they intend to use. This is due to the Rural Sector Support Program initiated by the Government of Rwanda that has continued to support extension services, financial and technological transfer to the rural poor, focusing on farmers' cooperatives.

B. Sex-Disaggregated data and gender analysis on the performance of Rice growers' cooperative.

Disaggregating data is important to reveal specifically that resources are spent on the areas and persons where they are most needed and can have the biggest impact.

Table 4.8: On whether the cooperative normally facilitates data collection and survey to ascertain women's involvement in leadership as men

	Likert scale	Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	5	5.9
	Disagree	8	9.4
	Not sure	20	23.5
	Agree	30	35.3
	Strongly agree	22	25.9
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

From Table 4.8, it is shown that out of the sampled population, most of the participants (35.3%) agreed that the cooperative facilitates data collection and survey typically to ascertain women's involvement in leadership as in men, followed by 25.9% who strongly agreed. 23.5% were not sure followed by 9.4% who disagreed and 5.9% Strongly disagreed on the above statement. Giving the low involvement of women in the cooperative survey is the practical approach that the membership is utilizing to influence the participation of women in decision processes since cooperatives usually have equal participation.

Table 4.9: On whether the cooperative normally implements finding from the sex-disaggregated data to make decision

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	4	4.7
	Disagree	6	7.1
	Not sure	13	15.3
	Agree	30	35.3
	Strongly agree	32	37.6
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.9 illustrates that out of 85 participants, 37.6% and 35.3% respectively strongly agreed that the cooperative usually implements finding from the sex-disaggregated data to make a decision. 15.3% were not sure, followed by 9.4% and 4.7% who disagreed and strongly disagreed, respectively. This means disaggregating data is vital to reveal that cooperatives' resources are spent on the areas and persons they are most needed and can have the most significant impact.

Table 4.10: On whether the cooperative uses sex-disaggregated data to understand the necessities of both women and men in the cooperative

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	4	4.7
	Disagree	6	7.1
	Not sure	2	2.35
	Agree	35	41.17
	Strongly agree	37	43.53
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.10 illustrates that out of 85 participants, 37.6% and 35.3% respectively strongly agreed that the cooperative usually implements finding from the sex-disaggregated data to make a decision. 15.3% were not sure, followed by 9.4% and 4.7% who disagreed and strongly disagreed, respectively. Through gender analysis and disaggregating data, the cooperative will understand the priorities or the necessities of its

members regarding gender, which is essential in spending the cooperative's resources on the most needed and can have the most significant impact.

Table 4.11: Evidence that certain decisions were taken through participation by both men and women

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	5	5.9
	Disagree	7	8.2
	Not sure	7	8.2
	Agree	32	37.6
	Strongly agree	34	40.0
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.11 indicates that the majority (37.6% and 40 %) of respondents targeted in this study strongly agreed and agreed that certain decisions were taken through participation by both men and women and men. 8.2% were not sure, and 9.4% disagreed. Only 5.7% strongly disagreed. In general, the majority confirmed that the revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men with regards to the participation of both genders. This is because Rwanda is one of the few countries on the continent that has made significant gains in promoting women's decision-making in the public and private sectors.

C. Gender incorporate prospectus to the success factors of Rice growers' cooperative. Gender incorporation ensures that women and men are equally captured in all aspects of project lifecycles and no one is left behind in terms of priorities.

Table 4.12: Views of respondents on whether the cooperative involves women and men in all project lifecycle (design, planning, and implementation)

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	25	29.4
	Disagree	40	47.1
	Not sure	11	12.9
	Agree	5	5.9
	Strongly agree	4	4.7

	Total	85	100.0
--	-------	----	-------

Source: Primary Data (2020)

During our study, it was found that the majority of respondents(29.4% and 47.1%) strongly disagreed and disagreed, respectively, that women and men are involved in all project lifecycles(design, planning, and implementation). 12.9% of participants are not sure, 5.9% agree, and only 12.5% strongly agree. This low rate of involvement can be explained by the fact that the culture has marginalized women for a long time. There is a need to involve women at all levels of the cooperative's project life cycles, primarily dominated by men.

Table 4.13: Women and men are affected by and play major roles in the success of the development projects in their cooperative

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	4	4.7
	Disagree	6	7.6
	Not sure	5	5.9
	Agree	32	37.6
	Strongly agree	38	44.2
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

From Table 4.13, it is shown that out of the sampled population, most of the respondents (44.2 %) strongly and 37.6% agreed that women and men are affected by and play significant roles in the success of the development projects in the cooperative, followed by 5.9% who are not sure.7.6% and 4.7% agreed and strongly disagreed respectively. This improvement can be linked to the Government's efforts in ensuring that all aspects of society become gender-sensitive.

Objective Two: 4.2.3: To determine performance of Rice growers' cooperative in Bugesera District.

Success factors of Rice growers' cooperative: The performance of the cooperative /projects consider factors including the control level of the impact-benefits on the beneficiaries, sustainability of the cooperatives, and awareness on the concept of gender mainstreaming.

Table 4.14: Results and findings from increasing awareness are relevant and useful

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	5	5.9
	Disagree	9	10.6
	not sure	10	11.7
	Agree	31	36.4
	strongly agree	30	35.4
	Total	85	100

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.14 indicates that the majority (36.4% and 35.4%) of respondents targeted in this study agreed and strongly agreed, respectively, that the results and findings from increasing awareness are relevant and valuable. 11.7% were not sure, and 10.6% disagreed. Only 5.9% strongly disagreed. This indicates that community engagement on gender mainstreaming yields significant results that have a statistical influence on development projects' progress and to understand the concept of gender mainstreaming or equality as opposed to seeing it only for women's empowerment.

Table 4.15: The sustainability activities are carried out within the project schedule

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	4	4.7
	Disagree	3	3.5
	Not sure	15	17.6
	Agree	26	30.6
	Strongly agree	37	43.5
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.15 indicates that the majority (43.5% and 30.6 %) of respondents targeted in this study strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the sustainability activities are carried out within the project schedule. 17.6% were not sure, while 3.5% disagree. Only 4.7% strongly disagreed. From the statistics, there is a consensus that sustainable activities like maintenance, benefit outcomes, satisfaction, etc., are routinely

carried out in the cooperative since significant components of their actions are donor-funded and the government's involvement in the improvement of the cooperative across the country.

Table 4.16: Accountability of resources are economically utilized and affected communities maintain the outcomes of the projects

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	7	8.2
	Disagree	8	9.4
	Not sure	12	14.1
	Agree	39	45.9
	Strongly agree	19	22.4
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

During our study, it was found that the majority of respondents(45.9% and 22.4%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively that accountability of resources are economically utilized, and affected communities maintain the outcomes of the cooperative' agricultural activities or projects. 14.1% of respondents are not sure, 9.4% disagree, and only 8.2% strongly disagree. This means the success of the cooperative is principled on accountability and fairness. This can be seen as a result of the country's low wave of corruption or any act of malfeasances which has squarely been seen at the local level. Officials of the Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District seem to be aware of fairness in distributing the organization's resources.

Table 4.17: The impacts of the projects affect both men and women as beneficiaries.

Likert scale		Frequency	Valid Percent
	Strongly disagree	7	8.2
	Disagree	8	9.4
	Not sure	8	9.4
	Agree	35	41.2
	Strongly agree	27	31.8
	Total	85	100.0

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Table 4.17 illustrates that out of 85 individuals sampled, 31.8% strongly agreed 41.2% agreed that the impacts of the projects affect both men and women as beneficiaries. 9.4% were not sure, 9.4% disagreed, and 8.2% strongly disagreed. Generally, the impacts of the projects affect both men and women as beneficiaries. Since the cooperative is locally based, and it is intended to support community development, the rice growers' cooperative has always ensured that the impact of any activities or projects within the cooperative benefit all genders.

Objective three: 4.2.3 Relationship between Gender Mainstreaming Approaches such as gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data and gender budgeting and Performance of Rice growers' Cooperative

Table 4.18: Correlation between Gender Mainstreaming Approaches and Performance of Rice growers' Cooperative”

Results		Gender Mainstreaming Approaches	Performance on Rice growers' Cooperative ”
Gender_Mainstreaming Approaches such as gender budgeting, sex-disaggregated data, and gender incorporate prospectus	Pearson Correlation	1	.787**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	85	85
Performance on the Rice growers' Cooperative	Pearson Correlation	.787**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	85	85
**.			Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

- 1 $r = 1$ Perfect correlation
- 2 $0.9 \leq r < 1$ A strong correlation (very high)
- 3 $0.6 \leq r < 0.9$ High correlation
- 4 $0.5 \leq r < 0.6$ Moderate correlation

5	$r < 0.5$	Weak(low) correlation
6	$r = 0$	Absence of correlation

Source: Aggresti& Franklin (2009)

Table 4.18 shows a high correlation between Gender Mainstreaming approaches (Sex Disaggregated Data & Gender analysis, Gender Budgeting, Gender Incorporate Prospectus) and Success Factors of Ricegrowers' Cooperative (Increasing awareness, Sustainability, Lasting outcomes to the beneficiaries). The Pearson correlation(r) = 0.787** This means that there is a high correlation, and it can influence the cooperative's success and progress. In short, efforts to mainstream gender in all activities have a strong relationship with the Ricegrowers' cooperative performance in Bugesera District, Rwanda. Also, the finding shows a positive relationship between gender mainstreaming and the outcomes of development projects, knowing that to alleviate poverty, both genders (men and women) should be captured at all stages of development activities by being gender-sensitive during budgetary allocation and the implementation of development projects.

4.3 Discussion

This study was performed to establish the gender mainstreaming approaches and performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda. According to Table 4.5, the research shows that most of the participants (40 %) agreed that there is a fair and equitable allocation of resources for men and women, followed by 36.5% who strongly agree.15.3% were not sure, followed by 4.7 who disagreed and 3.5% Strong disagree on the above statement. This is because of the country's low percent of corruption and the significant improvement in bridging the gaps between women and men by prioritizing both genders in every aspect of the development programs.

In this study, Literature agrees with the findings of Cunningham (2015), for effective gender mainstreaming and the success of development activities, the budgets of development activities must involve gender perspectives at all levels. When gender-responsive budgeting is fully adhered to and facilitates the effective implementation of gender equality policies, the gap between women and men will be closed. It will lead to addressing the priorities of both genders.

In line with Table 4.14, the study indicates that the majority (36.4% and 35.4%) of respondents targeted in this study agreed and strongly agreed, respectively, that the results and findings from increasing awareness are relevant and valuable. 11.7% were not sure, and 10.6% disagreed. Only 5.9% strongly disagreed.

As Sraboni et al. (2014) argue, equality involves ensuring that the perceptions, interests, needs, and priorities of women and men are given equal weight in planning and decision-making and are treated equally. Building on the experiences and lessons learned from the MDGs, gender equality needs to be addressed both as a stand-alone goal and as an issue cutting across all other parts of the plan, and to address gender-based discrimination specific to each development sector and to ensure the meaningful achievement of all other goals as related to development.

According to Table 4.18, the study finds that there is a high correlation between Gender Mainstreaming approaches (Sex Disaggregated Data & Gender analysis, Gender Budgeting, Gender Incorporate Prospectus) and Performance of Ricegrowers' Cooperative (Increasing awareness, Sustainability, Lasting outcomes to the beneficiaries). The Pearson correlation(r)= 0.787** .This means that there is a high correlation between the two variables. Therefore, Gender mainstreaming can lead to the Ricegrowers' cooperative performance in Bugesera District, Rwanda.

Interview Guide:

i) Is there any incentive to encourage women to participate in the proposed activities? If yes, what are they? If not, how do you encourage women to participate equally as men?

Respondent: *There is incentive which comes in the form of appraisal with specific focus on mobilizing or encouraging women in the cooperative. We have noticed that more women are not getting involved as compared to men so we are primarily targeting women and incentives are specific for such initiative.*

ii) Disaggregating data is important to reveal specifically that resources are spent on the areas and persons where they are most needed and can have the biggest impact. Please answer the following questions concerning your gender mainstreaming processes in rice growers' cooperative.

Respondent: *In our organization, we do routine surveys to know our members' feedback and also to determine the priority of individuals. This equally helps to influence decisions we make at the executive level and to focus on improvement. We also use these basic information to bridge gaps and encourage women at the decision making body.*

iii) How do women in your cooperative participate in project activities? How are they involved?

Respondent: *Due to limited skills acquired by women, we have experienced low participation of women relative to our project activities. We are however engaging our partners like the Rural Sector Support Program to direct efforts to training mainly women on basic project management skills. By doing this we can ensure broader participation of both genders.*

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter comprises the summary of results of the study, conclusion taken from the results, recommendations for the future intervention of the government aiming at solving the problems related to gender mainstreaming approaches, and the performance of rice growers.

5.1 Summary of Findings

5.1.1 Objective One: To examine Gender mainstreaming approaches (gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data and gender budgeting) and their influence on the success factors of Rice growers' cooperative in Bugesera District.

Gender budgeting on the success factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative: Gender Budgeting is a method for allocating government funding for programs specifically targeting women or men

On fair and equitable allocation of resources for men and women

Table 4.5 shows that most of the respondents (40 %) agreed that there is a fair and equitable allocation of resources for men and women, followed by 36.5% who strongly agree.15.3% were not sure, followed by 4.7% who disagreed and 3.5% Strong disagree on the above statement.

Concerning the existence of challenges that deny women to benefit from resources generated in favor of men equally

Table 4.6 indicates that the majority (47.1% and 29.4%) of respondents targeted respectively in this study strongly agreed on the existence of challenges that deny women to benefit from resources generated in favor of men equally. Around 12.9% were not sure, and 5.9% disagree. Only 4.7% strongly disagreed. During the interviews, respondents explained that this had been influenced by cultural factors that did not allow women to participate in cooperative membership and carry out their daily economic activities without husbands' consent. Instead, they had to stay at home to reproduce and raise children. This helps explain why their involvement is still low, but the government encourages women to be more active in different sectors of the economy.

On whether revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men

Table 4.7 indicates that the majority(35.3% and 25.9%) of respondents targeted in this study strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training

impacts both women and men. 23.5% were not sure, and 9.4% disagreed. Only 5.7% strongly disagreed. In general, the majority confirmed that the revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men.

Sex-Disaggregated data and gender analysis on the success factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative.

Disaggregating data is essential to reveal specifically that resources are spent on the areas and persons where they are most needed and can have the most significant impact.

On whether the cooperative facilitates data collection and survey typically to ascertain women's involvement in leadership as in men

From Table 4.8, it is shown that out of the sampled population, most of the respondents (35.3 %) agreed that the cooperative facilitates data collection and survey typically to ascertain women's involvement in leadership as in men, followed by 25.9% who strongly agree. 23.5% were not sure followed by 9.4% who disagreed and 5.9% Strong disagree on the above statement.

On whether the cooperative typically implement finding from the sex-disaggregated data to make a decision

Table 4.9 illustrates that out of 85 respondents, 37.6% and 35.3% respectively strongly agree that the cooperative usually implements finding from the sex-disaggregated data to make a decision. 15.3% were not sure, followed by 9.4% and 4.7% who disagreed and strongly disagreed, respectively.

On whether the cooperative uses sex-disaggregated data to understand the necessities of both women and men in the cooperative.

Table 4.10 illustrates that out of 85 respondents, 37.6% and 35.3% respectively strongly agree that the cooperative usually implements finding from the sex-disaggregated data to make a decision. 15.3% were not sure, followed by 9.4% and 4.7% who disagreed and strongly disagreed, respectively.

Concerning the evidence that individual decisions were taken through participation by both men and women

Table 4.11 indicates that the majority (37.6% and 40 %) of respondents targeted in this study strongly agreed and agreed that certain decisions were taken through participation by both men and women and men. 8.2% were not sure, and 9.4% disagreed. Only 5.7% strongly disagreed. In general, the majority confirmed that the revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men.

C. Gender incorporates prospectus to the success factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative. Gender incorporation ensures that women and men are equally captured in all aspects of project lifecycles, and no one is left behind in terms of priorities.

Views of respondents on whether the cooperative involves women and men in all project lifecycle (design, planning, and implementation)

During our study, it was found that the majority of respondents(29.4% and 47.1%) strongly disagreed and disagreed, respectively, that women and men are involved in all project lifecycles(design, planning, and implementation). 12.9% of respondents are not sure, 5.9% agree, and only 12.5% strongly agree. This low rate of involvement can be explained by the fact that culture has marginalized women for a long time.

On whether women and men are affected by and play significant roles in the success of the development projects in the cooperative

From Table 4.13, it is shown that out of the sampled population, most of the respondents (44.2 %) strongly and 37.6% agreed that women and men are affected by and play significant roles in the success of the development projects in the cooperative, followed by 5.9% who are not sure.7.6% and 4.7% agreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

5.1.2. Objective Two: To determine the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District: performance of the cooperative /projects consider factors including the control level of the impact on the beneficiaries, the support of cooperative, communication, environment, the political context, and the competence of the team.

On whether Results and findings from increasing awareness are relevant and useful

Table 4.14 indicates that the majority (36.4% and 35.4%) of respondents targeted in this study agreed and strongly agreed, respectively, that the results and findings from increasing awareness are relevant and useful. 11.7% were not sure, and 10.6% disagreed. Only 5.9% strongly disagreed.

Concerning the sustainability activities that are carried out within the project schedule

Table 4.15 indicates that the majority (43.5% and 30.6 %) of respondents targeted in this study strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the sustainability activities are carried out within the project schedule. 17.6% were not sure, while 3.5% disagree. Only 4.7% strongly disagreed.

On whether the accountability of resources is economically utilized and affected communities maintain the outcomes of the projects

During our study, it was established that the majority of participants(45.9% and 22.4%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively that accountability of resources are economically utilized, and affected communities maintain the outcomes of the projects .14.1% of respondents are not sure, 9.4% disagree and only 8.2% strongly disagreed.

On whether the impacts of the projects affect both men and women as beneficiaries.

Table 4.17 illustrates that out of 85 individuals sampled, 31.8% strongly agreed 41.2% agreed that the impacts of the projects affect both men and women as beneficiaries. 9, 4% were not sure, 9.4% disagreed, and 8.2% strongly disagreed. Generally, the impacts of the projects affect both men and women as beneficiaries.

5.1.3 Objective three: To assess the correlation between Gender Mainstreaming approaches such gender incorporate, sex-disaggregated data and gender budgeting and the Performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda.

Concerning the correlation between Gender Mainstreaming Approaches and Performance of Ricegrowers' Cooperative. Table 4.18 shows a high correlation between Gender Mainstreaming approaches (Sex Disaggregated Data & Gender analysis, Gender Budgeting, Gender Incorporate Prospectus) and Performance of Ricegrowers' Cooperative (Increasing awareness, Sustainability, Lasting outcomes to the beneficiaries). The Pearson correlation(r)= 0.787**. This means that there is a high correlation between the two variables.

5.2 Conclusions

The main focus of this research project was to determine Gender Mainstreaming approaches and the Performance of Ricegrowers' cooperatives in the Bugesera District.

Concerning the notable findings related to research question one, the study revealed that most respondents agreed that Gender Mainstreaming approaches include Sex Disaggregated Data & Gender analysis, Gender Budgeting, Gender Incorporate Prospectus influence the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District.

In line with research question two, most respondents agreed on the performance of rice growers' Cooperatives that include Increasing awareness, Sustainability, and lasting outcomes to the beneficiaries. The study showed that there is a high correlation between Gender Mainstreaming approaches (Sex Disaggregated Data & Gender analysis, Gender Budgeting, Gender Incorporate Prospectus) and Performance of Ricegrowers' Cooperative (Increasing awareness, Sustainability, Lasting outcomes to the beneficiaries) as

it was confirmed by the Pearson correlation(r)= 0.787**This means that there is a high correlation between the two variables.

5.3 Recommendations

Although the research findings have shown many improvements, there are still some gaps that need to be fulfilled for achieving maximum impact of Gender Mainstreaming approaches (Sex Disaggregated Data & Gender analysis, Gender Budgeting, Gender Incorporate Prospectus) and Performance of Ricegrowers' Cooperative (Increasing awareness, Sustainability, Lasting outcomes to the beneficiaries). The researcher has provided the following recommendations to the government (policymakers) and members of the cooperative.

5.3.1 Recommendations to the Government

Below are the recommendations to the Rwandan government:

The Republic of Rwanda's Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) should enhance gender equality programs and promote facilitative environment for gender mainstreaming projects.

That the government should support a secured environment that empowers women and men through monitoring and evaluation skills to determine the impacts.

That the government should facilitate access to finance for small businesses targeting Gender Mainstreaming funds for agriculture activities in all financial organizations working with the poor.

That the government should increase its partnership with development partners to work closely with financial institutions to ensure that small business owners access financial support.

That the Rural Sector Support Program should encourage gender mainstreaming activities as a significant prerequisite for support and design programs towards skills training for cooperatives' members.

That the government of Rwanda continues to place more emphasis on gender budgeting to promote accountability and transparency.

5.3.2. To the Cooperative

- That the Ricegrowers' cooperative should encourage gender equality in the local community and diversification.

- Provide additional training in project management lifecycles, most especially for women.
- Dedicate more time to small-scale projects to provide adequate assistance in the management of cooperatives.
- Ensure that more women are given priority in terms of recruitment.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

The study was performed in one district focusing on one cooperative, but further studies should be conducted by considering mega investments in other provinces to compare results to reach a generalized consensus.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Amnesty International. (2010). *Insecurity and Indignity, Women's experiences in the slums of Nairobi, Kenya*. London, United Kingdom: Amnesty International Publications
- [2]. Asemah Ghauri and Gronhaug, (2012). *The Gender Asset and Wealth Gaps, Evidence from Ecuador, Ghana, and Karnataka*. India (Bangalore): Indian Institute of Management Bangalore.
- [3]. Baden, S. (2009). "Practical Strategies for Involving Women as Well as Men in Water and Sanitation Activities, *Bridge Report* 11(9), 6-8
- [4]. Bailey, (2012) *Gender Planning and Development Theory, Practice, and Training*. Psychology Press, 51(2), 1097–1123.
- [5]. Blackburn K&Wakai, S. (2004).*Empowering rural women through a community development approach in Nepal*. Kantipur, Nepal: Community Development, 5(2), 20-27
- [6]. Blair, A., & Abedi, M. (2015).*Rural women participation in extension activities* Journal of Agriculture Sciences.
- [7]. Chayal, K.L, Seniloli, M, L.(2012). "Gender Issues in Environmental Sustainability and Poverty Reduction in the Community-Social and Community Issues," Development Bulletin, no.58
- [8]. Cunningham, K., & Ferguson, E. (2015).*Women's empowerment in agriculture and child nutritional status in rural Nepal* Public Health. Kantipur, Nepal: Community Development, 15(3),35-50
- [9]. Daly, Mary E. (2005).*Gender mainstreaming in theory and practice*: Oxford University: Social politics international studies in gender, state, and society, 12(3), 433-450.
- [10]. Debusscher& Doss, C., Deere, D., & Oduro, H. (2012).*The Gender Asset and Wealth Gaps, Evidence from Ecuador, Ghana, and Karnataka*. India (Bangalore): Indian Institute of Management Bangalore.
- [11]. East African Community Secretariat.(2008).*Gender And Community Development Analysis in Rwanda*
- [12]. Food and Agriculture Cooperative.(2011). *The State of Food and Agriculture and Women in Agriculture* .Rome, Italy: closing the gender gap for development.
- [13]. Ford, B., (2008). *The role of women in agriculture*. Agricultural Development Economics Division the Food and Agriculture Cooperative of the United Nations www.fao.org/economic/esa: ESA Working Paper No. 11-02
- [14]. Gender Monitoring Office (2011).*Assessment of gender-related international and regional instruments and their implementation in the Republic of Rwanda*<http://gmo.gov.rw>
- [15]. GOP-NEDA .(2011). *Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016*. Government of the Philippines: National Economic Development Authority.

- [16]. Government of Uganda, (2003). *Water Sector Gender Strategy*. Kampala, Uganda: Environment. Directorate of Water Development, Government of Uganda Global Gender Gap, p.20. <http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-gender-gap> (accessed April 3, 2013).
- [17]. Grigorian, H. (2007). *Impact of Gender Mainstreaming in Rural Development and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*. UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Annual Conference, 8-26
- [18]. Hush, M. & Kabeer, N. (2010). *Reversed Realities*. London UK: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought. Verso.
- [19]. Institute of Development Studies, (2015). “*New Thinking on Gender and the Environment*.” IDS Policy Briefing, 5.
- [20]. International Cooperative Agency. (ICA) (2005). *Gender Issues in Cooperative*. Geneva, Switzerland: Gender sensitization package for project leaders project Branch.
- [21]. Jones, N., Tafere, Y. & Woldehanna, T. (2010). *Gendered risks, poverty and vulnerability in Ethiopia-To what extent is the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) making a difference*. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- [22]. Jorgensen Frances I. Illo. (2010). *Accounting for Gender Results A Review of the Philippine GAD Budget Policy*. Quezon City: Miriam College - Women and Gender Institute.
- [23]. Kirima, L. K. (2012). *Contextual Factors Affecting Gender Mainstreaming in the Public Sector*. Kenya: Ministry of Education, Eastern Province. (Kenyatta University), 45-52
- [24]. Kombo and Tromp 2006 *Understanding the Complexities Surrounding Gender Differences in Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria and Uganda*: Journal of Development Studies; 47(10), 1482–1509.
- [25]. Kothari (2014) *Women’s empowerment in agriculture: What role for food security in Bangladesh*. Bangladesh: world development Journal, 61(2), 11–52.
- [26]. Kusakabe, R & Manuh, T. (2005). *Women in Africa’s Development: Overcoming obstacles, pushing for progress*. United Nations Department of Public Information: Africa Recovery Briefing Paper Issue 11
- [27]. Langer, L. & Maguire, R. (2015). *Bottom-Up Development in Haiti*. Rosslyn, VA: Inter-American Foundation
- [28]. Lee, S.-H. (2016). *Gender mainstreaming in South Korea - a critical analysis through discursive institutionalism around the issue of childcare*. Diplomacy and International Relations conference proceedings., 4-8
- [29]. Malapit, L., N Tyagi, P. (2015). *Women's empowerment mitigates the negative effects of low 57 production diversity on maternal and child nutrition in Nepal*. The Journal of Development Studies, 51(8), 1097–1123.
- [30]. March, C., Smyth, I. & Mukhopadhyay, M. (2008). *A Guide to Gender*. London: Oxfam GB Analysis Frameworks.

- [31]. Meinzen-Dick, A. (2001). *Engendering Agricultural Research, IFPRI Research Monograph*. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- [32]. Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), (2004). *Annual report on the strategic plan of agriculture transformation financing, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation*: Kigali, Rwanda.
- [33]. Mogues, T. & Moser, C. (2013). *Gender Planning and Development Theory, Practice, and Training*. Psychology Press, 51(2), 1097–1123.
- [34]. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.(2006). *Rwanda Agricultural Survey*. Kigali, Rwanda: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; Unit of Planning, policy and Capacity Building and Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
- [35]. O'Brien, A., Quisumbing, J., & Nkonya, E., (2011). *Understanding the Complexities Surrounding Gender Differences in Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria and Uganda*: Journal of Development Studies; 47(10), 1482–1509.
- [36]. Oxfam International. (2013). *Women's Collective Action, Unlocking the Potential of Agricultural Markets*. Oxford, UK: Oxfam International Research Report, Oxfam International.
- [37]. Reeves, H. & Baden, S. (2002). *Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions, for DFID Gender and Mainstreaming Intranet Resource*. London, UK: Institute of the Development Studies University of Sussex.
- [38]. Republic of Rwanda. (2009). *National Evaluation of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) And The Outcome of the Twenty- Third Special Session of the General Assembly (2000)*. September 2009. Kigali.
- [39]. Sarantakos & Sanja (2010). *Impact of Gender Mainstreaming in Rural Development and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*. UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Annual Conference, 8-26
- [40]. Sören & Ericsson.(2008). "Sustainable work systems and complexity: a social challenge." *Science for sustainable development*. VHU, Uppsala: The social challenge with emphasis on the conditions for change. Proceedings of the 2nd VHU conference for sustainable development
- [41]. Sraboni, E., & Ahmed, A. U. (2014). *Women's empowerment in agriculture: What role for food security in Bangladesh*. Bangladesh: world development Journal, 61(2), 11–52.
- [42]. Stotsky C., & Porter, F. (2006). *Mainstreaming Gender in Development*. Oxford, UK: Oxfam Publication
- [43]. UN Women. (2013). *A Transformative Stand-Alone Goal on Achieving Gender Equality Women's Rights and Women's Empowerment*. In the context of the Post-2015 Development Framework and Sustainable Development Goals.
- [44]. United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women.(2005). *Women 2000 and Beyond: Women and Water*.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

Mount Kenya University

(MKUR)
INSTITUTE OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION LETTER

REF: MKU04/PGS&R/0410/2020

25thNOVEMBER, 2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: AMARA M. KAMARA: MDS /2019/47408

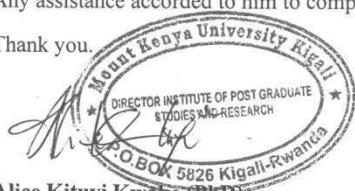
This is to confirm that the above- named person is a bonafide student of Mount Kenya University Rwanda.

He is currently carrying out research work to enable him to complete his **Master's Arts in Development Studies Degree Program**. The title of his research is: **GENDER MAINSTREAMING APPROACHES AND SUCCESS FACTORS OF RICE GROWERS' COOPERATIVES IN BUGESERA DISTRICT, RWANDA**

The information received will be confidential and for academic purposes only.

Any assistance accorded to him to complete this study will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.



Alice Kituyi Kwake (PhD)
Ag. DIRECTOR INSTITUTE OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Bugesera, on ...11.../2020

N° .../05.07



EASTERN PROVINCE

BUGESERA DISTRICT

BP.01 NYAMATA.

Amara M. Kamara
Mount Kenya University, Rwanda
Tel: 0738127175
Email: amaraquardumohammed@gmail.com

RE: Acceptance to conduct Research at the Rice Growers Cooperative in Bugesera

This comes to inform you that you have been accepted to conduct research in Bugesera District as requested in your application letter. You will be collecting data in Rice growers cooperative relative to your research title “Gender Mainstreaming Approaches and Success Factors of Rice Growers’ Cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda” This research will be conducted between the period of November to January 2021. We assure you our immense co-operation with the staff and the membership of the cooperative as requested and returns copy of your research to the District as we would be interested.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,


MUTABAZI Richard
The Mayor of Bugesera District



Lists and Contacts of Ricegrowers' Cooperative in Bugesera District, Eastern Province, Rwanda

No	Akarege	Umurenge	Koperative	Grabo	Gore	Busa	phone
1	Bugesera	Mareba	CORIVARU	178	222	400	
2	Bugesera	Ruhuha	Inkingi y' Ubuhinzi	183	240	423	0783335859
3	Bugesera	MAREBA	IZMGM	194	194	388	0788894028
4	Bugesera	Gashora	Kodumuga	783	339	1122	07888 94028
5	Bugesera	RUHUHA	KOPAUKI	88	104	192	0789897863
6	Bugesera	Ngeruka	KOPETWITEKI	192	212	404	0788562853
7	Bugesera	MAREBA	KOTERWA	351	294	645	0788750564
8	Bugesera	Shyara	COGIRIRU	211	219	430	0787822555
9	Bugesera	Mwogo	CORIMARU	1023	644	1667	0788 777904
10	Bugesera	NYARUGENGE	JYAMBERE NYARUGENGE	70	60	130	0781282595
11	Bugesera	Ruhuha	KORINYABURIBA	206	192	398	0783619271
12	Bugesera	Ruhuha	Twizamure	247	221	468	0
13	Bugesera	MAREBA	MUCYO	279	233	512	0785337739

Appendix II: Questionnaires

Gender Mainstreaming Approaches and Performance of Ricegrowers cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda.

This questionnaire aims at establishing; the influence of gender mainstreaming and the performance of development projects in selected rice growers' cooperative in Bugesera District, Rwanda.

The questionnaire is designed to collect data that will help achieve the objectives of this study. I am kindly requesting you to participate in this study by responding to all the questions as candidly and precisely as possible. Your honesty and co-operation in responding to the questions will highly be appreciated. All information provided will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and will be used purely for academic purposes.

Section One: Demographics.

1. Gender of the respondents

Female

Male

2. What is your age bracket?

1. Below 25 years () 2. 25-30 years () 3. 31-40 years () 4. 41-50 years ()

5. Above 50 ()

3. What is your level of education?

1. Primary () 2. Secondary () 3. Tertiary/College () 4. Undergraduate ()

5. Postgraduate ()

4. How long have you worked for Rice growers' cooperative?

1. Less than 1yr () 2. 1-3 yrs. () 3. 4-6 yrs () 4. 7-9 yrs. () 5. 9 yrs. & above ()

Objective I: To examine Gender mainstreaming approaches such as gender incorporate prospectus, sex-disaggregated data, and gender budgeting and their influence on the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District.

A. Gender budgeting on the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative. Gender Budgeting is a method for allocating government funding for programs specifically targeting women or men. Please rate the following statements regarding your gender mainstreaming processes in rice growers' cooperative by selecting a number from 1 to 5

5 -Strongly agree, 4 – Agree, 3 - Not sure, 2 – Disagree, 1 – Strongly disagree

	Gender budgeting	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>1</i>	There is a fair and equitable allocation of resources for men and women					
<i>2</i>	Some challenges deny women to equally benefit from resources generated in favor of men					
<i>3</i>	Revenues generated from the projects for spending focus on capacity training impacts both women and men					

B. Sex-Disaggregated data and gender analysis on the success factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative.

Disaggregating data is important to reveal specifically that resources are spent on the areas and persons where they are most needed and can have the biggest impact. Please rate the following statements regarding your gender mainstreaming processes in rice growers' cooperative by selecting a number from 1 to 5

5 -Strongly agree, 4 – Agree, 3 - Not sure, 2 – Disagree, 1 – Strongly disagree

	Sex Disaggregated data and Gender analysis	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>1</i>	The cooperative normally facilitates data collection and survey to ascertain women's involvement in leadership as in men					
<i>2</i>	The cooperative normally implements finding from the sex-disaggregated data to make decision					
<i>3</i>	The cooperative uses sex-disaggregated data to understand the necessities of both women and men in the cooperative					
<i>4</i>	There is evidence that certain decisions were taken through participation by both men and women					

C. Gender incorporates prospectus to the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative. Gender incorporation ensures that women and men are equally captured in all aspects of project lifecycles and no one is left behind in terms of priorities. Please rate the following statements concerning your gender mainstreaming processes in rice growers' cooperative by selecting a number from 1 to 5

5 -Strongly agree, 4 – Agree, 3 - Not sure, 2 – Disagree, 1 – Strongly disagree

	Gender Incorporate Prospectus	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>1</i>	The cooperative normally involves women and men in all project lifecycle (design, planning, implementation)					
<i>2</i>	The cooperative implements gender mainstreaming during the Planning of project activities					
<i>3</i>	Women and men are affected by and play major roles in the success of the development projects in the cooperative					

Objective 2: To determine the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative in Bugesera District

Performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative: The performance of the cooperative /projects consider factors including the control level of the impact on the beneficiaries, the support of cooperative, benefits-outcomes to the beneficiaries, sustainability and consistent awareness. Please rate the following statements concerning your gender mainstreaming processes in rice growers' cooperative selecting a number from 1 to 5

5 -Strongly agree, 4 – Agree, 3 - Not sure, 2 – Disagree, 1 – Strongly disagree

<i>NB</i>	Success factors of Ricegrowers' cooperative	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>1</i>	Results and findings from increasing awareness are relevant and useful					
<i>2</i>	The sustainability activities are carried out within the project schedule					
<i>3</i>	Accountability of resources are economically utilized and affected communities maintain the outcomes of the projects					
<i>3</i>	The impacts of the projects affect both men and women as beneficiaries.					

Appendix III: Interview Guide

Section One: To identify the influence of Gender budgeting on the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative. Gender Budgeting is a method for allocating government funding for programs specifically targeting women or men Please answer the following questions?

iv) Is there any incentive to encourage women to participate in the proposed activities? If yes, what are they? If not, how do you encourage women to participate equally as men?

Section Two: To establish the influence of Sex Disaggregated Data and Gender Analysis on the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative. Disaggregating data is important to reveal specifically that resources are spent on the areas and persons where they are most needed and can have the biggest impact. Please answer the following questions concerning your gender mainstreaming processes in rice growers' cooperative.

v) What is the significance of sex-disaggregated data to the cooperative? What impact does it make on the success of development projects?

Section Three: To examine the influence of Gender incorporate prospectus on the performance of Ricegrowers' cooperative. Gender incorporation ensures that women and men are equally captured in all aspects of project lifecycles and no one is left behind in terms of priorities Please answer the following questions with regards to your gender mainstreaming processes in rice growers' cooperative.

i) How do women in your cooperative participate in project activities? How are they involved?