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**Role of Non –Governmental Organizations Aid on Socio-Economic Development of
Vulnerable Families in Rwanda: A Case of Families Supported by a Voice for Rwanda
in Kicukiro District**


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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the contribution of non-governmental organizations aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Rwanda a case of Voice for Rwanda.

Methodology: This research adopted the descriptive survey design with quantitative approach. The study population was 148 people. The Sample size was 108 respondents calculated using Yamane formula. Simple random sampling technique was used. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Data analysis was conducted using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) software version 26.0. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used for quantitative analysis.

Findings: To the impact of NGO's education aid on socioeconomic development, the results indicated that the relationship between NGO's education aid and socioeconomic development was .641** presented that there was a statistically significant relationship between the NGO's education aid and socioeconomic development. To the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development, results presented that the relationship between contribution of NGO's nutritional aid and socioeconomic development was .810** showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid and socioeconomic development. To the role of NGO's health aid on socio-economic development of vulnerable families, results indicated that the relationship between NGO's health aid and socioeconomic development was .939** which presented that there was a statistically significant relationship between the role of NGO's health aid and socioeconomic development.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: Researcher recommended that the Voice for Rwanda should enlarge activities plan to the countrywide. Researcher gave recommendations for enhancing the role of Non-governmental organizations aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families.

Keywords: *Non –Governmental Organizations, Socio-Economic, Development, Aid, Vulnerable Families*

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INTRODUCTION

States with limited resources, plagued by corruption and poor governance, have failed to provide development for all their populations in the developing world. In this context, various approaches to development have been explored, and since the 1980s, nonprofit groups have increasingly been seen as a way to bridge the gap between the demands of the people and the services currently being provided. Alternative methods of service delivery and/or holding governments accountable must be established when states are unable to provide sufficient products, services, or supportive environments to help citizens secure livelihoods, or when disadvantaged groups are excluded from existing state institutions. Nongovernmental organizations have skillfully filled this void (Bebbington & Mitlin, 2018).

Hedayat and Ma'rof (2016) observe that there has been a notable increase in the quantity of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) across various nations, dedicated to offering social services to their respective local communities. These non-governmental groups primarily provide services that are typically guaranteed by the government for its citizens. Specifically, these organizations persistently engage in diverse activities such as healthcare and education, infrastructure development, and environmental conservation. For example, a project was conducted in Papua New Guinea with the primary objective of establishing partnerships between provincial governments, non-governmental organizations, and civil society to implement community health promotion activities. This endeavor aimed to facilitate the development of a policy environment that fosters collaboration. The initiative sought to enhance the government's capacity to formulate and implement community health policies, as well as establish formal partnerships with non-state service providers including churches and non-governmental organizations. These partnerships aimed to create mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of community health initiatives (Ferguson, 2015).

In certain impoverished nations, such as Ghana, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, and Somalia, a significant portion of healthcare is provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Healthcare professionals in these countries must collaborate to prevent conflicts. For instance, in South Sudan, the government and NGOs work to some extent in partnership to provide healthcare, particularly to vulnerable groups such as the impoverished, children, and families. The government maintains control over financial matters, human resource development, and policy formation and implementation in these types of collaborations. NGOs, on the other hand, focus on supporting national policies, strategies, and practices (Boboya, 2015).

The East African countries are the region where Nongovernmental Organizations are welcomed. This is showed by their increasing number during the time. Kenya for example, has witnessed a substantial increase in the number of Nongovernmental Organizations, from 125 in 1974 to over 4200 in 2016 (World Bank, 2016). For instance, in Tanzania, World Vision in Tanzania (WVT) endeavors to alleviate poverty by addressing agriculture, water, education, health, and preventive healthcare-related issues. The communities under WVT's jurisdiction receive various forms of assistance, which are tailored to the specific activities it engages in. WVT implements its policies through the Area Development Program (ADP). Since the establishment of the Kinyangiri ADP in 1994 within the Kinyangiri division of Iramba District, World Vision Tanzania (WVT) has actively promoted community-centric initiatives in the Iramba District Council (Makala et al., 2015).

After the Tutsi genocide in 1994, it became evident to the Rwandan population that poverty was their most pressing concern. At the time, a staggering 57% of the population lived below the national poverty line, considering both food and nonfood essentials. Furthermore, 37% of Rwandans had incomes that fell short of meeting the minimum calorie requirements set by MDG 1. Consequently, Rwanda ranked among the countries with the highest rates of extreme poverty globally (MINECOFIN, 2016).

The Government of Rwanda welcome many Nongovernmental organizations like World vision, USAID and other Nongovernmental organizations which have been largely responsible for funding agriculture rehabilitation programs, promoting education programs, promoting health programs and supporting human rights initiatives in reconstruction of the justice system with aims to improve socioeconomic development in Rwanda (UNDP, 2018).

In Rwanda, lack of Voice for Rwanda efficiency in giving support to vulnerable and disadvantaged families continues to deprive them from enjoying their rights. A knowledgeable gap related to effects of community practices on vulnerable families capacity and organization. These effects were as the methodological system in the next interventions. Voice for Rwanda was conceived to empower vulnerable families to promote living condition in Kicukiro District located in the City of Kigali.

Statement of the Problem

Despite, the increase of Nongovernmental organizations working in Rwanda with the aims of promoting socioeconomic development and poverty reduction; yet poverty is still high where Rwanda, according to fifth Integrated Household Living Condition Survey (EICV5) the levels of poverty was at 38.2% , 32 % of all households in Rwanda did not own any type of livestock, 43.2% of land of Rwanda is not protected against soil erosion, 73% of population of Rwanda did not use of electricity for lighting, 13% of population did not have access to improved drinking water sources (NISR, 2018).

Voice for Rwanda has been instrumental in offering extensive support on a global scale through various initiatives such as training, capacity building, and nutritional aid. Their efforts have reached eight regions across the world, underscoring the profound impact of addressing contentious issues that have led to soaring inflation rates and food insecurity (Krafft, 2015). Among African countries, vulnerable families is working in different countries, around 75% of the local community members are encountering severe lack of food (Maitra & Mani, 2017).

Voice for Rwanda provides vulnerable Rwandan families with a compassionate, empowering, and effective solution to regain their voice and influence in society. The main goal of this non-governmental organization is to assist and educate marginalized families in comprehending and advocating for their rights, utilizing their socioeconomic status to improve their standard of living, and promoting family and community participation in decision-making. "Voice for Rwanda supports vulnerable families with practices such as education aid, nutritional aid, as well as stimulating health services, as evidenced by recent research on educational Interventions in low-income countries (Jansen&van der Meer, 2019).

The present study established the role of Voice For Rwanda's activities on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Rwanda using a case of a voice for Rwanda in Kicukiro District.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

Both scientific and empirical evidences contend the existence of various theories on socioeconomic development and its relationship with the Nongovernmental organizations aid. In this regards, the following theories were relevant to the present study.

Human Capital Theory

Hanushek and Woessmann (2015) argue that while the quantity of education, such as years of schooling, is important, the quality of education reflected in the effectiveness of learning and skills acquired has a more significant impact on economic outcomes of Growth. Their work, the knowledge capital of Nations: Education and the Economics of growth, emphasizes that improving educational quality is critical for enhancing economic development and productivity, extending the principles of human capital Theory to highlight the importance of educational effectiveness. Thereby increasing their productivity and earning potential (Becker, 2018). Human Capital Theory posits that investments in education lead to long-term benefits by improving skills and knowledge, which are essential for socioeconomic development.

The theory suggests that providing equal opportunities for education can empower vulnerable families by enhancing their human capital skills, knowledge, and health which are crucial for economic and social development (Materu, 2019). Hanushek and Woessmann (2015) emphasize that the quality of education, reflected in effective learning and skills acquisition, is more important for economic growth than simply the number of years spent in schooling. Their work highlights the role of educational quality in driving economic development and productivity, building on Human Capital Theory. Becker (2018) also supports the idea that improving education increases individuals' productivity and earning potential.

Human Capital Theory posits that education provides long-term socioeconomic benefits by developing essential skills, knowledge, and health, which are crucial for broader economic and social development (Materu, 2019) while Brown and Tannock (2020) critique the theory for its failure to address structural inequalities related to race, gender, and socioeconomic status. They argue that simply providing access to education does not dismantle these entrenched barriers, as Human Capital Theory overlooks the deeper social inequalities that influence educational and economic outcomes, limiting its capacity to promote genuine socioeconomic mobility.

Access to education and human Rights explain how improving access to education among vulnerable families aligns with human capital theory's premise of enhancing human capabilities for economic productivity (Bruns, 2014). Investing in education and healthcare for vulnerable families can significantly contribute to overall socioeconomic development, in line with the theory's perspective on human resources as valuable assets (O'Gara, 2021). Such investments enhance skills, knowledge, and well-being, empowering individuals to participate in the economy and improving long-term community resilience.

By focusing on the development of human capital, these initiatives address both immediate needs and future economic stability, ultimately fostering more equitable growth and sustainable progress. Furthermore, due to the significant population in these nations, which can potentially contribute to their development, the human capital hypothesis is applicable. Therefore, by investing in education and healthcare, human resources can be transformed into human capital.

In reality, governments aim to promote socioeconomic advancement among vulnerable families. This human capital theory explain the role of education aid to vulnerable families to develop their skills & knowledge for contributing to the socioeconomic development in society.

Theory of Change

The Theory of Change serves as a systematic methodology for designing, implementing and evaluating programs or Interventions. According to James (2020), It involves meticulously mapping out the causal pathways through which a program is anticipated to achieve its desired outcomes. This approach ensures clarity in identifying key assumptions, inputs, and activities required for change, alongside the short-term, intermediate, and long-term outcomes. A critical aspect highlighted by Vogel (2019) is the emphasis on involving stakeholders throughout the process, ensuring that their perspectives and experiences shape the intervention's goals and strategies.

Furthermore, Stein and Valters (2018) argues that the theory of change is not only a planning tool but also a reflective process that adapts based on feedback and data gathered during implementation. By making the assumptions behind program logic explicit, the Theory of Change allows for better accountability and adaptability, particularly in complex environments where outcomes are influenced by multiple factors. 'This structured approach to program design and evaluation, addressing key questions crucial for success, is extensively supported by recent research (Johnson et.,2019; Garcia &Evans, 2016; Thompson &Kim.2021).

The process of change, a key focus in the literature, involves identifying specific mechanisms by which programs drive and maintain positive outcomes, such as health improvements, economic empowerment, and enhanced job opportunities, through well-organized strategies and activities (Brown &Taylor, 2018). In addition, feasibility assessments ensure that the program's goals are realistic and achievable within the given socio-political and economic context, focusing on whether the proposed interventions can produce measurable results (Davis et al., 2017).

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role as external catalysts for social transformation. Operating independently of governmental structures, NGOs play a crucial role in addressing social inequities and empowering communities by designing and implementing programs that aim to achieve positive socioeconomic outcomes for their beneficiaries (Smith&Sullivan,2021).'' In the context of this study, the theory of change serves as a strategic framework guiding NGO interventions towards achieving sustainable socioeconomic development objectives. In this study, the theory of change is used as a clear guide to show non-governmental organizations (NGOs) plan and carry out programs, explaining how these programs work and the long-term social and economic goals they aim to reach.

Regular monitoring and evaluation are important to check progress and make any needed changes to improve success. This research looks at how these programs have impacted the health, economic development, and job creation for vulnerable families. Health improvement efforts focus on making hearth care more accessible, providing health education, and improving health outcomes, which are vital for the well-being of communities.

Economic development programs help people gain important skills, access small loans, and receive support for starting businesses. These efforts are key to empowering individuals, reducing poverty, and tackling inequality. Job creation programs offer vocational training, job placements, and support for small business to create lasting employment, helping to improve

living conditions and provide financial stability for vulnerable families. Together, these programs drive long-term social and economic development.

The theory highlights the impact of NGO aid on the behavior change of people through gaining some skills in schooling or training. This helps communities to understand how to start the business and develop the socioeconomic and achieving the sustainable socioeconomic development.

Social Capital Theory

According to Putnam (2020), while social relationships and community bonds are crucial, their effective leverage manifested in how they address problems, improve wellbeing, and foster collective action plays an even more significant role in societal advancement. Putnam argues that strengthening social capital is essential for achieving shared goals and enhancing both social and economic development.

While there are similarities between the NPO perspective and social capital, as it explores how NPOs facilitate the development of connections and collaboration among community members in pursuit of a common objective. According to (Lewis, Kanji, & Themudo, 2020). "The Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) are independent, non-profit groups that work outside of the government to address various social issues like reducing poverty, improving healthcare, advocating for human rights, enhancing education, and protecting the environment. They rely on donations, grants, and other funds to carry out their projects and help create positive changes in communities. NGOs collaborate with communities to implement projects that identify and address local issues. Their strategy involves uniting beneficiaries and offering individualized, small group assistance to meet specific needs.

Social capital, which refers to the resources or capital individuals gain from their social networks, remains a key concept in understanding these interventions. This concept highlights how social networks provide access to resources, trust, and opportunities that can significantly impact socio-economic development (Adler & Kwon, 2019; Putnam, 2020; Lin, 2021). These scholars emphasize that effective community partnerships foster trust, reciprocity, and cooperation, which are crucial elements in building social capital and promoting development.

Putnam (2020) argues that social relationships and community bonds play a pivotal role in addressing societal problems and fostering development. He views the strengthening of social capital as essential for collective progress. On the other hand, Schuller (2020) critiques this perspective, suggesting that focusing too much on the utility of social networks for economic or social gain commodifies relationships, reducing their intrinsic, non-instrumental value, such as trust, emotional support or shared identity. He emphasizes how these bonds can solve problems and boost well-being. While Schuller points out a concern that focusing too much on using these connections for personal or economic gain might take away from the true value of relationships, which are important for emotional support and building trust, not just for practical benefits.

The study defines social capital as the resources embedded within social connections among individuals and the ways in which group services contribute to positive transformations in their lives. This research aims to investigate the extent to which microcredit services contribute to economic growth and how program interventions improve the social and medical well-being of participants. Based on the aforementioned theories, the researcher has developed a conceptual framework that will guide this investigation, as illustrated below.

Conceptual Framework

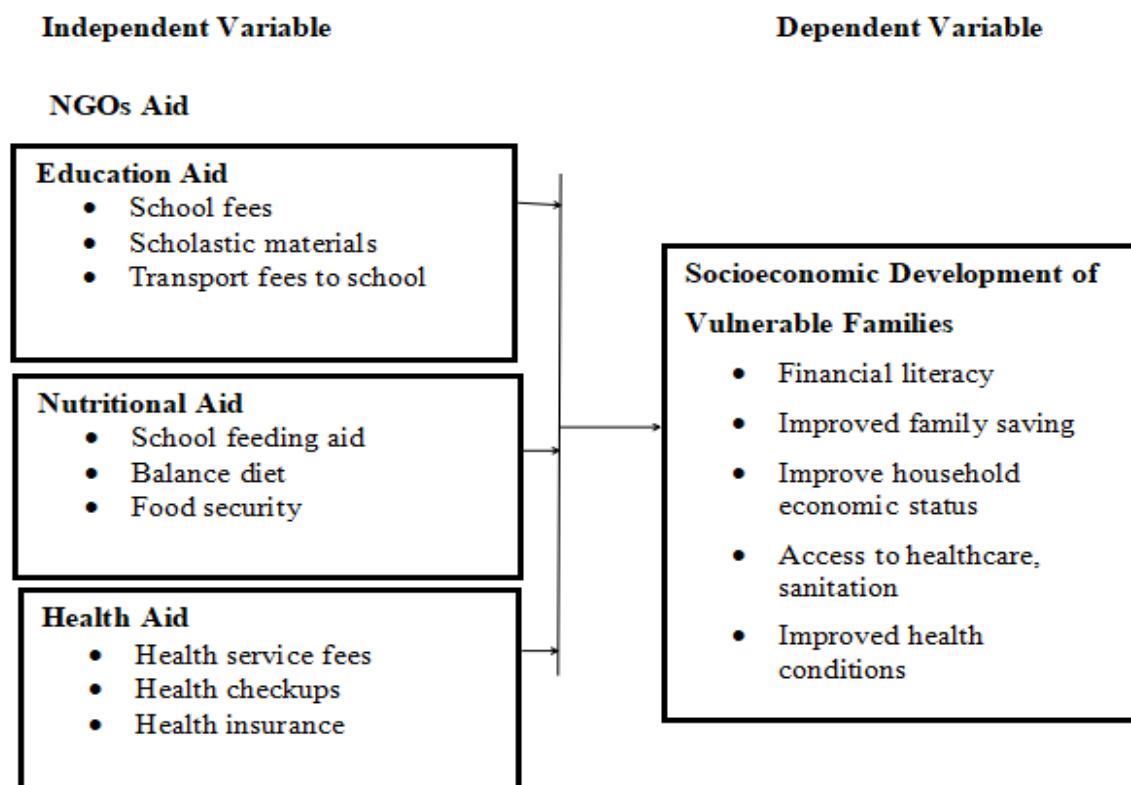


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 shows non-governmental organizational practices which were considered as independent variable where by education support practices, nutritional support practices, health support practices and socioeconomic development of Vulnerable families which were considered as dependent variable. This translates into vulnerable families in District Rwanda achieving a high degree of socioeconomic growth.

The conceptual framework demonstrates the correlations among independent, dependent, and intervening factors. This study focused on examining the correlation between the independent and dependent variables. The independent variables were reflected to denote the contribution of Non-governmental organizations practices on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families by following indicators: education aid, nutritional aid, and health aid for vulnerable families' beneficiaries. In this study education aid was measured by school fees, Scholastic materials, and transport fees to school. Moreover, the nutritional aid was measured using school feeding aid, balance diet, food security. Furthermore, the health aid was assessed through health service fees, health checkups and health insurance to vulnerable families

On the other hand, the dependent variables which were socioeconomic development of vulnerable families will be measured through financial literacy, improved family saving, improved household economic status, access to healthcare, sanitation, and improved health conditions. Based on the assumption of balanced variables, this study aims to evaluate intervening variables related to donor funding availability, equity, and transparency.

Empirical Review

The researcher revised the previous literature done on Nongovernmental Organizations and vulnerable families' economic development in Rwanda. In this regards empirical studies related to three objectives of this study are reviewed. The study pursued the following specific objectives: to determine the impact of NGO's education aid, to assess the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid, to examine the role of NGO's health aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families.

Impact of NGO's Education Aid on Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

Globally, surveys done by Mehtra *et al* (2011) using a sample of 10 vulnerable families groups of 162 members are living in low level of socioeconomic status before formulating groups and associations or cooperatives. The research demonstrated that empowering vulnerable families through group formation has a clear contribution in increasing self-reliance and behavior change for instance involvement in outdoor practices as compared to with the period before forming supporting groups. The execution of obtainable standard of living conditions comprises assessing strategies in that gender role impact the accessibility to determinants of health, like water and food, removing legal challenges on health, preventing female discrimination and suitable training for care given female problems (United Nations Vulnerable families (Kabeer (2001). In Africa, this position is also held by Karanja (2013) participation of vulnerable families groups facilitated female to obtain and to have access to asserts, properties therefore, affecting their welfare. They evidenced that vulnerable families groups had appeared to be very familiar in understanding organizational practices in current period of time.

The research suggested that vulnerable families group may play a clear role to the adjustment and transformation of socioeconomic development and enhances female in their everyday practices, therefore, contributing more to the socioeconomic development. Advocacy denotes to try to modify policies and practices. Smith, J., & Brown, L. (2019) - They explore how community education initiatives can empower individuals by providing them with the knowledge and confidence to participate in local governance and advocate for their rights. The advocacy would be about obtaining an adjustment in actions not in awareness.

A research carried out by Karlan and Valdivia (2021) demonstrated that female's fulfillment of expected needs is more likely to affect socioeconomic living conditions of beneficiaries. Reconsideration education projects stimulating the promotion of socioeconomic development have been aware of the desire to overcome and adjust the basic sources of persistent issue, if this is vulnerable families' prohibition in economic practices links female to families or social rules that enable them to be accountable for domestic violence (Jensen, 2012). Debusser and Ansoms (2013), during the above considerations, a suitable advocacy emanating from modification that led to discrepancy to female living conditions.

The actual performances emerge with national electoral commission one of the proportion of female representation in parliament raise from 7 percent to 16 percent. Most of vulnerable families supporting accessibility to and use of resources and socioeconomic development explain themselves as feminists. In East African Community, Vulnerable families Enterprise Development Fund executive officer in Kenya reported that the vulnerable families fund has so far advanced loans to 245,000 vulnerable families with four hundred and eight million shillings disbursed since inception (Wainaina, 2011). The fund has transformed the lives of many vulnerable families especially the rural vulnerable families.

Farming projects took the bulk of the money sourced from the fund. He gave an example of Mozambara Vulnerable families Group (Western Province), where members borrowed from the fund and bought dairy cows. They are now reaping greatly from the proceeds of the dairy farming which has boosted their incomes and ensured good nutrition for their families compounded by an increased purchasing power and financial independence. He also gave an example of Wakesho Vulnerable families Group from Kisauni, Coast Province where members were engaged in weaving.

In Rwanda, significant issues related to systemic inadequacies and the influence of governmental officials create obstacles for organizations like Voice For Rwanda, exacerbated by a poor culture of accountability and enforcement (Musini, 2021) Therefore, common duties were related to the mobilization of persons. The practices may be both static and dynamic, often implemented through informal strategies within a firm (Teece, 2018). Voice for Rwanda contributes more to the norm and rule setting entities. They are among the leading proponents of processes and organizations that increase the completion of gender equality and economic development of vulnerable families (Holmes & Slater, 2020).

Although, decades of efforts by Voice for Rwanda, as well as by national governments, to empower poor people promote vulnerable families, the low numbers for vulnerable families political involvement continue.

Contribution of NGO Nutritional Aid on Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

At the international level, nutritional aid for vulnerable families creates conditions conducive to enhancing the economic empowerment of these groups, as highlighted in the FAO's 2018 report on food security and nutrition. A nutritional aid for vulnerable families facilitates favorable conditions for ameliorating economic empowerment of vulnerable families (Maestre, Poole, & Henson, 2017). It is agreed that more to security, social protection improves the revenue from families either by assuming high revenue and employ ability from financial supports.

These profits permit them to produce more and expand their business practices and to financial training for their workers (Jones & Holmes, 2010). In their 2020 report, UN Women highlighted that in less developed regions, women face significant challenges including inadequate development, low investment, limited human resources, and greater difficulties in accessing labor markets, which contrast sharply with their potential success. In a research done by Neath *et al* (2010), capacity building is considered at pertinent for increasing the level of production, employment and chance to ensure food security and increase the socioeconomic development.

Previous studies discovered that training had significant effects on employment for vulnerable families (Booth, 2021), Disparities between female and male for education completion and accessibility to business marketplace could limit female capacity to gain from tangible assistance (Riza, 2013). "Due to these disparities, women often lack business management skills and are less likely to receive investment opportunities compared to men (The World Bank, 2018). In Africa, according to Nokia Research Africa (2010), most of rural vulnerable families were not living together. As a consequence, numerous disadvantaged families lacked sufficient access to diverse spaces where they could acquire valuable information and broaden their perspectives to improve their living conditions. In contrast to families unaffiliated with

any strategic groups, those who are vulnerable can now engage and gain a certain level of exposure by joining such groups. These studies demonstrate the advantages of their participation in vulnerable families groups.

However, it remains uncertain whether vulnerable families experience any financial benefits solely from their group membership. Training is the main strategy used by Voice For Rwanda to promote socioeconomic development in Rwanda. When we mention highly skilled educators, we are specifically referring to the training aspect (Krafft, 2015). The ultimate goal is to enhance individuals' capacity, competence, and success in their daily lives. As a result, previous research suggests that the performance of Voice for Rwanda has been somewhat mixed. Buvinic and Furst (2014) indicate that while vulnerable families are encouraged to become self-sufficient, their participation in rural education and training initiatives is limited, and they struggle to access financial resources. This research intended to provide response on questions by assessing effect of large-scale female occupation in the conservative setting of urban Rwanda.

Role of NGO Health Aid on Socio-Economic Development of Vulnerable Families

Globally, female contribute significantly to the social welfare and economic status for their households, addressing issues such as unemployment, poor revenue generation, marginalization, and low levels of success in female entrepreneurship (Manikuzwe, 2021). Access to financing and the level of economic growth among vulnerable households in Asian countries (CGAP, 2021) empower individuals living in poverty to become catalysts of change in the economy. It enables them to increase their income and productivity, as well as enhance their access to resources and data. Consequently, it has been shown that economically disadvantaged families in less developed economies encounter challenges in obtaining loans and microcredit to support their businesses, which exacerbates their living conditions.

According to 51 respondents (64% of the total), loan requirements in Africa are more likely to enhance the financial performance of families that are already at risk. With 50 applications (63%) being accepted, the response rate indicates that the application process was straightforward. Furthermore, 35 participants (44%) agreed with the statement, demonstrating the adequacy of the loan product's plan.

However, the mean response to questions assessing the micro credit strategies was more than the general mean (Mean=3.6097, standard deviation=0.67180), implying that female are more than unresponsive in their feelings and expected to affirm every aspect. According to Groootaert and Van Bastelaer (2015), have conducted systematic reviews of data on social development programs to assess various levels of socioeconomic development, highlighting the importance of understanding and measuring social capital in the context of these programs." Their reviews "impact of capacity building on socioeconomic development" are related to the current study investigated the role of Non-governmental organizations Aid on socioeconomic development.

Research Gaps

The researcher analysed the evidences from scientific and empirical literature on vulnerable families. A specific emphasis is placed on vulnerable families and their practices, as well as their limited access to sanitary facilities and healthcare (Johnson et al., 2020). Previous research on the impact of NGOs' programs has predominantly focused on their effect on administrative positions (Randell & McCloseskye, 2014). According to these studies, more than 33% of

interventions failed to empower disadvantaged families (Banyenzaki, 2015). These studies given inconclusive results and did not focus on nutritional support, education practices and health practices (VSLAs).

Based on previous studies, most of the them were conducted outside of Rwanda and they were qualitative in nature using descriptive research design in light with the above considerations, the present study established the effect of Voice For Rwanda on socioeconomic development of Vulnerable families in Rwanda using a case of District. Special focus was on the effect of education support practices, nutritional support practices and health support practices on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in District.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey design. The quantitative approach allowed the researcher to have high quality data, strengthened by triangulation of various data sources, hence leading to trusted findings and recommendations.

The study applied the quantitative component, utilizing surveys and data collection methods to gather numerical data on the impact of sports programs provided by the NGO subsequently, qualitative research was used to describe and interpret these numerical findings, offering deeper insights into how these sports initiatives affect the socio-economic development of the families involved. This approach was integrated from the beginning to thoroughly explore and validate the correlation between NGO led sports programs and socio-economic development.

Sampling Techniques

A sampling technique is denoted as the mean by which a researcher selects a sample of individuals to be research participants (Etikan, 2016). In fact, the researcher adopted probability sampling methods. In the same vein, probability sampling technique is an approach of sampling that uses some form of random section. For having a random sampling approach involves a setup process where various units in the population have equal chances of being selected. It includes systemic, it stratified, cluster and strata sampling techniques (Taherdoost, 2016).

The researcher used of simple random sampling techniques with proportional procedures to ensure that different segments of the population are adequately represented in the sample (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). By utilizing the stratified sampling technique, the research allocated a proportionate number to each group. This technique was used on the vulnerable families' beneficiaries of Voice for Rwanda practices in District-Rwanda to get the required size.

Sample Size

The author of the present study conducted a research using a representative sample due to the large number of target population. For calculating sample size, the researcher used Yamane formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N * (e)^2}$$

Thus, as given formula was given in the following way:

n = represent the sample size

N= represent the total target population

e =5% (0.05) standards for sampling/ marginal error

Then, the researcher calculated the sample size as follows:

$$n=148/1+148(0.05)^2$$

$$n=148/1+148 (0.0025)$$

$$n=148/1+0.37$$

$$n=148/1.37$$

$$n=108.02919708$$

All the above considerations leads to the study sampled population of **108** vulnerable families participated at research procedure.

Table 1: Representative Sample

Categories of Vulnerable families Supported by V4T Rwanda	Target population	Sample size
Vulnerable families trained	41	30
Vulnerable families who benefit advocacy	75	55
Members of Cooperatives created	27	20
Vulnerable families beneficiaries of training	5	3
Total	148	108

Source: Voice for Rwanda, (2024)

Each category of support is represented in the sample, ensuring that different types of assistance are adequately covered. The proportions were designed to reflect the target populations, balancing practical data collection needs with the aim of capturing a diverse range of experiences among vulnerable families. The study focused on 108 vulnerable families in District who are beneficiaries of Voice for Rwanda, selected for their ability to provide relevant and comprehensive responses.

Data Collection Procedure

This section gives details on data collection instruments, procedures of administration of research tools. A structured questionnaire was used in collecting information. The respondents were given the questionnaire, allowing them to share their perspectives and understanding of the socioeconomic development of vulnerable households. Research instruments were developed according to specific research objectives. In fact, a questionnaire was developed using a likert scale. The researcher using a five likert scale in order to obtain the level of agreement will be s: 5= Strongly Disagree, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree, 3- Not Sure, 2=Agree, 1=Strongly Agree. Questionnaire comprised of three sections. The first section, questions related to the first objective, second section comprised questions on the second objective, the third section was on the third objective and the fourth section is related to the socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in District.

Respondents ticked responses that adequately describe their perceptions of the socioeconomic development of vulnerable families."

Prior the collection of information, the researcher obtained consents from sample population by providing the ultimate goal of the study and to inform them that data provided was confidentially kept. Policies and regulations of Mount Kenya University were also put into consideration.

Data Analysis

The researcher ensured that all care was taken to check if data collection was achieved in proper way. It was showed that after validating information collected the next step was data editing. In this context, all mistakes and commissions were assessed, detected and corrected. The researcher ensured editing was done when collecting information and during in house editing. Brown (2018) clarified that the post-data editing phase is followed by the coding of the questionnaire. This step involves identifying and assigning numeric values to the responses given by respondents. In this research, clarification and tabulation of information were performed based on common attributes and class intervals.

Using computer-based software called Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26, the researcher presented, analyzed data with both basic and advanced statistic, Descriptive statistics summarized the data by calculating frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations. Inferential statistics, especially correlation analysis, examined how Voice for Rwanda's strategies relates to the socioeconomic development of vulnerable families. This statistical method of analysis helped the researcher to provide significance and correlation based on specific research objectives of the study.

RESULTS

This division presents the results from the data analyzed; the study was to investigate the role of Non-governmental organizations Aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Rwanda. The analysis was based on the specific objectives of the study; to determine the impact of NGO's education aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in District; to assess the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in District; and to examine the role of NGO's health aid on socio-economic development of vulnerable families in District.

Impact of NGO's Education Aid on Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

The first objective determined the impact of NGO's education aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The results are presented and interpreted as follow:

Table 2: Impact of NGO’s Education Aid on Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

Statement	S D		D		N		A		S A		N	Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		Mean	Sd
The support provided for school fees has significantly reduced the financial burden on the family.	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	51.9	52	48.1	108	4.48	.502
Provision of scholastic materials has positively impacted learning experiences.	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	39.8	65	60.2	108	4.60	.492
Financial assistance for transport to school has improved regular school attendance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	62.0	41	38.0	108	4.38	.488
Access to academic coaching has enhanced academic performance.	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	49.1	55	50.9	108	4.51	.502
Support for extracurricular activities has contributed to overall development and wellbeing.’	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	36.1	69	63.9	108	4.64	.483
The availability of counseling services has positively influenced emotional and social development.	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	59.3	44	40.7	108	4.41	.494
Provision of school uniforms has alleviated financial stress and contributed to a sense of belonging at school.	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	29.6	76	70.4	108	4.70	.459
Overall Mean												4.53	

Source: Primary Data, (2024)

Table 2 presents the results of the first objective of this study of determining the impact of NGO’s education aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The data was analyzed, out of 108 respondents, to the support provided for school fees had significantly reduced the financial burden on the families, the 51.9% agreed and 48.1% strongly agreed that the support provided for school fees has significantly reduced the financial burden on the family. To the provision of scholastic materials had positively impacted learning experiences, the 39.8% agreed and 60.2% strongly agreed. To the financial assistance for transport to school had improved regular school attendance, the 62.0% agreed and 38.0% strongly agreed.

To the access to academic coaching had enhanced academic performance, the 49.1% agreed, and 50.9% strongly agreed. To the support for extracurricular activities had contributed to overall development and wellbeing, the 36.1% agreed and 63.9% strongly agreed. To the availability of counseling services had positively influenced emotional and social development,

the 59.3% agreed and 40.7% strongly agreed. To the provision of school uniforms had alleviated financial stress and contributed to a sense of belonging at school, 29.6% agreed and 70.4% strongly agreed. The overall means of results was 4.53 that was between agree (4) and strongly agree (5), it presented that the NGO's education aid had the significant impact on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

Contribution of NGO's Nutritional Aid on Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

The second objective assessed the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The results are presented and interpreted as follow:

Table 3: Contribution of NGO's Nutritional Aid on Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

Statement	S D		D		N		A		S A		N	Total Mean	Sd
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%			
The provision of school feeding support has improved the nutritional status and school performance of students.	0	0	0	0	13	12.0	59	54.6	36	33.3	108	4.21	.642
Access to a balanced diet through nutritional support programs has enhanced the overall health and well-being of family members.	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	25.0	81	75.0	108	4.75	.435
Nutritional support programs that focus on food security have decreased the frequency of food shortages in the family.	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	38.9	66	61.1	108	4.61	.490
Nutritional education provided through support programs has increased knowledge about healthy eating practices among family members.	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	43.5	61	56.5	108	4.56	.498
Support for food storage and safety has reduced incidents of food spoilage and contamination in the household.	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	50.0	54	50.0	108	4.50	.502
Participation in gardening programs has increased the availability of fresh produce and contributed to better family nutrition.	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	33.3	72	66.7	108	4.67	.474
Overall Mean												4.55	

Source: Primary Data, (2024)

Table 3 presents the results of the second objective of this study of assessing the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The data was analyzed, out of 108 respondents, to the provision of school feeding support had improved the nutritional status and school performance of students, the 12.0% were on neutral side, 54.6% agreed and 33.3% strongly agreed that the provision of school feeding support had improved the nutritional status and school performance of students. To the access to a balanced diet through nutritional support programs had enhanced the overall health and well-being of family members, the 25.0% agreed and 75.0% strongly agreed. To the nutritional support programs that focus on food security had decreased the frequency of food shortages in the family, the 38.9% agreed and 61.1% strongly agreed.

To the nutritional education provided through support programs has increased knowledge about healthy eating practices among family members, the 43.5% agreed and 56.5% strongly agreed. To the support for food storage and safety had reduced incidents of food spoilage and contamination in the household, the 50.0% agreed and 50.0% strongly agreed. To the participation in gardening programs has increased the availability of fresh produce and contributed to better family nutrition, the 33.3% agreed and 66.7% strongly agreed. The overall means of results was 4.55 that was between agree (4) and strongly agree (5), it presented that there was significant contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

Role of NGO's Health Aid on Socio-Economic Development of Vulnerable Families

The third objective examined the role of NGO's health aid on socio-economic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The results are presented and interpreted as follow:

Table 4: Role of NGO’s health aid on socio-economic development of vulnerable families

Statement	S D		D		N		A		S A		N	Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		Mean	Sd
Assistance with health service fees have reduced the financial burden on the family and improved access to necessary health services.	0	0	9	8.3	12	11.1	58	53.7	29	26.9	108	3.99	.848
Regular health checkups provided through support programs have contributed to early detection and management of health issues.	0	0	0	0	11	10.2	48	44.4	49	45.4	108	4.35	.660
Access to health insurance through support programs has improved the affordability and utilization of healthcare services.	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	21.3	85	78.7	108	4.79	.411
Health education programs have increased awareness and knowledge about preventive health practices and health living.	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	37.0	68	63.0	108	4.63	.485
Community health programs have effectively addressed local health issues and improved overall community health.	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	25.0	81	75.0	108	4.75	.435
Improved access to necessary medications through support programs has enhanced the management of chronic conditions and overall health.	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	33.3	72	66.7	108	4.67	.474
Overall Mean											4.53		

Source: Primary Data, (2024)

Table 4 presents the results of the third objective of this study of examining the role of NGO’s health aid on socio-economic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The data was analyzed, out of 108 respondents, to the assistance with health service fees had reduced the financial burden on the family and improved access to necessary health services, the 8.3% disagreed, 11.1% were on neutral side, 53.7% agreed and 26.9% strongly agreed that the assistance with health service fees had reduced the financial burden on the family and improved access to necessary health services. To the regular health checkups provided through support programs have contributed to early detection and management of health issues, the 10.2% were on neutral side, 44.4% agreed and 45.4% strongly agreed. To the

access to health insurance through support programs had improved the affordability and utilization of healthcare services, the 21.3% agreed and 78.7% strongly agreed.

To the health education programs had increased awareness and knowledge about preventive health practices and health living, the 37.0% agreed and 63.0% strongly agreed. To the community health programs have effectively addressed local health issues and improved overall community health, the 25.0% agreed and 75.0% strongly agreed. To the improved access to necessary medications through support programs had enhanced the management of chronic conditions and overall health, the 33.3% agreed and 66.7% strongly agreed. The overall means of results was 4.53 that was between agree (4) and strongly agree (5), it presented that there was significant role of NGO's health aid on socio-economic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

Socio-Economic Development of Vulnerable Families

Researcher analyzed the dependent variables of socio-economic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The results are presented as follow:

Table 5: Socio-Economic Development of Vulnerable Families

Statement	S D		D		N		A		S A		N	Total Mean	Sd
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%			
The availability of financial literacy programs has improved families' understanding of managing money and budgeting.	5	4.6	15	13.9	10	9.3	60	55.6	18	16.7	108	3.66	1.060
Support programs have helped families save more money and manage their finances better.	0	0	15	13.9	11	10.2	58	53.7	24	22.2	108	3.84	.929
The economic status of households has improved as a result of support programs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	30.6	75	69.4	108	4.69	.463
Better access to healthcare and sanitation services has improved living conditions for families.	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	41.7	63	58.3	108	4.58	.495
Health support programs have led to better health conditions for family members.	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	52.8	51	47.2	108	4.47	.502
Overall Mean											4.248		

Source: Primary Data, (2024)

Table 5 presents the results of dependent variable of socio-economic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The data was analyzed, out of 108 respondents, to the availability of financial literacy programs had improved families' understanding of managing money and budgeting, the 4.6% strongly disagreed, 13.9% disagreed, 9.3% were on neutral side, 55.6% agreed and 16.7% strongly agreed that the availability of financial literacy programs had improved families' understanding of managing money and budgeting. To the support programs had helped families save more money and

manage their finances better, the 13.9% disagreed, 10.2% were on neutral side, 53.7% agreed and 22.2% strongly agreed. To the economic status of households had improved as a result of support programs, the 30.6% agreed, and 69.4% strongly agreed. To the better access to healthcare and sanitation services had improved living conditions for families, the 41.7% agreed and 58.3% strongly agreed. To the health support programs have led to better health conditions for family members, the 52.8% agreed and 47.2% strongly agreed. The overall means of results was 4.248 that was between agree (4) and strongly agree (5), it presented that there was significant socio-economic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

Relationship between Non-Governmental Organizations Aid on the Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

Researcher analyzed the relationship between the non-governmental organizations aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The results were presented and interpreted as follow:

Table 6: Correlations between Non-Governmental Organizations Aid and Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

Correlations		Impact of NGO's education aid	Contribution of NGO's nutritional aid	Role of NGO's health aid	Socio- economic development of vulnerable families
Impact of NGO's education aid	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	108			
Contribution of NGO's nutritional aid	Pearson Correlation	.908**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	108	108		
Role of NGO's health aid	Pearson Correlation	.785**	.920**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		
	N	108	108	108	
Socio-economic development of vulnerable families	Pearson Correlation	.641**	.810**	.939**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	108	108	108	108

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

Source: *Primary Data, (2024)*

Table 6 presents the relationship between the non-governmental organizations aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The aspects of the Non-governmental organizations Aid taken were; impact of NGO's education aid, contribution of NGO's nutritional aid and role of NGO's health aid. The sstatistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software version 26.0 was used to calculate the Pearson coefficients. The Pearson coefficients of relationship are between -1 to 1 whereby -1 to 0 points negative relationship and 0 to 1 points positive relationship. From -1 to -0.5 shows

high negative & from -0.5 to 0 shows low negative relationship and from 0 to 0.5 indicates low positive & from 0.5 to 1 indicates high positive relationship.

The data analysis resulted that the relationship between (impact of NGO’s education aid, contribution of NGO’s nutritional aid and role of NGO’s health aid) and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families was .641**, .810** and .939** respectively. It was showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the role of Non-governmental organizations Aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

Table 7: Model Summary of Non-Governmental Organizations Aid and Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.952 ^a	.906	.903	.230	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Role of NGO’s health aid, Impact of NGO’s education aid, Contribution of NGO’s nutritional aid

Source: Primary Data, (2024)

Table 7 presents the results on the overall model's significance of non-governmental organizations aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The results showed that the R Square=.906. It was clear that the 90.6% of all variables of socioeconomic development of vulnerable families can be explained by one’s of all variables of role of Non-governmental organizations Aid in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The standard error of coefficients was 0.230 which was low.

Table 8: Analysis Of Variance of Non-Governmental Organizations Aid and Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

ANOVA^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	52.688	3	17.563	332.240	.000 ^b
	Residual	5.498	104	.053		
	Total	58.185	107			

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-economic development of vulnerable families

b. Predictors: (Constant), Role of NGO’s health aid, Impact of NGO’s education aid, Contribution of NGO’s nutritional aid

Source: Primary Data, (2024)

Table 8 presents the analysis of variance of non-governmental organizations Aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families. The results showed that the variables were statistically significant with regression mean square of 17.563 and residual mean square was .053 while F=332.240 and P-value =.000b, it confirmed that there was a significant relationship between the statistically significant relationship between the role of Non-governmental organizations Aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. Mean square residual presents the mean squared differences within socioeconomic development of vulnerable families and it is a components of F used to test for differences between variables or is the estimate of the variance of the errors help to assess the

variation in the data that is not accounted for by the role of non-governmental organizations aid in the model.

Table 9: Coefficientsa of Non-Governmental Organizations Aid and Socioeconomic Development of Vulnerable Families

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	(Constant)	-.232	.207				-1.120
1 Impact of NGO's education aid	-.317	.120	-.201	-2.651	.009	-.555	-.080
Contribution of NGO's nutritional aid	-.146	.175	-.100	-.838	.404	-.493	.200
Role of NGO's health aid	1.508	.102	1.188	14.736	.000	1.305	1.711

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-economic development of vulnerable families

Source: Primary Data, (2024)

Table 9 presents the constant coefficients of independent variables of non-governmental organizations aid. For the detail, it was statistically significant since P-value was less than 0.05. The results indicated that impact of NGO's education aid was statistically significant with P-value = .009, the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid was not statistically significant with P-value = .404 and the role of NGO's health aid was statistically significant with P-value = .000.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The summary of findings was summarized based on the variables analyzed. Researcher investigates the role of Non-governmental organizations Aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The variables were the impact of NGO's education aid, contribution of NGO's nutritional aid, and the role of NGO's health aid, and socio-economic development of vulnerable families as indicator of dependent variable.

The first objective was to determine the impact of NGO's education aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in District. Out of 108 respondents, the 51.9% agreed and 48.1% strongly agreed that the support provided for school fees has significantly reduced the financial burden on the family. The 62.0% agreed and 38.0% strongly agreed that the financial assistance for transport to school had improved regular school attendance. The 29.6% agreed and 70.4% strongly agreed that the provision of school uniforms had alleviated financial stress and contributed to a sense of belonging at school. The overall means of results was 4.53 that was between agree (4) and strongly agree (5), it presented that the NGO's education aid had the significant impact on socioeconomic development. The results indicated that the relationship between impact of NGO's education aid and socioeconomic development of

vulnerable families was .641** presented that there was a statistically significant relationship between the impact of NGO's education aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

The second objective was to assess the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in District. The 12.0% were on neutral side, 54.6% agreed and 33.3% strongly agreed that the provision of school feeding support had improved the nutritional status and school performance of students. The 25.0% agreed and 75.0% strongly agreed that the access to a balanced diet through nutritional support programs had enhanced the overall health and well-being of family members. The 43.5% agreed and 56.5% strongly agreed that the nutritional education provided through support programs has increased knowledge about healthy eating practices among family members. The overall means of results was 4.55 that was between agree (4) and strongly agree (5) presented that there was significant contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development. And the results presented that the relationship between contribution of NGO's nutritional aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families was .810** showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

The third objective was to examine the role of NGO's health aid on socio-economic development of vulnerable families in District. The 8.3% disagreed, 11.1% were on neutral side, 53.7% agreed and 26.9% strongly agreed that the assistance with health service fees had reduced the financial burden on the family and improved access to necessary health services. The 21.3% agreed and 78.7% strongly agreed that accessing to health insurance through support programs had improved the affordability and utilization of healthcare services. The 25.0% agreed and 75.0% strongly agreed that the Community health programs have effectively addressed local health issues and improved overall community health. The overall means of results was 4.53 that was between agree (4) and strongly agree (5) which presented that there was significant role of NGO's health aid on socio-economic development. The results indicated that the relationship between role of NGO's health aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families was .939** which presented that there was a statistically significant relationship between the role of NGO's health aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

Researcher analyzed the dependent variables of socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda. The 4.6% strongly disagreed, 13.9% disagreed, 9.3% were on neutral side, 55.6% agreed and 16.7% strongly agreed that the availability of financial literacy programs had improved families' understanding of managing money and budgeting. The 13.9% disagreed, 10.2% were on neutral side, 53.7% agreed and 22.2% strongly agreed that the support programs had helped families save more money and manage their finances better. The 41.7% agreed and 58.3% strongly agreed that the better access to healthcare and sanitation services had improved living conditions for families. The 52.8% agreed and 47.2% strongly agreed that the health support programs have led to better health conditions for family members. The overall means of results was 4.248 that was between agree (4) and strongly agree (5) which presented that there was significant socio-economic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

Conclusions

The conclusions of this research taken basing on the results from data analysis. On the impact of NGO's education aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families, the study concluded that the NGO's education aid had the significant impact on socioeconomic development, and significant relationship between the impact of NGO's education aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families. On the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development of vulnerable families, the study concluded that there was significant contribution of NGO's nutritional aid on socioeconomic development, and significant relationship between the contribution of NGO's nutritional aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families. On the role of NGO's health aid on socio-economic development of vulnerable families. The study concluded that there was significant role of NGO's health aid on socio-economic development, and significant relationship between the role of NGO's health aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families. It was concluded that there was a significant relationship between the role of Non-governmental organizations Aid and socioeconomic development of vulnerable families in Kicukiro District, in City of Kigali, Rwanda.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, researcher suggested the following recommendations: The Voice for Rwanda should enlarge activities plan to the countrywide with local governments to develop and secure activities of financial literacy programs. This will promote the socioeconomic development of vulnerable families to all Rwandan community. The Families should take good care of the aid they receive from Voice for Rwanda and other NGOs to develop their families and contribute to the socioeconomic development.

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