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Valens Bikorimana & Dr. Martin Kimemia Gathiru

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Assessing the Influence of Information Sharing on the Performance of the NGO-Funded CorpsAfrica/Rwanda Project

¹Valens Bikorimana & ²Dr. Martin Kimemia Gathiru
^{1&2}School of Business and Economics, Mount Kigali University

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Abstract

The study assessed the influence of information sharing on the performance of the NGO-funded CorpsAfrica/Rwanda project implemented in Mbazi Sector, Nyamagabe District, Rwanda, from 2022 to 2024. The study adopted a descriptive research design and examined the extent to which information sharing contributed to project performance among project stakeholders. The target population comprised 1,394 stakeholders, from whom a sample of 311 respondents was determined using stratified and simple random sampling. A total of 269 valid responses were analyzed. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and key informant interviews and analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, multiple regression, and thematic analysis. The findings indicated that information sharing was generally effective, particularly through feedback mechanisms ($M = 4.36$), although the availability of multiple communication channels remained limited ($M = 1.43$). Pearson correlation analysis revealed a strong and statistically significant positive relationship between information sharing and project performance ($r = .781$, $p < .01$). Multiple regression analysis further showed that information sharing was a significant positive predictor of project performance ($\beta = .575$, $p < .001$). The study concludes that effective and accessible information sharing plays an important role in enhancing the performance of the CorpsAfrica/Rwanda project by facilitating communication, feedback, stakeholder coordination, and responsiveness to project needs. The study recommends expanding and diversifying communication channels, strengthening feedback mechanisms, and ensuring timely and accessible dissemination of project information to enhance project performance and sustainability.

Keywords: *information sharing, project performance, nongovernmental organizations, CorpsAfrica/Rwanda, Rwanda, stakeholder engagement, project communication*

1.0 Introduction

Information sharing is an important component of effective development project management because it enables stakeholders to access timely, relevant, and accurate information needed for planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. In NGO-funded projects, information sharing facilitates communication between project implementers, beneficiaries, local authorities, community leaders, and other stakeholders, thereby improving coordination and responsiveness to

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emerging needs. Effective information sharing can also strengthen transparency, accountability, trust, and stakeholder ownership, while inadequate or delayed information may create misunderstandings, weaken coordination, and reduce the ability of project actors to respond effectively to implementation challenges.

Taylor and Evans (2023) argue that effective communication enables development organizations to identify challenges at an early stage and adjust interventions to changing circumstances, while Thompson and Lee (2024) emphasize that meaningful engagement and information exchange can strengthen stakeholder ownership and project sustainability. Similarly, Ngoma and Patel (2024) observe that inclusive communication processes can improve the relevance of development interventions by incorporating local perspectives and experiences. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) further recognizes communication for development as a participatory approach that facilitates informed decision-making, knowledge sharing, stakeholder engagement, and the sustainability of development initiatives.

International experience demonstrates that information sharing is closely connected with the effectiveness of community-based development interventions. In Canada and the United Kingdom, participatory approaches to NGO-funded development have increasingly emphasized mechanisms through which citizens can access project information, provide feedback, and contribute to decisions throughout the project cycle (Heller & Tania, 2024). Such mechanisms are important because development projects operate within local social and institutional contexts in which beneficiaries possess knowledge that may not be available to external project implementers. Johnson and Lee (2024) argue that projects that maintain effective communication with communities are more likely to respond to local priorities and achieve sustainable outcomes. The experience of the National Lottery Community Fund in the United Kingdom further illustrates the importance of maintaining interaction with communities throughout funded projects, as community involvement provides opportunities for beneficiaries to communicate their priorities and assess whether interventions are addressing identified needs. Thus, information sharing is not simply a mechanism for transmitting project information but also a means of creating continuous feedback between project actors and beneficiaries.

In the United States, community-based organizations have similarly demonstrated the value of information exchange and stakeholder communication in improving the relevance of development interventions. City Year, for example, engages volunteers, schools, families, and community stakeholders in education initiatives, allowing interventions to respond to the circumstances of local communities (Oliver, 2021). The experience demonstrates that communication between project actors and beneficiaries can help organizations understand local needs and adjust interventions accordingly. However, inequalities in access to information may restrict the participation of marginalized groups. Socioeconomic circumstances, language barriers, limited access to communication technologies, and unequal access to institutional resources can prevent some community members from receiving or using project information effectively (Hernandez & Daniels, 2024). Consequently, the effectiveness of information sharing depends not only on whether information is communicated but also on its accessibility, timeliness, relevance, clarity, and the availability of channels through which stakeholders can provide feedback.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, information sharing has become increasingly important in community-based development projects because many interventions depend on sustained interaction between NGOs, local authorities, volunteers, and beneficiary communities. Participatory development initiatives in countries such as Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal demonstrate that effective communication can support community awareness, coordination, transparency, and accountability, although political, economic, and infrastructural constraints may limit the effectiveness of such mechanisms (Mwangi, 2024; Tsegaye & Asare, 2023). Where communities do not receive adequate information about project objectives, activities, responsibilities, resources, and expected outcomes, misunderstandings and weak coordination may emerge. Conversely, regular communication and feedback can enable project implementers to identify implementation problems and incorporate community knowledge into project adjustments. These challenges are particularly relevant in rural settings where socioeconomic inequalities and limited communication infrastructure can constrain access to project information.

Evidence from Kenya provides empirical support for the relationship between information sharing and development project performance. Ogwel and Eshiteti (2022), in a study of community information sharing and the performance of development projects in Malava Sub-County, Kenya, found that information sharing had a significant effect on project performance. The study emphasized the importance of providing stakeholders with relevant information to support viable and successful development projects. This finding suggests that information sharing can influence project performance by improving stakeholder awareness, coordination, and the ability to participate meaningfully in project processes. The evidence is particularly relevant to NGO-funded projects because such projects frequently require collaboration among organizations, government structures, community representatives, and beneficiaries.

The relationship between information sharing and project performance is also increasingly documented in Rwanda. A study of the Water Aid Rwanda Project in Ruhuha Sector, Bugesera District, found that community participation in information sharing was associated with development project performance, although substantial limitations remained in community participation in information-sharing processes (Rukundo & Gachiri, 2024). The study reported that information sharing constituted an important dimension of community participation and concluded that improvements were required to achieve more effective community involvement in development projects. Similarly, Usanase and Irechukwu Nkechi (2022), examining communication management and the performance of an NGO project in Kigali, Rwanda, identified communication planning, implementation, and control as important components of project communication management. These findings reinforce the argument that effective communication and information exchange are important considerations in understanding the performance of NGO-funded projects in Rwanda.

The available regional studies also point to an important distinction between the existence of information-sharing activities and their accessibility to intended participants. Information may be delivered regularly without reaching all beneficiaries through appropriate channels. For the present study, this distinction supports examining frequency, clarity, feedback, timeliness, and channel availability as separate aspects of information sharing rather than treating communication as a single undifferentiated practice.

More recent evidence further demonstrates the importance of communication to project performance in Rwanda. Ingabire and Odengo (2025), in their study of the World Vision International Rwanda Child Protection and Education Project in Rutsiro District, examined participatory communication, results-driven communication, and feedback mechanisms in relation to project performance. Other recent studies in Rwanda have likewise reported significant relationships between stakeholder communication and project performance, including evidence from development and social protection projects. Collectively, these studies indicate that communication is an important project-management function; however, much of the existing literature examines communication as one component of broader stakeholder management or community participation. There remains a need to examine information sharing as a distinct explanatory factor and to establish how specific information-sharing practices influence the performance of individual NGO-funded projects.

The local evidence further suggests that performance should be assessed beyond the completion of planned project activities. Measures of cost, time, quality, and sustainability describe implementation achievements, whereas satisfaction reflects stakeholders' assessment of the value and suitability of project outcomes. Considering these dimensions together offers a more balanced basis for interpreting the relationship between information sharing and project performance.

This issue is particularly relevant to CorpsAfrica/Rwanda, which operates through a community-led development model in which Volunteers live and work with rural communities to identify local priorities and implement small-scale projects. CorpsAfrica/Rwanda was established in 2018 and works with rural communities to develop locally led solutions in areas including agriculture, livelihoods, health, education, and community resilience. The organization's model places substantial emphasis on collaboration with community members, including discussions to identify community needs, design interventions, implement projects, and assess their impact. The CorpsAfrica model therefore depends heavily on effective information exchange between Volunteers, beneficiaries, community leaders, local authorities, and other project stakeholders. Timely sharing of information can enable communities to understand project objectives and activities, communicate their needs and concerns, provide feedback, and support appropriate implementation decisions. Conversely, inadequate information flow may limit stakeholder awareness, weaken coordination, delay responses to emerging challenges, and ultimately affect project performance.

Although existing studies have established the broader importance of communication, stakeholder engagement, and community participation in development projects in Rwanda, limited empirical attention has been given specifically to the influence of information sharing on the performance of CorpsAfrica/Rwanda projects at the local community level. This gap is important because CorpsAfrica's community-led model relies on continuous interaction between Volunteers and communities, making the quality and accessibility of information exchange particularly relevant to project implementation and outcomes. The present study therefore focuses specifically on information sharing and project performance, using the NGO-funded CorpsAfrica/Rwanda project implemented in Mbazi Sector, Nyamagabe District, as its case. By examining the extent and effectiveness of information sharing and its relationship with project performance, the study seeks to generate empirical evidence that can inform communication practices, stakeholder coordination,

accountability, and the sustainability of NGO-funded community development projects in Rwanda.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Perspectives

Social Exchange Theory provides a useful interpretive perspective on the relationship between information sharing and project performance. The theory directs attention to reciprocity, expectations, and trust in relationships among organizations and community stakeholders. In the context of community-led initiatives, project actors exchange information on priorities, responsibilities, schedules, and implementation challenges. When these exchanges are timely and accessible, stakeholders may be better positioned to coordinate their contributions and address emerging concerns. Nevertheless, the theory does not establish causation in this study; it provides an interpretive framework for understanding the reported association between information sharing and project outcomes.

Information sharing can also be understood as a practical mechanism of participatory project management. Information transmitted by implementers enables beneficiaries to understand project decisions, while feedback from beneficiaries can inform adjustments to activities and delivery. The two directions of communication serve different functions: dissemination supports awareness and coordination, whereas feedback creates opportunities for stakeholder influence. The effectiveness of both functions depends on the accessibility of communication channels and the clarity of messages. Consequently, the assessment of information sharing should consider communication quality and inclusiveness rather than frequency alone.

2.2 Empirical Literature

Ogwel and Eshiteti (2022) examined community information sharing and the performance of development projects in Malava Sub-County, Kenya. Their findings identified a significant relationship between information sharing and development project performance. This evidence supports the relevance of stakeholder access to project information, although differences in project settings require caution when applying the findings to CorpsAfrica/Rwanda. The present study therefore examines information sharing in a specific community-led NGO context, where relationships between volunteers, local authorities, and beneficiaries form an important part of implementation.

Rwandan evidence further illustrates the relevance of communication to NGO-funded project performance. Usanase and Irechukwu Nkechi (2022) examined project communication management and the performance of selected NGO projects in Kigali. Rukundo and Gachiri (2024) assessed community participation and development project performance in the Water Aid Rwanda Project, with information sharing considered within broader participation practices. Ingabire and Odengo (2025) investigated communication practices, including feedback mechanisms, in a World Vision project in Rutsiro District. Taken together, these studies support examining communication in development interventions, but they differ in their project contexts and in how they operationalize communication.

The literature also suggests an important distinction between positive overall communication assessments and equitable access to information. An organization may communicate frequently

and provide effective feedback opportunities while relying on too few channels to reach every stakeholder. Such differences are relevant in rural project settings, where stakeholders may have unequal access to digital tools and different preferences for community meetings or interpersonal communication. In this study, the availability of multiple communication channels was therefore considered separately from message clarity, communication frequency, feedback, and timeliness. This distinction creates a more specific basis for interpreting information-sharing practices in the CorpsAfrica/Rwanda project.

The reviewed studies establish a contextual foundation for assessing information sharing; however, the extent to which their findings can be generalized to the project implemented in Mbazi Sector is uncertain. The present study addresses this local evidence gap by examining respondents' perceptions of information-sharing practices and project performance in the same project setting. Its cross-sectional design supports analysis of association rather than proof that information sharing caused changes in performance. The interpretation of the findings must therefore distinguish statistical relationships from causal claims and acknowledge the limitations of self-reported measures.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive survey design incorporating quantitative and qualitative approaches. The design supported an assessment of stakeholder perceptions and the statistical relationship between information sharing and project performance. Quantitative evidence was obtained from structured questionnaires, while interviews provided contextual insights into communication practices and implementation experiences.

3.2 Target Population

The target population comprised 1,394 project stakeholders. These included CorpsAfrica volunteers, staff of partner nongovernmental organizations, project coordinators, and other individuals involved in project implementation and community engagement. Their respective roles in project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation provided relevant perspectives on information sharing and project performance.

3.3 Sample Size Determination

The sample size was determined using Yamane's (1973) finite-population formula, with a 5% margin of error. The formula was applied to the target population of 1,394 stakeholders, as indicated below:

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

In the formula, n represents the sample size, N the target population, and e the margin of error (0.05). With $N = 1,394$, the calculation produced a sample of approximately 311 respondents.

$$n = \frac{1,394}{1 + 1,394(0.05)^2} = 311$$

Accordingly, the planned sample comprised 311 respondents. Of these, 269 provided valid responses for analysis.

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

Structured questionnaires and a key informant interview guide were used to collect information on communication frequency, clarity, accessibility, feedback mechanisms, communication channels, and project performance. The quantitative responses were summarized using descriptive statistics and examined through correlation and regression analysis. Interview responses were considered thematically to contextualize the survey findings.

4.0 Results and Findings

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section summarizes the demographic characteristics of the 269 respondents whose questionnaires were included in the analysis. Gender, age, educational attainment, and experience in CorpsAfrica or partner projects were examined to describe the respondent profile. These characteristics provide context for interpreting the reported perceptions but do not, on their own, establish the representativeness of the sample.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents (n = 269)

Demographic Factor	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	167	62.1
	Female	102	37.9
	Total	269	100
Age of Respondents	25–30 years	71	26.4
	31–45 years	182	67.7
	Over 45 years	16	5.9
	Total	269	100
Education Level	Secondary Advanced Level (A2)	164	61
	Bachelor's Degree	87	32.3
	Master's Degree	18	6.7
	Total	269	100
Experience in CorpsAfrica/Partner Projects	Between 1 and 3 years	55	20.4
	Between 4 and 6 years	154	57.3
	Above 6 years	60	22.3
	Total	269	100

The findings indicate that males constituted the majority of respondents (62.1%), while females represented 37.9%. Most respondents were aged 31–45 years (67.7%), followed by those aged 25–

30 years (26.4%), with 5.9% aged above 45 years. Regarding education, 61.0% had A2 qualifications, 32.3% held bachelor’s degrees, and 6.7% held master’s degrees. In terms of experience, 57.3% had 4–6 years of involvement in CorpsAfrica or partner projects, 22.3% had more than six years, and 20.4% had 1–3 years. Overall, the respondents were predominantly middle-aged, relatively well educated, and experienced in community development projects, providing a relevant basis for assessing the influence of information sharing on project performance. However, the lower representation of women and respondents above 45 years should be considered when interpreting the findings.

4.2 Presentation of Findings

This section reports respondents’ perceptions of information-sharing practices and project performance in Mbazi Sector, Nyamagabe District. The analysis considers communication frequency, clarity, feedback, available channels, and timeliness alongside perceived cost efficiency, completion time, quality, sustainability, and stakeholder satisfaction.

4.2.1 Influence of Information Sharing on Project Performance

Table 2. Information Sharing Practices

Views of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Communication about project activities occurs frequently and consistently among stakeholders.	269	4.12	.953
Information shared about project objectives and progress is clear and easily accessible.	269	4.34	.886
There are effective feedback mechanisms for stakeholders to share their views and concerns.	269	4.36	.922
Multiple communication channels are available and effectively used to reach stakeholders.	269	1.43	.669
Information about project activities is provided in a timely manner for decision-making.	269	4.30	.983
Valid N (listwise)	269		

Source: Researcher, 2026

Table 2 presents mean ratings for communication frequency, clarity, feedback mechanisms, availability of communication channels, and timeliness. Higher scores indicate stronger agreement with the statements, whereas lower scores indicate disagreement. These measures describe the strengths and limitations of information exchange within the project. Respondents generally agreed that communication about project activities was frequent and consistent (M = 4.12, SD = 0.953). Clarity and accessibility of information about project objectives and progress also received a high rating (M = 4.34, SD = 0.886). Together, these responses suggest that stakeholders often received understandable updates that could support coordination and awareness of project developments. Feedback mechanisms received the highest information-sharing rating (M = 4.36, SD = 0.922), indicating broad agreement that stakeholders could express concerns and suggestions. Timely provision of project information was also rated positively (M = 4.30, SD = 0.983). These

findings suggest that participants perceived opportunities for feedback and timely communication, although the ratings do not independently establish the effects of these practices.

In contrast, the availability and effective use of multiple communication channels received a low mean rating ($M = 1.43$, $SD = 0.669$). This result points to a perceived weakness in communication-channel diversity. Reliance on a restricted set of channels may exclude stakeholders who face technological, geographic, or other access barriers, underscoring the need for more inclusive dissemination methods. Overall, the information-sharing results show a contrast between strong perceived feedback, clarity, and timeliness and limited communication-channel diversity. Improving the range of channels could help extend access to stakeholders who do not receive information through existing platforms. This distinction is important because frequent communication does not necessarily ensure that every stakeholder group can access project updates. The findings therefore support an emphasis on communication accessibility as well as communication quality. Project managers may need to combine interpersonal and digital approaches to reach community members with differing communication preferences and levels of access.

The interviews provided complementary explanations for the survey responses. Participants identified project meetings, WhatsApp messages, and email notifications as channels used to communicate activities and timelines. One key informant observed, “When the project team shares updates on time, we can plan our contributions better.” Another stated, “The feedback sessions make us feel heard; we can suggest ideas and improvements.” However, a local leader noted, “Some of us cannot always access WhatsApp updates, so sometimes we miss important information.” These accounts illustrate both the perceived benefits of timely exchange and the accessibility problems associated with reliance on limited channels.

4.2.2 Project Performance

Table 3 summarizes respondents’ perceptions of five dimensions of project performance: cost efficiency, timely completion, quality, sustainability, and stakeholder satisfaction. Responses were recorded on a five-point scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

Table 3. Respondents’ Ratings of Project Performance

Views of respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The project is implemented in a cost-efficient manner.	269	4.41	.683
The project is completed within the planned time frame.	269	4.30	.983
The project meets the expected quality standards.	269	4.37	.924
The project outcomes are sustainable and have a lasting impact.	269	4.34	.886
Stakeholders are satisfied with the project outcomes.	269	1.37	.678
Valid N (listwise)	269		

Source: Researcher, 2026

Respondents expressed strong agreement that the project was implemented cost efficiently ($M = 4.41$, $SD = 0.683$), completed within the planned period ($M = 4.30$, $SD = 0.983$), and met expected quality standards ($M = 4.37$, $SD = 0.924$). Perceived sustainability also received a high rating (M

= 4.34, SD = 0.886). These results indicate favorable assessments of operational performance but remain based on respondents' perceptions rather than independently verified project records. Stakeholder satisfaction, however, received a markedly lower mean rating ($M = 1.37$, $SD = 0.678$). This contrast suggests that positive perceptions of efficiency, timeliness, quality, and sustainability did not translate into comparable satisfaction with project outcomes. Further assessment of stakeholders' expectations and experiences would help explain this difference.

The results reveal an important distinction between operational performance and stakeholder experience. While most performance indicators received favorable ratings, low satisfaction suggests that the perceived value of project outcomes may have differed from operational achievements. Project monitoring should therefore consider stakeholder feedback alongside cost, schedule, and quality measures. In summary, respondents assessed project implementation positively across cost efficiency, schedule adherence, quality, and sustainability. Nevertheless, the low satisfaction rating indicates that the project team should review whether intended outcomes aligned with stakeholder needs. The findings highlight the importance of evaluating project performance using both implementation measures and beneficiary perspectives.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The analysis identified a strong, statistically significant positive association between information sharing and project performance ($r = .781$, $p < .01$). Regression results also indicated a positive relationship ($\beta = .575$, $p < .001$). These findings suggest that higher reported information sharing corresponded with better reported project performance. However, the descriptive survey design does not establish causation, and the results should be interpreted as associations within the study context. The findings align with research on information sharing and development project performance in Kenya and Rwanda. Ogwel and Eshiteti (2022) linked community information sharing to project performance in Malava Sub-County, while Usanase and Irechukwu Nkechi (2022) examined communication management in an NGO project in Kigali. Rukundo and Gachiri (2024) also investigated community participation, including information exchange, in a Rwandan development project. Similarly, Ingabire and Odengo (2025) considered participatory communication and feedback in a World Vision project. Taken together, these studies support the relevance of communication processes while reflecting differences in project contexts and measurement approaches.

Social Exchange Theory provides one explanation for the observed relationship by emphasizing reciprocity, trust, and mutually beneficial interaction. Within CorpsAfrica/Rwanda, timely information can help volunteers, beneficiaries, and local leaders understand responsibilities and respond to implementation concerns. Two-way exchange may also encourage participation by giving stakeholders opportunities to express needs and assess project progress. Nevertheless, these theoretical mechanisms were not tested separately and should be treated as interpretive explanations. The low rating for multiple communication channels qualifies the generally positive assessment of information sharing. It suggests that communication practices may be effective for stakeholders who receive updates while remaining less accessible to others. Combining meetings and community-based communication with suitable digital tools could improve inclusion, especially where access to technology is uneven. This implication also provides a plausible

explanation for why strong operational ratings coexisted with weak stakeholder satisfaction, although the study did not directly test that explanation.

Overall, the results indicate that information sharing is positively associated with project performance in the studied CorpsAfrica/Rwanda setting. The evidence favors maintaining clear, timely updates and responsive feedback while broadening the range of channels used to reach stakeholders. These practical implications should be considered alongside the limits of survey-based, cross-sectional evidence. In summary, respondents rated feedback mechanisms ($M = 4.36$), information clarity ($M = 4.34$), and timely information dissemination ($M = 4.30$) favorably. The availability of multiple communication channels received a much lower rating ($M = 1.43$). Information sharing was positively associated with project performance in correlation analysis ($r = .781, p < .01$) and regression analysis ($\beta = .575, p < .001$). The findings point to a need to preserve effective feedback and timely communication while addressing unequal access to project information.

5.0 Conclusion

The study concluded that information sharing was positively associated with perceived project performance in the CorpsAfrica/Rwanda project in Mbazi Sector, Nyamagabe District. The results emphasized the importance of clear, timely, accessible communication and responsive feedback for stakeholder coordination and project implementation. A strong positive correlation ($r = .781, p < .01$) and a significant regression coefficient ($\beta = .575, p < .001$) supported this relationship. However, respondents rated the availability of multiple communication channels poorly, suggesting a continuing access challenge. The findings should be understood as evidence of association rather than proof that information sharing alone caused improved performance. Strengthening information-sharing systems may help improve communication reach, feedback, and stakeholder engagement. Such efforts should also address the low reported level of stakeholder satisfaction and assess whether the project's outcomes respond to community priorities.

6.0 Recommendations

The recommendations are based on the study findings and conclusions and focus on strengthening information sharing to improve the performance and sustainability of the NGO-funded CorpsAfrica/Rwanda project.

6.1 Recommendations for CorpsAfrica/Rwanda

CorpsAfrica/Rwanda should diversify the channels used to communicate project information. Community meetings, mobile platforms, local radio, and notice boards could be used in complementary ways to improve access among stakeholders with different communication needs and technological resources. Channel selection should be informed by the circumstances and preferences of the communities served. The organization should maintain regular opportunities for feedback and provide clear information on project activities, decisions, and progress. Volunteers and project staff could receive additional training in communication and community facilitation. Feedback should also be documented and considered during project planning and follow-up to improve responsiveness and stakeholder satisfaction.

6.2 Recommendations for Policy

Relevant public authorities and development partners, including the Ministry of Local Government, the Rwanda Governance Board, and district authorities, should encourage timely and inclusive communication throughout the NGO project cycle. Practical guidance could support the use of accessible communication channels and regular opportunities for community feedback. District authorities could facilitate coordination among NGOs, community representatives, and local leaders to improve information flow and accountability. Such platforms may help identify communication gaps and support responses that reflect local priorities.

6.3 Recommendations for Further Study

Future research should examine information-sharing practices across additional CorpsAfrica/Rwanda projects and districts. Comparative studies involving other NGOs could assess whether similar relationships emerge in different settings. Longitudinal designs and independent measures of project outcomes would help clarify the direction of the relationship between information sharing, stakeholder satisfaction, and project performance.

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