AN ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN AND MEN RELATING TO THEIR DIFFERENT GENDER ROLES, ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES; A CASE OF COMPASSION ASSISTED PROJECTS IN KALOLENI DISTRICT.

BY
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LS0/P/7859/2006

RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.

2008
DECLARATION

This research project study is my original work and has not been presented for examination to any university.

Peninah Malonza
L50/p/7859/2006

The research project report has been submitted for examination with our approval as University Supervisors.

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Date: 23/9/08
DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my parents Julius and Alice for teaching me that the way to success was by hard work and determination, and for the emotional and financial support they gave. To my daughter Stella, for your encouragement and understanding when I had to work long hours without being there for you.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I owe the successful completion of this thesis to the exceptional support of many people. First and foremost I would like to express my invaluable gratitude to my two supervisors: Dr Robert Ayot and Achieng Anne of the faculty of external studies, University of Nairobi for the professional advice, and positive criticism they gave from the initial drafting of this research to the completion of the project work..

It is also with Surmountable honour I acknowledge compassion international notably; program communication, program implementation and ministry services departments for the support and timely advice they gave. Special acknowledgements to Program Communication department, for availing to me children sponsorship data, and for linking me with project staff at the projects. Program implementation department too, especially my line manager and supervisor for understanding and supporting me with program manuals and transport to the projects, Research specialist for teaching me on how to use SPSS computer package to analyse data and availing Compassion International Kenya, Ministry Self Review and GIS map showing compassion projects in Kenya.

Special acknowledge too to the management committees and Child development workers in all five compassion assisted projects in Kaloleni for accepting me to carry out this study in your projects and for your tireless assistance in showing me children’s home and for mobilising Caregivers to participate in focus group discussion.

Finally to all participants who took parting this study as interviews or in any other way, for your willingness contribution and patience you gave.
ABSTRACT

A number of development programs with a broad goal of empowering the community hardly take into considerations gender dynamics in their development programs. This trend is observed in policies, strategies, and plans guiding development work. Kariuki, (1985) strongly argues that, the overall development of a nation calls for maximum participation of both men and women. The proportion of women in Kenya, accounts for 51% of the population while the rest are men. This means that of the total potential human resources available for utilization in national development, women form more than half (CBS, 2001).

Men and women play a crucial role in child development. This warrants a comprehensive and critical analysis of their socio-economic status in order to come up with initiatives and strategies to support their efforts particularly among the poor. Men and women have varying strategic and practical gender needs by virtue of their different socialized roles. Generally, meeting the practical needs can help improve beneficiaries’ conditions without changing their social status (strategic needs). It is from this stand point that this study focuses on assessing the socio-economic status of men and women in compassion assisted projects in Kaloleni. The result of this study not only be an eye opener to many community based organizations working in this area but can be applied by any organization interested in women empowerment in that region.

The target population for this study was 67 representation of larger population of 1449. The research study aimed at collecting quantitative data using interview with the aid of a questionnaire. Five Projects within a five kilometre radius as defined by Compassion in Kaloleni were randomly selected. Descriptive statistics was used as method of analysing data to describe patterns and the distribution of parameters in the population while inferential statistics was used to test the relationship between selected variables and to make generalizations. The percentage of responses was then be calculated and used to make statements and conclusion.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACK</td>
<td>Anglican Church of Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immuno Deficiency Virus</td>
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<td>CBS</td>
<td>Central Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<td>CI</td>
<td>Compassion International</td>
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<td>CIK</td>
<td>Compassion International Kenya</td>
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<td>CIPM</td>
<td>Compassion International Program Manual</td>
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<td>CSP</td>
<td>Child Survival Program</td>
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<td>COPED</td>
<td>Coast PEFA Development Programme.</td>
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<td>DAWN</td>
<td>Development alternatives with women for a New Era</td>
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<td>DF</td>
<td>Degree of Freedom</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAPC</td>
<td>East Africa Pentecostal Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>EFA</td>
<td>East Africa Area Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPZ</td>
<td>Export Processing Zone</td>
</tr>
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<td>EAA</td>
<td>Compassion International East Africa Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focused Group Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>GABRIELA</td>
<td>An alliance of local and national women’s organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographical Information System</td>
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<td>GOK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immuno virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>KE</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCK</td>
<td>Methodist Church of Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental organization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEFA</td>
<td>Pentecostal Evangelism Fellowship of Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMART</td>
<td>Specific Measurable Achievable realist timeframe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Scientists</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programmes</td>
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<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International children Education Fund</td>
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Gender relations have a direct impact on development and in this case child development. Scaling up child development activities cannot be envisaged without understanding the dynamics in the relations between men and women, the ideologies and institutions that preserve and reproduce gender inequality.

The study is cognizant of the different roles played by men and women. As such; empowerment is a requisite in the elimination of poverty and upholding human dignity. According to the 2004-2014 Compassion International area office (EAA) strategic documents, women are the closest people to the children. Their contribution to child development, especially during the formative years of life, is unique and irreplaceable. Women also play a great role in the spiritual nurtures of children at home and churches. The number of female teachers at kindergarten and nurseries is by far greater than the number of male teachers. These and other factors indicate that creating awareness and training women in ministry to children makes a significant contribution to the ministry of the church to children (EFA, 2004). Suffice to say that, Women continue to play significant roles as food producers, managers of resources, conservationists, child rearing and nurture, income earners and caretakers of household food and nutrition security.

Despite the crucial role played by women in development, the UN report points out that; of the World’s 876 million illiterate people aged 15 years and over; two thirds are women; working women have less social protection and employment rights; a third of all women have been violently abused; over 500,000 women die each year in pregnancy and child birth; and rates of HIV/AIDS infection among women are increasing and hence the feminization of poverty and
HIV/AIDS (Ibid). From a number of research conducted among rural women in developing countries, it is apparent that women are coping admirably with tremendous problems. According to Kariuki (1985), the traditional obligations of women as wives, mothers and food providers still determine the pattern of life for most women.

She further argues that modernization has increased the scope, physical burden and complexities of responsibilities, without a similar increase in women’s access to resources which would reduce their labour, raise their output or reward them with cash (Kariuki, P.W. 1985) This big picture, in a nutshell, shows that women continue to face surmountable obstacles in their quest to participate in national and global development initiatives. As such, women feel that it is important for development planners and policy makers to hear from the people they are trying to help. In that way, hopefully women will begin to feature more predominantly and not as an afterthought, in the development programmes and plans that are designed; this constitutes women empowerment (Kariuki, 1985).

Studies on gender indicate that inequalities between men and women are not only wide but deeply rooted, and need to be tackled across economic, political, social, and cultural divide. Women’s economic options relative to men’s vary widely in different cultures and at different stages of economic development in this country. The tendency for both rural and urban women to remain in their homes and family is more marked to day thus negatively affecting their access to opportunities and resources (World Bank, 1990). Such inequalities impede many parents in their quest to meet the needs for their families. Gender inequality is more pronounced among women than men due to their inability to access, own, and control of factors of production. Empirical statistics clearly indicates that illiteracy levels, poverty, HIV/AIDS, landlessness, income, child labour, morality, domestic violence, and human rights violation is high among women.
The millennium declaration reflects widespread international acknowledgement that empowerment of women and achievement of gender equality are matters of human rights and social justice (UN, 2004). The declaration also addresses the equal rights and opportunities of women and men and pledges to combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. The UN recognizes that gender equality and women’s empowerment are essential cross cutting components for achievement of all the MDGs. If the approach to implementation was gender blind, if adequate resources were not identified and if global economic policies remained discordant with social and environmental needs the MDGs could not succeed (UN, 2004).

Men and women, boys and girls have different socially defined roles and responsibilities. It is under this understandings that, due to these gender specific roles, men and women have specific practical and strategic gender needs and interests to enable them perform these roles and responsibilities effectively. For effective and meaningful child development, men and women needs empowerment in order to achieve this desired goal. The research therefore seeks to asses the social economic empowerment status of men and women from which the information will be used to design sustainable, relevant and gender sensitive interventions that empower both men and women to care for their children and thus complimenting the efforts of Child Development Centres in Kaloleni as well as other organizations implementing child development in Kaloleni district.

While Empowerment within the context of this study means; helping men and women acquire the capacity to think and act freely, exercise choice, and fulfil their God given potential as equal members of society. It also means enabling women and men to take an equal place and participate equally in child development process by having access, ownership and control of the factors of
production equitably. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) includes the following factors in its definition of empowerment:

i. Acquiring knowledge and understanding of gender relations and the ways in which these relations may be changed

ii. Developing a sense of worth, a belief in one’s ability to secure desired changes and the right to control one’s life

iii. Gaining the ability to generate choices and exercise bargaining power;

iv. Developing the ability to organize and influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally

From the preceding definitions, women empowerment is a complex and dynamic concept that require a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach and input. It is from this perspective that this study seeks assess social economic empowerment of men and women in Kaloleni.

Kaloleni compassion assisted projects are Christian not-for-profit making community based organization in partnership with Compassion International (C1K) dedicated to holistic development of children in poverty (C1PM, 2004). Gender empowerment initiative is designed with an objective to enable men and women acquire capability to function and participate in child development activities within a context of equitable gender relations both at the household and community household.

Kaloleni district was created in 2007 and was hived from the larger Kilifi district. It boasts a population of 197,033 people (National Census, 1999) and covers an area of 909 km², including the Kaya forests. The district is composed of three divisions: Kaloleni, Mariakani and Rabai. It also has eleven locations. The predominant ethnic community is the Mijikenda, and particularly the Giriama, Rabai, Jibana, Ribe and Kambe sub-tribes.
The main economic activity in the area is agriculture. Maize, cassava, sweet potatoes are the main food crops widely grown while coconut is the main cash crop. The tree is reputed for its products: nuts, mnazi (an alcoholic drink tapped from the tree), brooms, makuti and, more recently, timber. There is also increasing economic activity in the area of trade. Many people are now engaging in small businesses thanks to the enhanced access to credit by the communities due to the emergence of microfinance institutions (especially Aga Khan Foundation, Faulu Kenya and Coast PEFA Development Program (COPED) which are giving loans to groups and individuals to engage in micro-enterprises. The main activities include sale of second-hand cloths, fish, telephone bureaus, charcoal selling, shop keeping, salons, barber shops etc.

The area experiences bimodal rainfall patterns. The long rains fall between March and August while the shot ones are received between October and January. The amount of rainfall received ranges from 700-1200mm per annum. The temperatures range from 28°C to 32°C.

The projects under study fall in Kaloleni district, Kaloleni and Rabai division. These projects are situated 70 Kilometres south west of Mombasa town. The communities found in this area are the five main tribes of Mijikenda family, mainly Giriama, Rabai, Jibana, Ribe, and Kambe. This area forms one of the poverty prone zones with an index of 72 according to Republic of Kenya poverty index survey (2000).

Compassion international begun partnering with churches in this area for child sponsorship program in May 2005, by the same year 5 projects were started with a population of 300 children each, these children were selected from the needy communities in Mazeras, Rabai, Ribe, Kaloleni and Nyalani. In 2006 a new program called Child Survival Program (CSP) was introduced at Rabai project raising the number of sponsored children to a total of 1535. Since then 86 children
have departed from the program either through transfer, death or migration to non compassion zone and therefore leaving these projects with a total population of 1449. It is from this population that the study targets 90 children families letter from the child sponsorship program exclusive of child survival program as proxy population.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Gender considerations have lacked in most of organizations carrying out development forums in Kaloleni. Though Compassion International is cognizant of the need to enrol both boys and girls on an equal basis in her programs, it does not have a stated policy on gender and neither has there been an evaluation on the same. (Compassion International Kenya, Ministry Self Review, 1997).

A gender sensitive intervention must incorporate gender-cantered needs in planning; implementation; and evaluation for it to meet the needs of men and women. The planning, implementation and evaluation phases of the program cycle should be organized around gender-specific data. This enables consideration of what results are to be achieved, as well as the incorporation of those service strategies and resource approaches appropriate for achieving the desired results.

Though Kaloleni projects have been in existence for three year, there has been no study carried out to assess the social economic empowerment status of men and women; Women and men play important role in development, there is a need to understanding their practical and strategic needs in relation to their roles so that they can be incorporated in project planning. This study therefore, form an inevitable foundation needed for understanding the social economic status of men and women in Compassion assisted projects in Kaloleni.
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1.3 Purpose of the study

One major reason for carrying out this study is that, it offers an opportunity to know how to effectively and practically link theoretical concepts like theories, hypothesis with fieldwork.

Another reason for researching on the social economic status of women and men relating to their roles in Kaloleni district is that, no other similar study has been done in the district so far. As indicated at the beginning of this study, a number of development programs with a broad goal of empowering the community hardly take into considerations gender dynamics in their development programs. Men and women play a crucial role in not child development but also in all developments. This warrants a comprehensive and critical analysis of their socio-economic status in order to come up with initiatives and strategies to support their efforts particularly among the poor. Men and women have varying strategic and practical gender needs by virtue of their different socialized roles.

1.4 Main Objective

To assess the social economic status of women and men, girls and boys relating to their different gender roles, activities and responsibilities in Kaloleni compassion assisted projects.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives of the study.

This study is to be guided by the following specific objectives;

1. To establish the socio-economic and gender relations status of women and men both at the household and the community level

2. To establish the immediate, short term and long-term needs and challenges facing men and women in Compassion supported projects in Kaloleni.
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2. To establish the immediate, short term and long-term needs and challenges facing men and women in Compassion supported projects in Kaloleni.
3. To establish an entry point for Compassion intervention and other organizations on women empowerment.

4. To make recommendations to any developer in this area for program interventions

1.5 Research questions of the study

This study attempted to answer the following questions;

1. To what extend have gender inequalities impacted on social-economic status of women and men in Compassion assisted projects in Kaloleni?

2. What are some of short term and long-term needs and challenges facing men and women in Compassion supported projects in Kaloleni?

3. To what extend have gender relations both at the household and the community level been viewed by women and men in Kaloleni Compassion assisted projects?

1.6 Significance of the study

Despite the enormous efforts being put by many development-focused organizations and government in integrating gender into development most Organizations have not taken into consideration specific gender needs for men and women as related to their roles. This study is very significant because it seeks to assess social economic gender need which can be mainstreamed in planning activities for projects and therefore empowering the women in development activities.
1.6.1 Significance to Researcher

The study assisted the researcher in integrating the learnt theories and concepts in research methods and data analysis to practical. The study also gave the researcher an opportunity to develop a data collection tool and apply it in collecting data increasing researcher’s confidence in research work. Further more, the study was significant because it formed part of the researchers’ examination in partial fulfilment of Masters in Project Planning and Management which will see the researcher accredited the same degree certificate.

1.6.2 Significance to Compassion International and other Non-Governmental Organizations.

This study will be resourceful to compassion projects and Non governmental organizations operating in Kaloleni. They will use the results and recommendations of this study to mainstream gender in their programs. They will also understand other variables contributing to high gender inequalities.

1.6.3 Significance to the Government.

Through this study, the government will be able to analyze gender inequalities especially in the area of education/health and probably this can form a background information in evaluating the impact of free primary education in the district. Also the results can be used to mainstream gender needs in the District constituency funds programs as well as increasing health services in the area.

1.6.4 Significance to the financial institutions.

Financial security has come out as a critical strategic need from this study. Any potential microfinance institution can benefit from the findings in this study especially the key factors in borrowing as given by respondents.
1.7 Conceptual definition of terms

Assessment: - Refers to the act of evaluating the worth or value of something

Empowerment: - is the process of obtaining basic opportunities for marginalized people, either directly by those people, or through the help of non-marginalized others who share their own access to these opportunities. It also includes actively thwarting attempts to deny those opportunities, encouraging, and developing the skills for, self-sufficiency, with a focus on eliminating the future need for charity or welfare in the individuals of the group.

Gender: - This refers to women’s and men’s socially defined roles and characteristics shaped by historical, economic, religious, cultural and ethnic factors, the social-culturally constructed differences between men and women, or the societal qualification or interpretation of maleness and femaleness. It is the ways in which society defines masculinity and femininity.

Gender division of labour: - The way work is divided up between “male” and “female” work. This includes paid work such as selling food in the market or driving a bus, and unpaid work such as childcare and cooking for a household. Women and men, girls and boys, can be involved in different combinations of care work, productive work and public or community work.

Gender equity: - Means fair treatment for both women and men, according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but that is considered equivalent in terms of rights benefits, obligations and opportunities. In the development context, a gender equity goal often requires building measures to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages of women.
Gender equality: - In a gender-equal world, women and men, girls and boys would have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities in all spheres. This includes security and health, a livelihood, social participation, the care of the home and dependants, and participation in public life. In a society where the genders were equal, both women and men would be recognized, respected and valued. Looked at another way, gender equality is defined by the absence of gender discrimination.

Mainstreaming gender:-is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies and programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.” (United Nations 1997)

Sex: - The biological and physiological characteristics of females and males, and the differences between them based on differences reproductive systems. These are universal and more or less fixed.
1.8 Organization of the study.

The study was organized in five chapters; chapter one introduced the statement of the problem, and described the purpose of the study. It went further to introduce main objective of the study as well as the research questions. The chapter the ended with significance of the study at the level of the researcher, NGOs and government.

Chapter two presents a review of literature and relevant research associated with the problem addressed in this study. The chapter goes further to present critical review as well as conceptual framework, basic assumption, significance of the study, definition of significant terms used and finally organization of the study.

Chapter three presents the methodology, target population, data collection and data analysis procedures.

Chapter four presents the analysis, presentation and discussions. The chapter goes further to compare findings with available literature as well as supporting it with relevant literature.

Finally chapter five offers a summary, conclusion, recommendation and suggested areas of further study.
CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter attempts to review other scholars’ work both at international and local scale. The review includes studies and researches done on gender empowerment. This will be helpful in supporting current study and to give a comparison of the previous studies. The chapter begins by looking at the empowerment approach, followed by global and National gender empowerment, and finally a conceptual framework.

2.1 Historical background of gender issues.

Gender is an old word, which has taken on a new meaning. It is a “portmanteau” word, containing a set of inter-related ideas (Williams et al., 1994). Different people define gender differently, according to their contexts, especially cultural contexts.

Gender issues begun way back in 1950s on the distinction between biological sex and social gender. Feminist anthropology gave increasing attention to the cultural representation of the sexes “maleness and femaleness” as understood as the outcome of cultural ideologies, rather than of inherent qualities or physiology. The value of symbolic analysis of gender, it was argued, lies in understanding how men and women are socially constructed, and how those constructions are powerfully reinforced by the social activities that both define and are defined by them. (Moore, 1988)
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2.1.1 The Empowerment Approach

Empowerment is the most recent approach, articulated by the third World Women, while its purpose is to empower women through greater self-reliance; Women's subordination is seen not only as the problem of men but also of colonial and neo-colonial oppression. It recognizes women's triple role, and seeks to meet strategic gender needs. The empowerment approach acknowledges inequalities between men and women, and the origins of women's subordination in the family. But it also emphasizes the fact that women experience oppression differently according to their race, class, colonial history and current position in the international economic order. It therefore maintains that women have to challenge oppressive structures and situations simultaneously at different levels.

The empowerment approach acknowledges the importance for women to increase their power. However, it seeks to identify power less in terms of dominion over others,(with its implicit assumption that a gain for women implies a loss for men, and more in terms of the capacity of women to increase their own self-reliance and internal strength). This is identified as the right to determine choices in life and to influence the direction of change, through the ability to gain control over crucial material and non-material resources. It places far less emphasis than the equity approach on increasing women's status relieve to men. It thus seeks to empower women through the redistribution of power within, as well as between, societies. The best-known articulation of the empowerment approach has been made by the Development alternatives with women for a New Era (DAWN). This is a loose formation of individual women in Nairobi. Their purpose has been not only to analyze the conditions of the world's women, but also to formulate a vision of alternative future society.
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The new era envisaged by DAWN also requires the transformation of the structures of subordination that have been so inimical to women. Changes in law, civil codes, systems of property rights, control over women's bodies, labour codes, systems of property rights, control over women's bodies, labour codes and the social and legal institutions that underwrite male control and privilege are essential if women are to attain justice in society.

In the Philippines, GABRIELA (an alliance of local and national women's organizations) ran a project which combined women's traditional task of sewing tapestry with a non-traditional activity, the discussion of women's legal rights and the constitution. A nation-wide educational 'tapestry-making drive enabled the discussions of rights in communities, factories and schools, with the end product a 'Tapestry of women's Rights seen to be a liberating instruments (Gomez 1986)

A feminist group in Bombay, India, the "Forum against Oppression of Women" first started campaigning in 1979 on such issues as rape and bride-burning. However, with 55 percent of the low-income population living in squatter settlements, the forum soon realized that housing was a much greater priority for local women, and consequently, soon shifted its focus to this issue. In a context where women by tradition had no access housing in their own right, homelessness, through breakdown of marriage of domestic violence, was an acute problem, and the provision of women's hostels a critical practical gender need. Moreover, mobilization around homelessness also raised consciousness of the patriarchal bias in inheritance legislation as well as the interpretation of housing rights. In seeking to broaden the problem from a 'women's concern' and to raise men's awareness, the forum has become part of a nation-wide alliance of NGOs, lobbying national government for a national Housing Charter. Through this alliance the forum has ensured
that woman’s strategic gender needs relating to housing rights have been placed on the mainstream political agenda, and have not remained simply the concern of women.

2.1.2 Women empowerment in Agriculture, education and policy making globally.

Most development plans and policies of African states have been gender blind. The planning and policy making processes in the region have failed to appreciate the fact that women and men have different roles and that their needs and constraints are different. A recent study by World Bank, for instance, estimated that women in sub-Saharan Africa produce up to 80% of all staple foods but own less than 10% of the land. In another study, on the world economic crisis and its impact on women, it was further estimated that women in this region contribute up to 30% in ploughing, 50% of labour in planting, 60% of labour in weeding, 85% of labour in processing and preserving food, while performing up to 90% of all domestic chores. Indeed, throughout rural Africa, women’s labour input is estimated to be three times that of men. Despite the fact that women contribute more labour in agricultural production, they constitute a small minority of formal employees in this sector. A study in Tanzania in 1989, for instance, showed that only 47 women were employed in the agricultural sector in the ministry’s head office, compared with 80 men. Of all these employees, not a single woman was a principal agricultural officer. Nguya (2000).

Education policies and planning have also limited the ability of women to fully utilize theory intellectual energies in the management of their economies. African states inherited stereotyped educational systems from colonial states, to date; little has been done to transform these gender typed systems. Very few women access to institutions of higher learning, and those who do enter specific, stereotyped fields. According to a United Nations report (1985), Tanzania and Zimbabwe, for instance, women constitute less than 25% of the total university student population. This means that very few women are able to contribute to the management of their societies as
managers, intellectuals and politicians. Under-representation of women in higher learning education partly explains the marginalization of women in the mainstream of development planning, a factor which limits their contribution to the implementation of such plans. A more balanced development agenda for Africa needs intellectual input of both men and women in the development process. Carrying out this study therefore will guide and serve as an insight to understanding the gender needs not only for Kaloleni but contemporary gender needs in Kenya.

According United Nations report (1985), Women constitute a very small minority in policy making bodies, such as parliament, cabinet, judiciary and managerial and executive positions in both public and private sectors. In Zimbabwe for instance, women’s participation in legislative bodies since 1980 has bee marginal in cabinet. Presently, there are no full-time women cabinet ministers. Similarly in Tanzania, women members of parliament constitute a very small minority despite the introduction of a quota system. In general women members in parliament have scarcely exceeded 10% in most of east and South African countries.

2.2 Gender empowerment in Kenya.

The majority of women in Africa work in agricultural sector (Wichterich, 1985) and Kenya is no exception (Republic of Kenya, 1989b). According to the economic survey (Republic of Kenya, 1985) there were 311,000 females (23.1%) in wage employment out of 1,332,800 regular employees. The proportion of females employed in industries traditionally dominated by males such as building and construction and manufacturing continue to have very few females; it stood at 5.0% and 12.2% respectively in 1995.

Women have been slow in rise to prominent positions in modern Kenya. For instance, although politically women are franchised, they have not yet made a lot of impact in the political arena. For example, since Kenya attained independence in 1963, the only woman cabinet was appointed in
1995 to head the ministry of culture and social services (Weekly Review, 12 May 1995). This is a ministry which has little power and prestige compared to ministry of finance, defence and commerce.

Kenya like any other country in Africa continues to struggle with disparity gap in education. In early childhood education, serious gender gap exists at regional level particularly North Eastern province, where only 37% girls are enrolled. While enrolment in primary continues to improve high drop out has slowed such raise and left bys take lead in primary education. There has been remarkable rise too in secondary education, however, the gap between boys and girl’s enrolment is substantial and steadily increases as girls proceed form one to four. (Government of Kenya, and UNICEF 1992, and Republic of Kenya, 1997a).

Mwea irrigation scheme is a good example of an integrated development project which is characterised by patriarchy dominance in land allocation and decision making. Rice plots were leased for life to male tenants, while small plots for growing subsistence crops were loaned to the household as extra source of nutrition. Participation in community decision-making was facilitated by tenants associations which were the constituted channel of communication to the project management Kalbagh (1992).

2.3 Critical Review

This section examines the degree to which the above literature has contributed to this study as well as highlighting existing gaps and thereafter giving a justification for this study.

2.3.1 The Women’s equality and empowerment (Longwe) framework

The Longwe framework aims to assist planners question what women’s equality and empowerment means in practice and to what extent a development intervention is supporting
empowerment. The framework introduces the concept of five levels of equality by which to assess the level of women's empowerment in any area of economic and social development, these are; Control, participation, conscientisation, access, and welfare. These levels of equality are hierarchical, suggesting that a development intervention that focuses on the higher levels are more likely to increase women's empowerment, than one focusing on the lower levels. Equal control over resources such as land is on higher level (Control) than access to land, which is a lower level (Welfare). This approach takes the view that if equality is intrinsic to the definition of women's development. The framework suggests that women's advancement can understand in terms of a concern with five levels mentioned above empowerment is a necessary part of the development process at each level for women to advance to next level, and for them to advance progressively through all levels towards equal status with them (March et al 1999).

The empowerment approach acknowledges the importance for women to increase their power, the right to determine choices in life and to influence the direction of change, through the ability to gain control over crucial material and non-material resources. This could be said to be one of the strongest strength this study used as it is the very real essence empowerment is defined. Indeed the approach lays a background to the study through its detailed analysis of gender needs and case studies; it is true that the study did not take an evaluation on how its strategies were adopted and most importantly the degree of empowerment at grassroots level which causes this study to remain essential in extending its theological concepts.

2.3.2 Gender and efficiency at the policy-making level

In her most recent work, Moser (1993:62-73) sees the efficiency approach” as the predominant policy approach to women, its purpose being to ensure that development is made more efficient and effective through women’s economic contribution. What Moser refers to are adjustments
measures being implemented by numerous governments, under the aegis of multilateral financial
institutions. Like Elson (1991), she argues that many of these policies have an inherent male bias.
While most writers in the 1980s and 1990s have their concern on how gender affects adjustment
policies, and women. Such a clear and sustained focus is missing in many other attempts of this
kind. The commonwealth secretariat (1989), for example assessed the gender impacts of
adjustment by distinguishing between the four dimensions of women’s lives: women as producers,
home makers, mothers and community organizers.

Other studies too have contributed tremendously to this study by providing statistical position of
empowerment indicators and by cross examining the development in gender empowerment
however the studies lacks any case study from coast region and this necessitates this study.
i. **The Opportunity Structure**: Investment in poor people’s assets and capabilities on a large scale requires changes in the opportunity structure within which poor people pursue their interests. This involves the removal of formal and informal institutional barriers that prevent men and women from taking effective action to improve their well-being—individually or collectively—and that their limited choice. It also implies the need for changes in social-political structures that perpetuate unequal power relations.

ii. **Agency**: This is defined as the capacity of actors to take purposeful action, a function of both the individual and collective assets capabilities. Poor men and women have limited ability to act to further their interests. This “inequality of agency” plays a central role in perpetuating inequality and poverty (Rao, & Walton, 2004). Embedded in a culture of
inequality, poor people need a range of assets and capabilities to influence, negotiate, control and hold accountable other actors in order to increase their own well-being. These assets and capabilities can be individual or collective.

iii. **Individual Assets and Capabilities**: “Assets” refers to material assets, both physical and financial. Such assets include land, livestock, savings, and jeweller—that enable people with stand shocks and expand their horizon of choices. The extreme limitations of poor people’s physical and financial assets severely constraints their capacity to negotiate fair deals for themselves and increases their vulnerability.

iv. **Collective assets and capabilities**: The importance of poor people’s collective organizations in poverty reduction is only gradually being recognized. Given their lack of voice and power, and given the deeply entrenched social barriers that exist even in many formal democracies, poor people are often unable to take advantage of opportunities to effectively utilize or expand their assets or to exercise their individual rights. To overcome problems of marginalization in society, poor people critically depend on their collective capability to organize and mobilize so as to be recognized on their own terms, to be represented, collective identity, solidarity, and terms of recognition help overcome the external social and psychological barriers that are usually internalized by poor people.

v. **Improving Development Outcomes**: An empowering Approach can be viewed as strengthening “the demand side of government”. A demand-side approach focuses on creating laws, rules, procedures that enable citizens and poor people’s organizations to interact effectively with their governments. Such an approach invests on educating and informing citizens, in creating institutional mechanisms for their sustained inclusion and participation, and in enabling the emergence of strong poor people’s institutions and other citizen’s groups.
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research scope and design

This research was quantitative since it sought to understand specific characteristic of a group. It was also holistic since the total picture of the problem was sought. The study embarked on survey design. This was used as the overall strategy for collecting and analyzing data. In this case a representative sample was selected for observation and analyzing data. The sample analysis was later used to represent the entire population behaviour.

3.1.1 Target population

A database of sponsored children in Kaloleni projects was extracted from Compassion’s data warehouse. This was to form the basis for sampling the respondents in the study. The random selected children from database were used as proxy selection criteria of households participating in the study.

The second part of the project was a cross-sectional in design comparing a random sample of equally selected number of men and women in the same household located within the five kilometre radius as defined by Compassion. Both husband and wife were interviewed in the same household and in a situation where the household was single headed or in some case child headed, the perceived head of the household was selected for the interview. The study adopted stratified random sampling and later convenient sampling within each stratum. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) a sample of 10% is representative. The study opted for significance level of 10%
of the population in order to have a good representative of the entire population, this translated to a selection of 90 respondents, and however the only accessible population out this was 67.

The table below shows the sample frame on how the respondents were selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population components (sponsorship projects)</th>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>Estimated number of people</th>
<th>% Of total</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Simon Mazeras CDC</td>
<td>KE 641</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEFA Mwele CDC</td>
<td>KE 334</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCK Mbungoni CDC</td>
<td>KE 712</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaloleni deliverance CDC</td>
<td>KE 359</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAPC Nyalani</td>
<td>KE 333</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1449</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates the five churches as well as the child development centres where the respondents were drawn from. From the table 19 respondents were drawn fro KE 641 and 333, while 18 were from KE 334 and 359. KE 712 gave the lowest number of respondents due to her low number of registered children. Out of a population of 1449, 90 participants randomly selected formed the sample for the study.
3.1.2 Sample size

A sample size of 90 respondents equitably distributed by gender was able to statistically compare the gender differentials in selected dependent and independent variables influencing the status of men and women in the area. The sample size was stratified taking into account age and gender of the respondents and the proportion of the population according to the number of projects.

3.1.3 Sampling of Projects and Study Participants

Purposive sampling was used to select individual projects that participated in the study from each quota. Stratified sampling was used to select between 16-20 children from every project participating in the study as a proxy selection criterion of the household to be included in the
study. In every household, one adult aged 18 years and above was interviewed preferably the head of the household and the spouse. This therefore formed a sample size of 67 available respondents.

3.2 Data Collection

The study was quantitative and data was collected using a structured questionnaire. A pilot study was undertaken before implementing in order to correct ambiguities and errors in the design, wordings and order of the instruments. This was aimed at generating reliable and valid data. After a pre-test of the instrument enough copies of the instrument were produced.

3.3 Data Analysis

All filled questionnaires were cleaned, coded for one week. All the questionnaires were filed and stored in a safe place, in case of a need to cross check data and for maintaining confidentiality as stated in the ethical considerations. Statistical analysis was carried out in order to determine the distribution respondent’s demographic characteristics. Data analysis was disaggregated along gender lines. Socio-economic indicators were calculated for age, sex, religion, education levels and marital status. Stratification analysis was carried out to determine the statistical significance of factors such as age gender, urban / rural, etc.

3.4 Validity of the study

Both external and internal validity were assessed in this study. The external validity looked at the degree the findings would be generalized on the other hand internal validity examined the instrument used in collecting data and the representation of the target population.
3.4.1 External validity

External validity looks at the generalizability of the information learned. From this study the findings are generalizable to wide region in coast region given that most people in this region share same geographical environment, culture and practices. From the findings the gender needs and inequality presented match the government findings on the same subject. However given that Kaloleni is a rural and peri-urban region, the study may not be generalized for urban regions in coast. There were no interactive or selection biases since only the respondents participating in the study were from the community and didn’t need to secluded for this study but lived and have continued to live with others in the same environment.

3.4.2 Internal validity

The instruments used ensured that any calibration of individual opinions in an observation did not give any difference in results. Piloting of the instruments gave insights in areas that need attention. One of the key word that brought question was “ownership”, when used in the context of Kambe made “Umiliki” which when deeply translated made the process other than the actual possession. In this community the worn “belong to you” which had same meaning was used. The sampled population was representative of the large population.
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of the data collected and the discussion of the findings thereafter. The aim of the study was assess the social economic status of women and men, girls and boys relating to their different gender roles, activities and responsibilities in Kaloleni compassion assisted projects. A sample of 90 respondents was selected to participate in the study out of which only 74.4% (67) were located and interviewed. The theme of the study was derived from the research objectives that guided the study. The findings are organized according to variables, as they appeared in the questionnaire i.e. the respondents’ profile, the socio-economic and gender relations status of women and men both at the household and the community level and short term and long-term needs and challenges facing men and women in Compassion supported projects in Kaloleni. Recommendations for an entry point for Compassion intervention and other organizations on women empowerment will be given thereafter. The findings are divided into three parts; result presentation, test of relationships (where applicable) and discussion respectively.
4.1 Respondents’ Demographic Profile

A total of 90 individuals were sampled for this study, out of which 74.4% (67) respondents were located and interviewed. These respondents were drawn across the entire spectrum on job cadres i.e. support staff, middle management and top management. A total of 62.7% of the respondents were female caregivers while 37.3% were male. Further, majority (94%) of these respondents were from the rural parts of Kaloleni. Only 1.5% was either from urban or peri-urban while 3% were from the slum areas.

Data aggregation by gender shows that women accounted for 62.7% of the total respondents while men consisted of 37.3%. This shows that women were more accessible than men. The objective of the study was to interview a man and a woman in the household in order to get an equitable distribution of the respondents by gender at the household level. The high proportion of women respondents in the study can be attributed to the timing of the study. Interviewing was carried out during the day. This is the time when majority of the men are out in the field by virtue and nature of their roles. Most activities carried out by men e.g. herding cattle are done outside the household settings.

On the other side the high representation of respondents from rural areas is a reflection of the distribution of Compassion supported projects in Kaloleni. The concentration of projects is highly prevalent in the rural areas compared to urban centres. Besides poverty being highly prevalent in rural areas, the 1999 population and housing census indicates that a bigger proportion Kenyans live in the rural areas (CBS, 2001). The above findings therefore give a reflection of the distribution of respondents by place of residence.

The respondents’ age by gender is shown in the table below.
Table 4.1: Respondents age by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (Yrs)</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Average %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 16</td>
<td>2 (4.8%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(2.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>1 (2.4%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>1 (2.4%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35</td>
<td>14 (33.3%)</td>
<td>6 (24.0%)</td>
<td>(28.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45</td>
<td>17 (40.5%)</td>
<td>9 (36.0%)</td>
<td>(38.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-55</td>
<td>4 (9.5%)</td>
<td>7 (28.0%)</td>
<td>(18.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-65</td>
<td>2 (4.8%)</td>
<td>3 (12.0%)</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 and above</td>
<td>1 (2.4%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>(1.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>42 (100%)</td>
<td>25 (100%)</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results in the table above indicate that the majority of respondents across the gender were in the age bracket of 36-45 years which articulated for 38.8% followed by those between 26-35 years. On the other hand those between ages bracket of 16-20, 21-25 and 66 and above formed minority respondents in the group with 1.2%. Looking at this data then, it is true that majority of those aged under 16-25 are school and college going people and the timing of the study too contributed greatly since it was done on a week day when this group is out of house for college or school. Seemingly those aged 66 and above indicated minority by the fact that these ages have very few people living or those few others found could not respond because they preferred others to be interviewed due to low self esteem.

The figure below shows the marital status of the respondents.

Table 4.2: Marital status of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of 79.1% of the respondents were married, 7.5% were single, and 4.5% were separated while 9% were widowed. The table below goes further to show the marital status of respondents by gender.
Table 4.3: Marital status of respondents by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>73.8%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings reveal that majority of the male caregivers were married (88%) as compared to their female counterparts (73.8%). In addition, more female respondents (11.9%) were widowed compared to males (4%). A similar trend was observed among those who were separated in which women 3 times more likely to be separated were compared to men. This shows that women were more likely to be widowed or separated compared to men. This less likelihood that men continued to be in a marital relationship can be attributed to the cultural practice of re-marriage. Men are not constrained by society when it comes to taking a second wife except for communities where wife inheritance is allowed. Some women prefer to remain widowed after the death of the spouse. Belief in a supernatural being continues to be a strong beacon of hope and security to humanity. Human being associates themselves with a particular religious group. From the study showed most of these respondents were Protestants (62.5%) followed by Muslims (26.6%). Others were Traditional African religion (4.7%) or Catholics (3.1%). The study also sought to establish the household sizes for the respondents. The household size is shown in the table below.
Table 4.4: Respondents household size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residential area</th>
<th>Household size</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabai</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jibana</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giriama</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribe</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambe</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majority of the household had 6 members (28.8%), followed by those that had 8 members. Further calculation revealed that a typical household had 8 members (mean). This results shows that the households had large family sizes. In addition, 43.9% were from the Rabai community, 19.7% from Jibana, 13.6% Giriama 10.6% Ribe and 9.1% Kambe.

Education remains a vital socio-economic variable and hence a practical gender need. Respondents were asked to state the level of education completed. The educational level of respondents by gender is shown in the table below.

Table 4.5: Respondents educational level by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Incomplete</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Complete</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Incomplete</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Complete</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle level College</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University graduate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None at all</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results above reveal that 12.5% of the female respondents compared to 8.7% males had not acquired any formal education. Similarly, a bigger proportion of females (32.5%) had not completed primary level education compared with 13% males. The latter also had a large
proportion (56.5%) that had completed primary level against 37.5%. Similarly, more men than women had completed secondary level of education (8.7% against 5%) and middle level education (4.3%). Generally, the findings indicate that 87.5% had completed some level of education at the time of conducting this survey which is slightly above the national figure at 75.4% (GOK, 2002). The proportion of the population with secondary level of education completed (6.9%) is a key index for government to advance higher education in this region, and more so to look keenly on the high drop out rate of 3.7% (GOK, 2002).

Analysis of respondents by gender indicates that, females were disadvantaged in almost all levels of education completed posing a major challenge to the attainment of the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women (GOK & UNDP, 2003). Education is often stressed as the key to women’s emancipation: but also as the key to controlling fertility and population growth and increasing productivity, which have the converse effect of subjugating women to the ends of the state. From the above observation, it can be deduced that women are less likely to complete both primary and secondary levels of education. The situation becomes glaring as one moves to tertiary level of education. However, at a chi-square value of 5.7993, DF of 5 at 95% significance level (11.07) and P of 0.3262 there was no significant relationship between the respondents’ gender and their education level.
4.2. Practical Gender Needs

Individuals behaves has agents when they can pursue purposeful courses of action that further their goals. This depends on the ability to access, control and owner material and psychological assets such as information, membership to an organization, financial assets. One of the specific objectives for this study was to establish the immediate and short needs and challenges facing men and women in Compassion supported projects in Kaloleni. The discussion that follows below presents the findings.

4.2.1 Socio-Economic Status: Access, Control and Ownership of Assets

Community empowerment entails the ability to which the said community is able to access, control and own material and psychological assets such as information, membership to formal organizations and financial assets. The study sought to find out the status of women and men as far as access, control and ownership of both material and psychological assets. Several aspects of space allotment such as ownership of a house, the type of housing, access to a safe and safe environment and water, power/energy, and meaningful source of income/employment.

4.2.2 Land and housing

When asked whether the households used any land or property for farming/livestock/renting out, 95.5% of the respondents answered in the affirmative. The table below shows the form of land ownership as postulated by the respondents.
Table 4.6: Forms of land ownership by respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Land Ownership</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal (owned)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used with no formal agreement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results indicate that most of the respondents (79.4%) owned the land they were using, followed by those that owned it communally (9.5%). Majority of the people from rural areas own land and therefore don’t need a mortgage to own a house, but construct a house on their land. The scenario in the urban centre is different. An individual buys a house, rents, or squats. The cost of buying a house in urban centres is above the capacity of many compared to acquiring land in rural areas. Majority of the people in rural areas either inherit land or buy their own.

To understand how the constraint of inequality can be scaled down, Narayan D. (2005) suggests that we consider the concept of “space.” She argues that, every person has an allotment of spaces (physical, economic, socio-cultural, and political) at a given point in time (ibid). The allotment of these spaces is determined by the domestic and the larger environment within which the person lives. These spaces influence a person’s capacity to act on his/her behaviour both within the household and outside it. Poor women and men have constrictions of space and hence limited ability to act on their own interests.

The “inequality of agency” or space plays a central role in perpetuating inequality and poverty (Rao and Walton, 2004 in Narayan, D.2005). Poor people need a range of capability functions to influence,
negotiate, control, and hold accountable other actors in order to improve their life sustenance and quality of life. Home ownership is a key socio-economic indicator determining one's socio-economic status.

The land ownership by gender is shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you personally own land</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings presented in the table reveal a marginal difference of land ownership between men and women at Kaloleni. This therefore implies that the general land tenure and ownership at Kaloleni is not a significant gender need/challenge. Secondly, the study sought to establish, not only the type of housing but the type of ownership as well. The pie chart below shows the type of house ownership as asserted by respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Ownership</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully Owned</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>78.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned with Mortgage</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squatter</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given/Inherited</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the respondents (78.5%) fully owned the houses they lived in. A few had inherited (4.6%), were squatters (6.2%), had rented (6.2%) or were paying mortgages (4.6%). Based on these
results, just like land, this study concludes that house ownership is not an urgent practical need in this area. On the other hand, owning a house is quite different from the type of house you actually own. Based on this, the study went further to evaluate the type of house the respondents had.

In general terms, 89.2% of the respondents had mud walled houses or the house was dilapidated to a point of not having walls (1.5%). Only 9.2% had permanent brick/concrete walled houses when categorised by gender, the following scenario emerged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.9; Type of house owned by respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of House Owned</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent/Brick walled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud walled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large proportion of respondents with squalliest mud walled houses were female respondents as compared with their male counterparts. Similarly, majority of respondents with brick houses were male.

The study went further to investigate the respective sizes of the rooms in these houses. The study established that a typical house had only 2.3 (mean) rooms (Standard deviation of 1.2). Based on the type of house, ownership by gender and the number of rooms in each, the study concludes that housing is a significant gender need/challenge at this area.


4.2.3 Sanitation, Water and Energy

The results indicate that a majority of the households disposed their human solid waste by use of latrines (90.8%). However, a notable 9.2% still do not possess any form of sanitation. This is an immediate challenge. If such a situation is allowed to persist, waterborne infections such as cholera, bilhazia, diarrhoea etc will be inevitable. The primary source of water for the households is shown in the table below.

Table 4.10: Primary source of water for the households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary source of water</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private well</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public well</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared open tap/faucet</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/Stream</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>66</td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coupled with deficiency of appropriate human waste mechanisms, the area (respondents) by and large, lacked access to easy clean drinking water. i.e. only 1.5% of the households had tapped water in their houses. A large proportion (48.5%) depended upon shared open taps/faucets (48.5%) or public wells (25.8%). This is critical entry point that Compassion International Kenya need to address as a priority through its CIV initiative.

In addition to sanitation and water, the study also sought to establish the form of energy predominantly used by the respondents. An overwhelming 70% of the respondents said they entirely relied upon kerosene as the only source of energy. Therefore, with the escalating fossil energy prices, this is a critical need given the escalating poverty in this area. Alternative sources of energy aught to be explored e.g. solar and wind energy.
4.2.4 Income and Financial Stability

The study sought to establish the economic status of respondents and as such looked at the financial assets which include; ones occupation, as well as financial security. Below follows the findings.

4.2.4.1 Financial Assets

Respondents were asked to state their main occupation. The table below shows the findings by gender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artisan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled (private sector)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled (Private sector)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (Unskilled)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled (Public sector)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings above indicate that majority of both female (83.3%) and male respondents (73.9%0%) were farmers. Secondly, most women were petty traders (11.9%) compared to men who were skilled workers in the public sector (8.7%).
The study went a step further to analyse the relationship between occupation and gender. At a chi-square value of 11.31, DF of 6 at 95% significance level (12.59) and P of 0.0793 there was no significant relationship between the respondents' gender and the type of occupation they were engaged in.

Based on their occupations, a large proportion of the respondents considered themselves self-employed (43.9%), casual 9.1% or un-employed (31.8%). This proportion of the unemployed adults calls for attention and this study considers it an important gender related need (40.5% females against 31.8% males were un-unemployed).

4.2.4.2 Financial Security

The level of indebtedness determines the financial position of an individual. This study sought to find out how indebted the respondents were. In order to asses their indebted status, respondents were asked to state whether they owed anyone or any institution some money. The results are shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of House Owned</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indebted</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>82.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not indebted</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure shows that more women (82.9%) than men (72%) were in debt. However, at a chi-square value of 1.0927, DF of 2 at 95% significance level (5.99) and P of 0.1573 there was no significant relationship between the respondents' gender and indebtedness. This shows that men and women are equally indebted. These findings suggest that financial security is quite a challenge in the area.
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Based on their occupations, a large proportion of the respondents considered themselves self-employed (43.9%), casual 9.1% or un-employed (31.8%). This proportion of the un-employed adults calls for attention and this study considers it an important gender related need (40.5% females against 31.8% males were un-unemployed).

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of House Owned</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indebted</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>82.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not indebted</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure shows that more women (82.9%) than men (72%) were in debt. However, at a chi-square value of 1.0927, DF of 2 at 95% significance level (5.99) and P of 0.1573 there was no significant relationship between the respondents' gender and indebtedness. This shows that men and women are equally indebted. These findings suggest that financial security is quite a challenge in the area.
4.3. Strategic Gender Needs

Other than establishing the short needs and challenges, the study also sought to find out the long term need and challenges facing men and women in Compassion supported projects in Kaloleni. The discussion that follows below presents the findings.

4.3.1. Access to Credit Facilities

A total of 76.6% of the respondents alluded that they had actually borrowed money in the past one year as compared to 23.4% who had not. Majority of the respondents (52.8%) had borrowed from two sources, 30.2% from one, 15.1% from three sources, and 1.9% from 5 sources. The most common sources of credit for the respondents included formal sources such as friends (13.4%), family friends (77.6%) and the shopkeeper (46.3%). The informal sources included banks (4.5%) and credit associations (17.9%). These results indicate lack of formal credit sources for the respondents given that most were farmers. This is one of the strategic needs that may need to be addressed.

Additionally, the study sought to establish why the respondents chose a certain credit source as opposed to another. A total of 47.8% sighted close proximity, lack of formal requirements or procedures (56.7%), low interest rates (7.5%) and lack of bureaucracy (49.3%). These are factors that potential micro-finance institutions should consider if they have to have impact in the area.

4.3.2 Participation in Decision Making process.

Participation of men and women in decision making process both at the household and national level is a key equity indicator. Studies have shown that gender is a very important variable in designing development programs. The rationale to this thinking revolves around the divergent needs of men and women in accordance with the gender roles and responsibilities. The study sought to establish the role, attitude, the influence the respondents had in decision in the community. The results are presented below, and where possible segregated by gender.

4.3.2.1 Role played in decision making in the wider Community

Respondents were asked to state how involved they were in the decision making process within their community. The table below shows the findings in general.
Table 4.13: Respondents involvement in decision making in community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of involvement in decision-making process</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Involved</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly involved</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly Involved</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Involved at all</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings presented in the figure above reveal that majority of the respondents (36.4%) were not involved in decision making in the community. Only 7.6% felt that they were very involved.

Table 4.14: Degree of involvement in decision making at individual level by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of the respondent</th>
<th>Very involved</th>
<th>Fairly Involved</th>
<th>Slightly Involved</th>
<th>Not involved</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1 (2.4%)</td>
<td>10 (24.4%)</td>
<td>11 (26.8%)</td>
<td>19 (46.3%)</td>
<td>41 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4 (16%)</td>
<td>4 (16%)</td>
<td>12 (48%)</td>
<td>5 (20%)</td>
<td>25 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5 (7.6%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 (21.2%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>23 (34.8%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>24 (36.4%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>66 (100%)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compared with males, females were less involved in decision making in the community i.e. only 2.4% were highly involved compared with 16% of their male counterparts. On the other hand, 46.3% were not involved compared with 20% males. Further statistical manipulation was done to analyse the relationship between gender and participation in decision making. At a Chi-square value of 9.2462, DF of 3 at <0.05% significance level (7.82) and P value of 0.0262, the study established a significant relationship between gender and participation in decision making within the community i.e. women were marginalised in decision in the community. This could mean therefore women in this region need to be empowered to take active role in making decision especially those touching on development.
4.3.2.2 Agents of Decision making in the community

The study also sought to establish the agents of decision making in the community, this are the opinion leaders. The findings are shown in the table below.

Figure 4.15: Agents of decision making in the community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agents of Decision Making</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village Elder</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Councilor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief/Sub-chief</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These results indicate that village elders were still the critical opinion leaders in the community (70.6%). They were followed by local councillors and Chiefs/Sub-chiefs (5.9%). A good entry point in this region will entail capacity building of the village elders to be able to proactively participate in modern community development initiatives because of their pivot role in decision making.

4.3.2.3 Participation in Domestic Decision making Process

Participation in domestic decision making and the freedom to make personal decisions regarding issues related to the person are regarded as key components of gender empowerment process. This study therefore sought to establish the performance of the two genders as far as these issues are concerned. The table below represents some of the dimensions.
Table 4.16: Gender participation in domestic decision making process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Household Expenditure</th>
<th>Education &amp; Health</th>
<th>Political &amp; Marriage</th>
<th>Religious Beliefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male head of household</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult males</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female head of household</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult females</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (female &amp; male)</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All adults</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All members inc. children</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In proportion, the results above indicate that male household heads made most of the domestic decisions as compared to their female counterparts. For instance, only 23% of the respondents made joint decisions as far as household expenditure decisions are concerned. Most of such decisions were left at the mercy of male caregivers (54.1%). However, most joint decisions made were those related to education and health.

The above table goes further show a wide variation in regard to decision making in the household between man and women. Whereas women make decisions on what to purchase for the household, their decision is limited to the lower level goods such as grocery, sugar among other items. From the above table, men mostly do acquisition of higher order goods (permanent) such as TV, refrigerator, car etc. It is however amazing how women in this region do not make decisions when it comes to religious beliefs. In general there is a clear indication that participation of women in the allocation of resources in the household particularly for major projects is rare.
4.3.3. Access to Labour Market/Labour

The study sought to establish gender equity as far as property and asset ownership is concerned. First, the respondents were asked to state whether there are any restrictions on what you are able to own or rent. The results by sex are shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restricted?</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that women are disadvantaged when it comes to property and asset ownership. I.e. 72.7% of the respondents said they had restriction in asset ownership as compared to 45.5% of the male counterparts.

Further, the study sought to establish property/land inheritance by gender. The respondents were therefore asked to state whether they had ever inherited any land or property. The results are shown in the table below.
Table 4.18: Property/land inheritance by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of the respondent</th>
<th>Inherited</th>
<th>Not Inherited</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16 (38.1%)</td>
<td>26 (61.9%)</td>
<td>42 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15 (68.2%)</td>
<td>7 (31.8%)</td>
<td>22 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results above indicate that 38.1% of the female respondents had inherited property compared to 68.2% of the males. More women (61.9%) than men (31.8%) had not inherited any property. These results indicate that women are marginalized as far as inheritance of property is concerned. The authorities and the enforcement of the inheritance laws aught to be pursued as a matter of priority so that women can also access property.

To underscore this fact, the respondents were asked to state what they perceived as the major bottleneck hindering their access to property. The results are shown below.

4:19: Restrictions on what one own or rent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why do you think there are restrictions on what you can own or rent</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribalism</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic status</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the respondents (73.9%) confirmed that gender and ethnicity were the major hurdles impinging on access to opportunities and property.
4.3.4. Access to Labour and Career

The study also sought to establish the responsibilities each gender had in deciding their occupation and the freedom to change careers whenever it deems necessary. The table below presents the results for the latter.

**4.20: Choice on making ones' occupation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Complete Choice</th>
<th>Some choice</th>
<th>No choice</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex of the respondent</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17 (40.5%)</td>
<td>13 (31.0%)</td>
<td>28 (12%)</td>
<td>42 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15 (62.5%)</td>
<td>9 (37.5%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results shown in the table indicate that only 40.7% female respondents had complete freedom to decide and chose the occupation the wanted compared with 62.5% of their male counterparts. Also noted was that, 12% of the females did not have any choice completely while none of the males were in this category. Further statistical manipulation (Chi of 8.5815, DF of 2 at <0.05%=5.99and P of 0.0137), the study found significant relationship between gender and ability/freedom to choose career/occupation i.e. women were marginalised in choice of career/occupation. The freedom/ease at which respective sexes could chose to change their careers is shown in the table below.
Table 4.21: Freedom by respondent in choosing careers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How easy would it be to change your occupation</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Easy</td>
<td>6 (15%)</td>
<td>5 (20.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly easy</td>
<td>7 (7.5%)</td>
<td>4 (16.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very easy</td>
<td>24 (60%)</td>
<td>15 (62.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impossible to change</td>
<td>3 (7.5%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>40 (100%)</td>
<td>24 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When it comes to the ease at which the respondents could change occupations if they wanted, still a majority of women 7.5% (impossible) and 60% (not very easy) were disadvantaged. This implies that women lack flexibility and freedom to choose and change career compared with the male respondents.

4.3.5. Access to Training/education and Health services

The respondents were also asked how easy it was for them to access health and training services. Most of the respondents said they could access medical services very easily (40%) or fairly easy (44.6%). On the other hand, most of the respondents found it fairly difficult (30.8%) to access education/training services. In conclusion, the study found out that education/training services are a strategic need facing the community and presents CIK with an entry point opportunity.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents summary of the findings of the study in reference to the interpreted data. It however goes further to explore the achievements of the study in regard to objectives and analysed results. The chapter also states a few limitation of the study and goes ahead to identifying gaps for further study, and finally a conclusion.

The purpose of this study was to assess the social economic status of women and men, girls and boys relating to their different gender roles, activities and responsibilities in Kaloleni compassion assisted projects. A sample of 67 respondents was selected to participate in the study. The theme of the study was derived from the research objectives that guided the study.

The findings were organized according to variables, as they appeared in the questionnaire i.e. the respondents’ profile, the socio-economic and gender relations status of women and men both at the household and the community level and short term and long-term needs and challenges facing men and women were considered as categorical variables. The theme of the study was derived from the research objectives that guided the study.

The specific objectives formulated for the study were to:

1. To establish the socio-economic and gender relations status of women and men both at the household and the community level.

2. To establish the immediate, short term and long-term needs and challenges facing men and women in Compassion supported projects in Kaloleni.
3. To establish an entry point for Compassion intervention and other organizations on women empowerment.

4. To make recommendations to any developer in this area for program interventions

5.1 Research Findings

The study established the following;

5.1.1 Demography

Majority of the male caregivers were married as compared to their female counterparts. In addition, more female respondents were widowed compared to males. A typical household had 8 members (household size). This is quite a large household given the gripping poverty in the area.

5.1.2 Property ownership

The results indicate that most of the respondents (79.4%) owned the land they were using it. Compared to men, women there was a marginal difference of land ownership between men and women at Kaloleni. This therefore implies that the general land tenure and ownership at Kaloleni is not a significant gender need/challenge.

Most of the respondents (78.5%) fully owned the houses they lived in. A few had inherited (4.6%), were squatters (6.2%), had rented (6.2%) or were paying mortgages (4.6%). A large proportion of respondents were living in mud walled houses. Most of these were female respondents compared with their male counterparts. Similarly, majority of respondents with brick houses were male. Generally Less women (38.1%) respondents had inherited property compared to males (68.2%)
5.1.3 Water and sanitation

Majority of the households disposed their human solid waste by use of latrines. However, a notable 9.2% of the respondents did not have any form of waste disposal. Most of the households lacked access to easy clean drinking water. Only 1.5% of the households had access to clan drinking water. Kerosene was the only available and utilized source of energy for the respondents.

5.1.4 Access to credit facilities

Compare to men more women (82.9%) than men (72%) were in debt. Informal sources were the most common sources of credit for the respondents' e.g. informal sources such as friends, family friends and the shopkeeper. Very few borrowed from formal sources such as banks (4.5%) and credit associations (17.9%).

5.1.5 Participation in decision making

Majority of the respondents (36.4%) were not involved in decision making in the community. Only 7.6% felt that they were very involved. However, compared with males, females were less involved in decision making in the community. Village elders are still the critical opinion leaders in the community. They were followed by local councillors and Chiefs/Sub-chiefs. Male household heads made most of the domestic decisions as compared to female counterparts.

5.1.6 Access to labour and career

A large proportion of the respondents were self-employed (43.9%), casual 9.1% or unemployed (31.8%). Only 40.7% female respondents had complete freedom to decide and chose the occupation they wanted compared with 62.5% of their male counterparts.
5.1.7 Access to training/Education and health

Most of the respondents said they could access medical services very easily (40%) or fairly easy (44.6%). On the other hand, most of the respondents found it fairly difficult (30.8%) to access education/ training services. More female respondents had not acquired any formal education compared to males.
5.2 Achievements

The study sought to establish an entry point for compassion interventions and other organizations on women empowerment as well as to make recommendations to any potential developer in the area. By exploring on the education status, property ownership and decision making at both household and community level the study was able to achieve the following:

5.2.1 Education

The study was able to establish that women were more marginalized in education the results indicated that 12.5% of the female respondents compared to 8.7% males had not acquired any formal education. Similarly, a bigger proportion of females had not completed primary level education compared with counterpart males. Far more men than women had completed secondary level of education (8.7% against 5%) and middle level education (4.3%).

The findings were able to give a slightly comparable data of 87.5% as the proportion of those who had completed some level of education at the time of carrying out the study with that of government of Kenya national figure of 75.4% (GOK, 2002), this could have been contributed by government campaigns and Many NGOs working at the ground on girl education. Similarly the study was able to denote a key index for government to advance higher education in this region, and more so to look keenly on high drop out rate of 3.7%, this was through looking at the proportion of the population with secondary level of education completed (GOK, 2002).

5.2.2 Land ownership.

The study was able to denote that there was a marginal difference of land ownership between men and women at Kaloleni. This therefore implies that the general land tenure and ownership at Kaloleni is not a significant gender need/challenge.
5.2.3 Decision making at household and community level.

At the household level the study established a significant relationship between gender and participation in decision making within the community i.e. women were marginalised in decision making in the community. This could mean therefore women in this region need to be empowered to take active role in making decision especially those touching on development. On the other side the village elders emerged critical opinion leaders in the community hence for entry point by any organization, the elders can be used to influence the entire community.
5.3 Limitation of the study

The following are some of the limitations and challenges experienced during the study;

5.3.1 Language barrier

Language was limitations in this study given that majority of selected household leaders were unable to read or communicate in English. It became a great challenge in translating the answers as they were raised in Kiswahili. To overcome this limitation, the enumerator engaged was selected on the grounds that he fervently understood Kiswahili, bias was given to a local graduate who not only understood Swahili but could understand the other vernaculars spoken in the region. The elites in the selected families were used to give clarity in any complicated case.

5.3.2 Transport

Transport was another challenge at time of the study. Though all projects are located along Mombasa-Kaloleni road, there was heavy road jam between Mikindani and Miritini as one travelled from Mombasa. This was as a result of heavy trucks parked along side the road coupled with narrowing of the road at the same section hence heavy traffic. As a result the study ended up taking four weeks compared to the three planed earlier.
5.4 Conclusion

This study attempted to provide objective and reliable data on practical and strategic gender needs and their socio-economic status of households supported by Compassion in Kaloleni district. Findings from this study clearly indicate that men and women from these households are from low socio-economic status. Many constraints such as access to health care and education, access to opportunities such as employment, and credit facilities, systems are abound.

While gender inequalities in many dimensions of women’s lives have been noted in the study, cultural constraints, the rigidity, or permeability of cultural boundaries themselves remain open to question. There is a need for public policies and grass roots actions to moderate some of the inequalities to act as a catalyst for positive change. In rural areas, the barriers remain high and policies have either not tried to overcome them or been unsuccessful. This study therefore concludes that women compared to men have weaker access to resources with heavier household task loads with consequent weaker access to education, health, and employment opportunities.
5.5. Recommendations.

1) Analysis of respondents by gender indicates that, females were disadvantaged in almost all levels of education completed posing a major challenge to the attainment of the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women (GOK & UNDP, 2003). While education is often stressed as the key to women’s emancipation; but also as the key to controlling fertility and population growth and increasing productivity, which have the converse effect of subjugating women to the ends of the state. From the observation, a focus by government and other development agents need to empower girls and women in this area to pursue education. Some of the serious barriers which need to be dealt with are; early marriage, early teenage pregnancy, and child labour.

2) According to the 2004-2014 Compassion International area office (EAA) strategic documents, women are articulated as the closest people to the children. Their contribution to child development, especially during the formative years of life, is unique and irreplaceable. It is however of great concern how women in this region do not make decision when it comes to religious beliefs. If compassion has to achieve her mission in developing fulfilled Christians adult, then women who are said to play a great role in the spiritual nurtures of children at home and churches need to be empowered.

3) There is a need for public policies and grass roots actions to moderate some of the inequalities to act as a catalyst for positive change. In rural areas, the barriers remain high and policies have either not tried to overcome them or been unsuccessful. There is a high need to mainstream gender in all development activities to be initiated in Kaloleni.
5.5. Recommendations.

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3) There is a need for public policies and grass roots actions to moderate some of the inequalities to act as a catalyst for positive change. In rural areas, the barriers remain high and policies have either not tried to overcome them or been unsuccessful. There is a high need to mainstream gender in all development activities to be initiated in Kaloleni.
5.6 Further suggested Areas of study

i. As mentioned earlier in this report, one of the potential future study areas in this region would be to assess the impact of free primary education in raise of girl child enrolment in Kaloleni district.

ii. A further suggested study would be to assess women participation in politics and other community participation. There are such a large force that needs not to be ignored, with Constituency development fund in place it would be good if women are represented in these communities for this what influences decision at the local level.

iii. There is a need to start Fathers flexi team to challenge men on participating on child rearing and more so to allow their wives and daughters to own and inherit property as well as participate in decision making.

iv. There is need to encourage adult education for many of the parents are illiterate this can be done at the project level with advise and guidance from adult education department.

v. Central to the process of mainstreaming and engendering projects, are issues of capacity and skills development for gender analysis, availability of data and information for planning purposes. Lotherington and Flemmen (1991) sees mainstreaming as a process that addresses the ‘how’ element of development in relation to gender issues. It addresses the need to equip people with knowledge, information and tools, from this study therefore, there is a strong need for gender mainstreaming especially in the area of capacity and skills development across the gender.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

1.1 Guidelines to application

This individual questionnaire is designed to be conducted with a researcher and respondent present. In some contexts it may be more difficult to interview some respondents on their own (e.g. in some households it may be difficult to interview women without other people being present, even when the enumerator is female). Where this is the case, it is important to indicate this on the questionnaire and recognize any possible implications in the analysis. Similarly, where respondents have chosen not to respond to a question, the questionnaire provides additional space for the enumerator to write in a reason for a non-response, although it may be difficult and/or inappropriate to elicit this information.

The wording on the questionnaire should be followed exactly to ensure consistency and so that comparisons can be made more easily across projects. Where changes are made to the wording of the questionnaire, these should be fully described and also applied consistently across research projects.

Where necessary, short guidance notes and instructions for the enumerator regarding the questions and answer options have been written in italics after, or within, the question. In some cases the enumerator is instructed to fill in the answer through observation only rather than ask the respondent [e.g. GENDER/SEX]. In other cases the enumerator is instructed to go directly to another question after receiving a particular response to a question, thus missing out some questions that are not applicable or necessary.

ENUMERATOR CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**GENDER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Male</th>
<th>2. Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start time</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End Time</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1.2. Questionnaire

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this study. I would like to ask you some questions that will help us to understand the situation in which you find yourself in various areas of your life, and how these are connected with how much control you feel you have when you are making decisions and putting your decisions into action.

The results of this research will be completely confidential and no identifying data will be collected. Some of the questions may also be quite personal and we hope this will be okay with you. If, however, you do not feel comfortable answering any questions, please feel free to say so.
First I would like to ask some questions about you. If you do not wish to answer a particular question, please feel free to say.

Section 1: Location details

1.1 Type of area: [Observation only]
1 Urban
2 Peri-urban
3 Rural
4 Slum

1.2 Project Number and Name

1.3 Respondent code number (from list):

Section 2: Respondent details

2.1 Sex of the respondent [Observation only]
1 Female
2 Male

2.2 Can you please tell me in which age group you are?
1 Under 16
2 16 – 20
3 21 – 25
4 26 – 35
5 36 – 45
6 46 – 55
7 56 – 65
8 66 or over

2.3 What is your marital status?
1 Married
2 Single
3 Separated
4 Widowed
5 Divorced

2.4 How many people live in your house?

2.5 What is your religion? [Options and codes to be filled in as locally appropriate]
1 Catholic
2 Protestant
3 Muslim
4 Traditional African
5 Others (specify)

2.6 How would you describe your ethnicity? [Options and codes to be filled in as locally appropriate]
1. Gabe
2. Rabai
3. Giriama
4. Kambe
5. Jibana
6. Others (specify)_________________

2.7 What educational level have you attained at the moment? ( )
1. Primary (not completed)
2. Primary (completed)
3. Secondary (not completed)
4. Secondary (completed)
5. Middle level college graduate
6. University graduate
7. Post-graduate
8. Other [Specify and add code: ____________________]

2.8 Do you have any Plans to continue with your education?
1. Yes 2. No

(If No) can you tell me why?____________________________________

2.9 Who is present during the interview? [Observation only]
1. Respondent and enumerator only
2. Respondent, spouse and enumerator
3. Respondent, other household member and enumerator

Section 3: Intermediate Indicators of Individual Agency

The next set of questions I would like to ask you concern your personal feelings about yourself, the community/society you live in and the property and assets you own or have access to. If you do not wish to answer a particular question, please feel free to say. If you feel able to tell us why you do not want to answer a particular question, that would be very useful to me but you should not feel under any obligation to do so.

Access, Control and Ownership of Material Assets

3.1 Does your household use any land or property (for farming/livestock/renting out etc.)?
1. Yes 2. No

3.2 What is the “ownership status” of this land?
1. Owned
2. Rented
3. Sharecropped
4. Combination
5. Used with no formal agreement
6. Other [Specify and add code: ____________________]
3.3 Do you personally use any land or property (for farming/livestock/renting out etc)?

1 Yes
2 No

3.4 What is the "ownership status" of this land?

1 Owned
2 Rented
3 Sharecropped
4 Combination
5 Used with no formal agreement
6 Other [Specify and add code: ____________________________]

3.5 Is your home...? (*)

1 Owned and completely paid for
2 Owned with a mortgage
3 Rented
4 Given in exchange for services
5 Squatter
6 Other [Specify and add code: ____________________________]

3.6 How many rooms are used for sleeping only? (*)

3.7 Type of house [Observation only] (*)

1 Individual house
2 Open roof and patio
3 Apartment
4 Room within a larger house
5 Other [Specify and add code: ____________________________]

3.8 What construction material is used for the majority of the exterior walls of the house or building? [Observation only] (*)

1 Brick/stone/concrete/cement
2 Wood
3 Mud/straw/sticks
4 No walls
5 Other [Specify and add code: ____________________________]

3.9 What is the construction material of most of the roof of this house? [Observation only] (*)

1 Concrete/cement
2 Tiles
3 Metal (zinc, aluminium, etc.)
4 Wood
5 Straw or thatch
6 Other [Specify and add code: ____________________________]

3.10 What is the construction material of most of the floor of this house? [Observation only] (*)

1 Concrete/cement
3.11 What type of sanitary services does this household use? (*)

1. Connected to sewage system
2. Connected to septic tank
3. Latrine
4. None
5. Other (specify)

3.12 What is the primary source of water for this household? (*)

1. Public piped water system to individual house
2. Private well
3. Public well
4. Shared open tap or faucet
5. River or stream
6. Other (Specify and add code: _)

3.13 What type of lighting does this household use? (*)

1. Electricity (public source)
2. Electricity (private source)
3. Electricity (combination of public and private)
4. Only kerosene, gas, candles
5. Other (Specify and add code: _)

3.14 Which of the following items do you own, if any?

1. Bicycle
2. Television
3. Radio
4. Fridge
5. Motor bike
6. Motor vehicle

3.15 Financial assets

3.15 What is your main occupation? (*)

1. Farmer
2. Fisherman
3. Trade
4. Manufacturing – Artisan
5. Manufacturing – Industrial
6. Private sector – Unskilled
7. Private sector – Skilled
8. Public sector – Unskilled
9. Public sector – Skilled
3.16 What is your secondary occupation?

1 Farmer
2 Fisherman
3 Trade
4 Manufacturing – Artisan
5 Manufacturing – Industrial
6 Private sector – Unskilled
7 Private sector – Skilled
8 Public sector – Unskilled
9 Public sector – Skilled
10 Other [Specify and add code: ]

3.17 How would you categorize your employment status?

1 Self-employed
2 Employed on permanent contract
3 Employed on temporary contract
4 Employed but with no contract
5 Casual employee with contract
6 Casual employee without contract
7 Employed on a daily basis
8 Working within the household
9 Unemployed

3.18 How often have you voluntarily changed your employment/occupation in the past?

1 Very often
2 Fairly often
3 Not very often
4 Never

3.19 How often have you involuntarily had to change your employment/occupation in the past?

1 Very often
2 Fairly often
3 Not very often
4 Never

3.20 How secure do you feel in your present employment/occupation?

1 Very secure
2 Fairly secure
3 Neither secure nor insecure
4 Fairly insecure
5 Very insecure

3.21 Have you ever borrowed money from another person or institution?

1 Yes
2 No

3.22 Are you in debt to anyone at the moment?

1 Yes
2 No
3.23 How indebted would you say you are at the moment?
1 Extremely indebted
2 Very indebted
3 Fairly indebted
4 A little indebted

3.24 Do you feel you struggle to repay any debts you have?
1 Yes, I struggle greatly
2 Yes, I struggle a little
3 No, I don’t struggle at all

3.25 Can you tell me what proportion of your household expenditure you think is spent on the following in an average month?

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<td>Food</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Rent and housing costs</td>
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<td>Utility bills</td>
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<td>Clothing</td>
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<td>Loan repayment</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Livelihood related expenses</td>
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<td>Education fees/costs</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Healthcare expenses</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Savings</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Entertainment</td>
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</table>

3.26 How many illnesses or medical problems that have stopped you working or attending school have you had in the last.

A. Month   B. 6 months   C. Year   D. 3 years
[ ]   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]

Section 4: Direct Indicators of Empowerment

I would like to ask your opinions about the situation of your society, government and institutions that have an effect on the lives of people. If you do not wish to answer a question, please feel free to say.

ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES

4.1 Did you feel the need to borrow goods or money in the past year?
1 Yes, very often
2 Yes, fairly often
3 Yes, sometimes
4 No, not at all

4.2 Did you actually borrow money or goods in the past year?
1 Yes
2 No
3.23 How indebted would you say you are at the moment?
1. Extremely indebted
2. Very indebted
3. Fairly indebted
4. A little indebted

3.24 Do you feel you struggle to repay any debts you have?
1. Yes, I struggle greatly
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3.25 Can you tell me what proportion of your household expenditure you think is spent on the following in an average month?

|   | 
|---|---|
| 1 | Food |
| 2 | Rent and housing costs |
| 3 | Utility bills |
| 4 | Clothing |
| 5 | Loan repayment |
| 6 | Livelihood related expenses |
| 7 | Education fees/costs |
| 8 | Healthcare expenses |
| 9 | Savings |
| 10 | Entertainment |

3.26 How many illnesses or medical problems that have stopped you working or attending school have you had in the last.

- A. Month
- B. 6 months
- C. Year
- D. 3 years

Section 4: Direct Indicators of Empowerment

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ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES

4.1 Did you feel the need to borrow goods or money in the past year?
1. Yes, very often
2. Yes, fairly often
3. Yes, sometimes
4. No, not at all

4.2 Did you actually borrow money or goods in the past year?
1. Yes
2. No
4.3 How many sources of credit do you think you have access to, including informal sources?

4.4 Which two sources do you most usually borrow from?

1. Bank
2. Credit association
3. Shopkeeper
4. Landlord
5. Family
6. Other [Specify and add code: ________________________]

Source A Source B

4.5 Why do you choose to borrow from this/these source(s)?

1. Close location
2. Interest rates
3. Easy requirements and procedures
4. No formal requirements or procedures
5. Other [Specify and add code: ________________________]

Source A Source B

4.6 Are there any other sources of credit for people in your area which you feel are not available to you?

1. Yes
2. No

4.7 Why are these not accessible by you?

1. Lack of collateral
2. No guarantor
3. Interest rates too high
4. Culturally unacceptable
5. Other [Specify and add code: ________________________]

4.8 Do you have any savings?

1. Yes
2. No

4.9 How do you decide when the savings will be used and what for?

1. I decide on my own
2. I decide jointly with my spouse
3. My husband/wife decides for me/us
4. Another household member decides
5. Other [Specify and add code: ________________________]
ACCESS TO MARKET/GOODS [Purchasing Power]

Previously you stated that you __________________ [Enter code as applicable e.g. own, rent etc.] land or property.

4.10 Have you ever felt threatened with eviction from this land/property?
1 Yes, very often
2 Yes, fairly often
3 Yes, occasionally
4 No, never

4.11 How strongly do you feel the authorities would protect you if somebody tried to make you leave your property/land?
1 Very strongly
2 Fairly strongly
3 Not at all

4.12 Are there any restrictions on what you are able to own or rent?
1 Yes
2 No

4.13 Why do you think there are restrictions on what you can own or rent?
1 Your gender
2 Your ethnicity
3 Your age
4 Your tribe
5 Your caste
6 Your religion
7 Other [Specify and add code: __________________]

4.14 Have you ever personally inherited any land/property or other items?
1 Yes
2 No

4.15 Have your brothers or sisters ever inherited any land/property or other items?
1 Yes, brothers
2 Yes sisters
3 Yes, brothers and sisters
4 No

4.16 Who is traditionally allowed to inherit land/property or other assets?
1 All family members
2 Male family members only
3 Female family members only
4 Other [Specify and add code: __________________]

Society/household & kinship groups

4.17 When decisions are made regarding the following aspects of household life, who is it that normally takes the decision?
1 Male head of household
2 Adult male household members
3 Female head of household
4 Adult female household members
5 Male and female heads of households
6 All adult members of household
7 All members of household, including children

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4.18 To what degree do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these issues if you want to?

1. To a very high degree
2. To a fairly high degree
3. To a small degree
4. Not at all

4.19 To what degree do you feel you have control over decisions regarding your own personal welfare, health and body?

1. To a very high degree
2. To a fairly high degree
3. To a small degree
4. Not at all

4.20 Where do you go on your own?

1. Everywhere I want to
2. Most places I want to
3. Some places I want to
4. Nowhere

4.21 How easy do you find it to access health services when you need to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible

4.22 How easy do you find it to access education or training services when you need to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible

4.23 Looking back over the past year, do you feel more or less has been spent on you personal health care compared to other household members?

1. Much more
2. A little more
3 About the same
4 A little less
5 Much less
6 We all spend whatever is needed for our care
7 Not sure

4.24 Do you think this is generally the case each year?
1 Yes
2 No

DECISION MAKING AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

4.25 Who makes the main decisions about public services in your community?
[Enumerator: List and add code]

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<td>C:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4.26 How involved do you feel in these decision-making processes within your community?
1 Very involved
2 Fairly involved
3 Slightly involved
4 Not involved at all

4.27 How much would you like to be involved in these decision-making processes within your community?
1 Much more involved
2 Slightly more involved
3 Neither more nor less involved
4 Slightly less involved
5 Much less involved

4.28 How much influence do you feel you have in community level decision-making processes?
1 A great deal of influence
2 A reasonable level of influence
3 A low level of influence
4 No influence at all
Section 5: End Comments and Feedback

Thank you very much for taking part in this research, which has taken _____ [Enumerator: fill in as appropriate] hours of your time. I would like to ask you some final questions and would appreciate any comments you have about the research or the way it was conducted.

5.1 What would you have normally been doing at this time?

[Enumerator: List and add code]

<table>
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Would you be willing to take part in a similar research in the future?

1 Yes
2 No □
3 Possibly

5.2 Is there anything you would like to ask me or the research team?

[Enumerator: List and add code]

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<th>A:</th>
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5.4 Do you have any other comments or suggestions you would like to add about our research?

[Enumerator: List and add code]

| A: | B: |