FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN KIPSONOI WARD, SOTIK SUB-COUNTY, BOMET COUNTY, KENYA

BY

BETT KIBII JOSEPH

A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT,

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.

2014

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research project report is my original work and has not been presented by any person for the award of the Degree in Project Planning and Management in the University of Nairobi or any other Universities.

Signed:…… Date:……

Name: BETT KIBII JOSEPH

Reg.No: L50/67439/2013

This research project is carried out under my supervision.

Sign:…… Date:……

Name: PROFESSOR HARRIET KIDOMBO.

DEAN SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my beloved wife, Agness Bett for her moral and financial support during my studies. It is also dedicated to my children Sidney Kiprotich, Prudence Chepkorir and Kipkirui Gerald for giving me their precious time during my studies and my parent Sarah Keino who have inspired me to study by offering a lot of guidance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to sincerely thank the University of Nairobi for providing the opportunity which has enable me to pursue Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management. My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor Professor Harriet Kidombo who has shown great interest by providing excellent guidance during my entire research. I value her advice and feedback throughout the research period. I would like to thank lecturers Nairobi University among them Professor Christoper Kakuu associate dean post graduate programmes school of continuing and distant learning, Mr. Onuonga Odhiambo, Mr. Joseph Awino and all the other lecturers who assist me throughout this course. Their knowledge has been my pillar while undertaking my research study. Sincere gratitude's also goes to my colleagues Kipyegon Korir and Caroline Rono for their support, encouragement and prayers. I would like to appreciate the assistance I received from Mrs. Recho maiwa agricultural officer Kipsonoi ward and Mrs. Alice Rono community development agent Kipsonoi ward in identifying active and registered women groups.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO- Community Base Organization

CDA – Community Development Agent

UN – United Nation

UK – United Kingdom

FWC – Family Work Conflict

WFC – Work Family Conflicts

FIW – Family Interference Conflict

GDB – Cross Domestic Product

GIDD - Gender in Development Division.

UNDP – United Nation Development Programme.

ABSTRACT

This study is to investigate factors influencing women participation in community development projects by women group in Kipsonoi ward, Sotik Sub-county, Bomet County. The cultural values, level of education, resources and family responsibilities are the factors to be investigated in regard to women participation in development projects. Most of the rural people still keep some cultural values that hinder women from participating in community development. Most of these cultural values upheld male chauvinism thus making women to feel that they are unable to participate. Education is the key to any economic improvement of any society; therefore education level for rural women has a direct relationship on their participation in community based development projects. Another factor is resources. This is a factor that incapacitates women from active participation in community based development projects. Family responsibilities also had a direct bearing on their participation in community projects. Having in mind that we live in patriarchal society, most married women may not be able to make decisions in regard to participation in projects without seek for an idea from the husband. This leads to lack of power to make decisions and may result in a negative effect on women participation in projects. Most women in rural areas have the responsibilities of giving birth, taking care of the children and more so the sick and old people that lead them to lack enough time to participate in community projects. The Kenya constitution (2010) have the issue of gender mainstreaming but still rural women lacks the capacity and information hence still isolated and marginalized. The study employed descriptive survey research design and the target population was women groups from rural areas of Kipsonoi ward. The sample size was from thirty women groups. The researcher will use a questionnaire as a data collection instruments pilot testing will be done in one of the group that is not selected in collection of data. The descriptive statistics data analysis techniques will be used to analyze data collected.

-CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Women participation in community based project implies active involvement of women in project planning, decision making and implementation of the projects. Women participate through community based organization and sponsored by self help groups, government, non governmental organization, and other financial institution and constituency development projects. This is influenced by various factors such as culture, level of education, family responsibilities and resources.

According to United Nations report, (1999) "women are half world's population, yet they do two third of the world's work, earn one – tenth of the world's income and own less than one hundredths of the world's properties (UN 1985). In Kenya and especially Kipsonoi Ward, women does not differ that situation. Being the principal labourers in many societies, women should have a share in decision making, implementing, sharing benefits and in evaluation. Bergdall (1993: I) Calls, "active participation. "This will improve women participation.

Traditionally, women don't have any saying in making decision about any sort of household affairs in Bangladesh particularly in poor households. They have had little expectations of being able to participate in decision making that could change their livelihood. Lack of woman access to livelihood, assets and empowerment opportunities a further barrier in the livelihood system of coastal fishing communities of Bangladesh. Five year plan (1997 – 2002) of the government of Bangladesh in fisheries indicate that the need for study of production and making of small scale marine fisheries (Women and Empowerment, 1994).

Thus it seems important to identity key constraints hindering poor fishermen particularly women participation in relation making relevant institution and policy decision making process in the marine fish distribution and marketing process. But American women aren't completely losing out. Blay and Kahn's research show that in spite of their lower labour force participation women in the united states who do work are more likely to make it into professional and managerial roles. They are also more likely to work full time and as a result, earn more money over their lifetimes.

But that's not enough according to Blan we are losing the valuable resources of highly trained women. She said it is working like we do have to break through these work family barriers to significantly increase participation. Hartman points to rapidly rising child care costs and stagnant ways, as another key reason a lot of American women are choosing not to work.

Between 1985 and 2011 average child care cost rose by 70% for working moms after adjusting for inflation, according to the U.S census. Meanwhile, wage shave barely budged while childcare has gotten more expensive in Europe, some government subsidize the cost others reduce the needs for child care by giving the option to reduce the workload to a part time schedule.

The report on the status of Jordanian women (2004) also notes that although the ratio of economically active women more than double from 1979 to 2002 (from 3.3 to 7.12 respectively) it remains proportionally low. The Arab Human Development Report of 2004 noted despite laudable efforts to promote the status of women success remains limited (P.11). The report attributes this shortfall to the limited Participation of women in public life. Development participation is a fundamental variable and being endogenous and justice calls. Women as half of the population to participation (Safari Shali, 2008). Promoting rural women's education in family health and child mortality, nutrition and environment and home environment has an important effect (Amiri Ardakani 2006)

In U.K, the sustainability project done by community based organization have realized funding or initiated project to address participant sustainability practice at the community level for instance Defra's environmental action fund, the women's institution 90 @ 90 programme (global action plan 2006, National federation of women's institutes, 2008, transition town network, 2008, UK Government 2008). These projects have in common desire to influence member's practices.

To achieve sustainable development needs more attention to women that alongside men and side by side have participating on economic and social activities. Despite the great efforts of women in rural communities the role in these group is often ignored in economic and productive activities (Agahi, 2005).So today in the goal of rural development , rural specific groups,

including women and young people because of their special characteristics are located in the centre of attention (Ghaninian, 2008).

In South Africa despite the country's improve economic growth, performance insufficient jobs were created to absorb the additional entrance into the labour market. As a result women are over represented amongst the unemployed, with more than half unemployed according to the both the narrow and expanded definition of unemployment. It has also been suggested that women continue to be disadvantage relative to men within labour market, the female being over represented in low income, less secured employment. In addition, a significant portion of the new jobs attribute to women may simply be a reflection of data collection since 1995 specifically recording self employment in the informal sector (Casale ,Muler and Posel,2004.)

In zambia, the economic factors, socially and culturally ascribed gender roles and women's limited access to factors of production has contributed to high poverty levels amongst women. The failure to adequately address gender issue in all macro- economic policies in the planning and programming process to address the structural cause of poverty is also a contributing factor (GIDD, 2004, p. 8)

In Tanzania, Maasai women are among the poorest and most marginalized groups though they contribute 58% to Tanzania GNP, but condition for them is getting worse due to lack of proper representation in all levels of decision making, according to pastoral women's council (2008).

In Kenya most women does not participate in community based development project and this has been shown in the research carried out in constituency development projects in Moyale District, Mosocho Division in Kisii County, Kipsonoi Ward is not an exception according to Nyerere, "development is for people, by people and of people" (1983:3) more than half the population of Kipsonoi ward are women and this prompted the researcher to investigate the factors influencing participation of women on community based development projects.

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

It is well known that there is minimal participation of women in community based development in Kenya. Compared to men, women tend to have little interest in participation in projects. The minimal participation has caused increasing concern since they are the majority in the society and prompted research study to investigate factors influencing the participation in community development projects.

Kenya and economic giant in Africa is dwarf in women's political representation is only 9.8% far less than its African neighbours of Rwanda, south Africa, Tanzania and Uganda at 30 – 60 % representation (women's P2P network, 2013). However after spirit for gender equality by strategic women movement and new dispensation awaken women's in politics with the constitution of Kenya (2010). The constitution promotes gender equality and empowerment of women by providing articles that promote the participation of women in [political leadership and decision making. The "not more than two thirds" principal of article 81 of the constitution notably anchors the gains that new laws offer to women (Centre for Multi Party Democracy Kenya, 2011).

In Kipsonoi ward there are over three hundred registered women groups but only thirty are still active that is about 10% but the others have collapsed according to community development agent report, April 2014. In most community based projects like in schools and other development projects, women are elected according to the constitution but their contribution is minimal especially in Kipsonoi Ward this prompt the investigation to identify factors influencing women participation and how it can be mitigated.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors influencing women participation in community based development projects in Kipsonoi Ward, Sotik Sub County, Bomet County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To determine the extent to which culture influences women participation on community based development projects in Kipsonoi ward.
2. To assess the extent to which level of education influences women participation on community based development projects in Kipsonoi ward.
3. To explore the extent to which family responsibilities influences women participation on community based development projects in Kipsonoi ward.
4. To investigate the extent to which resource influence the women participation on community based development projects in Kipsonoi ward.

1.5 Research questions

1. How does culture influence women participation in community based development projects?

2. To what extent does level of education influence participation of women on community based development?
3. How do family responsibilities influence the participation of women on community based development?
4. To what extent does resource a factor that influences women participation in community development projects?

1.6 Significance of the study

The result of the study will be useful for the following stakeholders.

It will help government to develop appropriate policies in all government agents in matters of women inclusion in development projects.

The results would assist women organization to know factors hindering women participation in community projects and know how to mitigate.

The results sensitize the community on factors hindering women participation in community projects and the importance of their participation.

1.7 Basic assumption of the study

The study was based on the following assumptions:

(i) The respondent was willing to give information objectively and honestly

(ii) The response of the sample population was a true reflection of the entire situation.

(iii) A sample being a representative of the target population.

(iv) Data collection instrument was valid and reliable in measuring intended outcome.

1.8 Limitation of the study

Most of the feeder roads are impassible, motorcycles and tracking was used.

Most of the women were in their farm therefore they were visited in their farms.

Unwillingness of the respondent to fill the questionnaires was persuaded and explains to them the purpose of the study.

Due to impassible roads, motorcycles and tracking was used. The respondents in their farms were visited.

1.9 Delimitation of the study

The scope of this study was Kipsonoi Ward, based in Bomet County. Kipsonoi Ward is selected for this study since it is one of the wards in Kenya, where women participation in community development is minimal. The main focused was the employees of Ministry of sports, gender and social service and Agriculture. A sample of 30% of these targets population will be taken for study.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Influence – a power affecting a person, thing, or cause of events, especially one that operates without any direct or apparent effort.

Factor –something that helps produces or influences a result. One of the things that caused something to happen. It is an independent variable either categorical or continuous controlled by experimenter.

Performance – the accomplishment of a given task measured against present known standards.

Project - A planned piece of work that is designed to produce something new or to improve the standard of living of the community.

Community - All the people who live in a particular area state of relying on somebody or something to survive or be successful.

Respondent - A person who answers questions especially in a survey

Instrument - A tool or a device used for particular tasks especially for delicate scientific work.

Reliability - Ability of an instrument to produce consistent results.

Validity - the state of being legally or officially acceptable, logical and true.

Significant - Large or important enough to have effect or to be noticed.

Effect - Change that something causes in something else.

CBOs - is known as people's organizations or community organizations.

Participation - is a process of equitable and active involvement of all stake holder in social and development activities

Participation in development - is organized efforts within organization to increases take holders access and control over resources and related decision making that contribute to sustainable livelihood.

Culture – distinctive patterns of ideas, beliefs and norms which characterize the way of life and relations of a society or group within a society.

Gender analysis – the systematic gathering and examination of information on gender differences and social relations in order to identify, understand and redress iniquities based on gender.

Gender discrimination - the systematic, unfavorable treatment of individual on the basis of their gender, which denies them rights, opportunities and resources.

Gender mainstreaming – an organizational strategy to bring a gender perspective, to all aspects of an institution policy and activities through building gender capacity and accountability.

Patriarch – systematic societal structures that institutionalize male physical, social and economic power over women.

Resource - is a source or supply from which benefit is produced, this includes finance, land, cows and any other material owned.

1.11 Organization of the study

The study has been organized in five chapters;

Chapter one of the study gives background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, basic assumption of the study, limitation of the study, delimitation of the study and definition of significant terms used in the study.

Chapter two: reviews the literature related to the study from a global perspective up to the area of study. It also addresses the empirical literature to the study based on the research objectives and summary of literature review.

Chapter three: describes research methodology to be used in the study including the research design, target population sampling procedures, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical considerations.

Chapter five: give the summary of findings, discussions, recommendations recommendation for policy formulation and recommendation for further research.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the following: the concept of women participation in community based development projects, factors influencing women participation in community development projects and conceptual framework.

2.2 Participation of women in community based development

According to Fung (2002), participation is the active involvement of the community, particularly the disadvantaged groups such as women, children, elderly, disabled and poorest of the poor, in decision making, planning, implementation and evaluation of their own developments activities. Meanwhile the Asia development Bank(1996) maintained that participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives, decisions and resources that affect them. Nelson and Wrights (1995) posit that participation can be used to mean empowerment of the weakest and the poorest so that they can be objectively make decision that affects their lives.

Cooke and Kothari(2001) hold that participatory development is viewed as emerging out of the realization of the shortcoming of the top down development approaches which became increasingly evident in the 1980s. During this period the major donors and development organizations began to adopt participation research and planning methods, with the recognition the externally imposed and expert oriented forms of research and planning were ineffective. This therefore marked the birth of the bottom up approaches to development opposed top – down blue print.

The participation is expected to lead to better designed project, better targeted benefits, more cost effective and timely delivery of project inputs and more equitable distribution of project benefits with less corruption (Mansuri and Rao 2004).The institutional approach of livelihood management is not entirely new but the recent shift of government's decentralization policy and concept a participating rural development is the result of the failure or both the market and the state is control and commend the local resources. Most theorists consider development of participation as an essential component of development. Chambers (2008) says that partnership,

despite the expansion pack and ambiguities in defining the concept of implications is the basic condition for development. Misra knows the participation as the growth of fundamental human dignity and human responsibility in the reproductive decision making and action deliberate and thoughtful. Guy (1992) in formulating of participation views emphasize on an important issue and it is conscious efforts of social groups to control their destiny and living conditions that is one of the most import ant criteria is participation rate of women in decision regarding to producing and affairs of the family power of decision making is very important dimensions in participation. Rogers and shoemaker() believe that the participation is a mental and emotional involvement of individuals in the group situations that raise them up to help each other to achieve group goals (Guy,1992). Movahadi (1999) knows factors associated with the participation of people, the most important characteristics that cause people to work together and put together having common interest.

2.3 Influence of Culture on women participation on community based development projects.

Cultural influences are very strong tools of group control. Culture influence the boundaries in which we operate within but for development to place there is need is do away with culture, to remove its barriers and limitation. Most African cultures, women are not expected to speak before men, something that has kept many women's potential untapped or even unrealized at all, women are not allowed to own or even inherit from their parent. If women are not supposed to own properties or even to speak it would not be possible for them to participate in community based projects. Hence I agree with Rao, Stuart and Kellener, when they say that " given the stereotypic gender roles, the heroes tend to be men as the organizational culture they have created has been unfriendly and uninviting to women. Therefore women's needs are underrepresented and therefore not pressure for challenging existing gender biased relation and ideologies (1999:11). This shows that cultural influence is be reckoned with for a breakthrough in gender mainstreaming (Zablon B. Mutongu,2013).

The Maasai are generally known for the strong socio-cultural practices and norms that govern all aspects of their community. This culture is so ingrained in the growth and upbringing of individuals that it leaves little room for external influence and make it difficult to introduce and accomplish social change. This socio-cultural dimension has negatively affected Maasai

women who have experienced high levels of marginalization for many years. Example of this can be seen in their lack of property ownership (including livestock), high mortality rate, low levels of educationally, forced marriages , heavy workloads and physically suffering. The Maasai community is very patriarchal with minimal opportunities for women is challenge these circumstances, or community decisions, for these reason , Maasai women are among the poorest & most marginalized group in Tanzanian Society and their vulnerability is increasing in this unstable economy, according to gatekeeper 137e:august 2008 (Maanda Ngoitiko,2008).

Internal and external politics women's participation in community based organization (CBOs). In most church based CBOs, women are shying away since internal and external politics distorts priorities. It is very common to see external influence expressed in CBOs especially in community leaders such as Chief's, Assistant Chief's or even sometime church leaders have special interest when powers struggle crops up women tend to withdraw and even weaken their power to influence decision making(Zablon B. Mutongu,2013).

Religion as an integral part of society refers is the shared beliefs and practices of a society. Although religion legitimizes those norms and values that are consistent with the beliefs of a society, It also condemns this norms and values that are not due to its power and influence in society religion has often been used as a tool for social control. The aspect of using religion for social control and societal manipulation is seen even in the political arena when some politicians use religion to assert themselves and their ideas to the masses.

In the Jews culture as exhibited in the Bible, woman were usually excluded from social activities for almost three weeks every month in the name of ritual impurity rites. This is because women were expected to remain indoors during one week's menstrual period, followed by two weeks of ritual cleansing. To me this was a way of controlling women economically so as to make them dependants of men, rather than a purity issue. Together with this there is also the question of submissiveness propagated by much religion. The aspects of religion beliefs here in one way or another acts as barriers to women's participation in development activities. For women to be able to participate fully in community development projects, these barriers must be broken especially in our rural areas where illiterate women are easily manipulated through these beliefs.

Culture is related to development and as development increases women's standing in society relative to men becomes more equal. On the other hand, two countries could be quite similar in terms of development, but women may have come substantially further in terms of equality in one country than in the other hand(Mat land, Richard . E, 1998 a).

In many countries, tradition continue to emphasize women's primary roles as mothers and housewives and restrict them to those roles. A traditional strong, patriarchal value system favours sexually segregated roles and traditional cultural values militate against the advancement, progress and participation of women in any political process. Roles societies all over the world are dominated by an ideology of "a woman place". According to this ideology women should only play the role of working mother which is generally low-paid, according to article obstacles to women participation in parliament. Hayes & Hopson (1972) stated that the individual freedom to choose the kind of work he will pursue to determine by the type of society in which he lives.

Cultural pressure on Germany women to stay at home after having children is very strong; the issue of not having time to build a base or professional experience prior is having children may also contribute to Germany Women's low rate of returning to work following child birth.

Across all countries, views of gender and the life roles played by men ad women are informed by deep social traditions. In most all societies, women have occupied the primary caretakers/homemakers role while men generally look the role of provider. As women increasingly come to occupy to provide the role too, Society's perception on how the trade off between women's caretakers and provides roles should be weighed is changing and many women themselves struggle each day to achieve a satisfying balance.

2.4 Influence Education on women participation on community based development project.

The major role of institution is to reduce uncertainties by having good structure for woman interaction, the education system in Kenya has not favoured women, this brings a lot about the current discrimination practices in the system. At first women or girls were educated on how to take care of their families as for example in home science covers and socialized on secondary importance of men. But boys and men were educated for jobs away from home and they are bread winners of their families. This system played key role in eliminating women in key economic activities though they played a key role in subsistence economies and create

structure where women are solely responsible for reproductive roles. This makes men to have a better hand in education and dominate most of social institutions and women in more cases become passive recipient of male chauvinism(Zablon B. Mutongu,2013).

Women are major contributors to national economics through both paid and their unpaid labour. As far as the letter is concerned, rural women's input and their role as a significant electorate should not be underestimated. Although the importance of women's biological and social roles is clear. Their input in all spheres of life often goes unrecognized. Eradicating poverty will have a positive impact on women increased participation in the democratic process. The economic empowerment of women, along with education and access to information will take women from the constraints of the household to full participation in community based development.

Lack of education for Maasai girls, this underlines the lack of professional Maasai women in district organizational, the lack of educated women to fight for gender inequality between Maasai men and women and to fight the patriarchal household structures. Normally a Maasai women are expected to concentrate on building and repairing houses, fetching firewood and water, and milking animals as well as raising And feeding children and cooking for the male family members. Gatekeeper 137c August 2008.

Poverty rates generally decline as the level of education increases (Mwabu, et al, 2000; Schultz, 1990). Education and training reduces the changes falling back into poverty. Female in Kenya generally have lower level of education compare to males. Along term remedy to elevate poverty will be to invest in poor people, especially women particularly in their education and training and to bring them into main stream of development. Where places in school are limited and resources are scarce. Girls are t a particular disadvantage. Parents may prefer to educate sons because the expected benefits are high due to better job prospect for sons and dependence for son in old life (Kiriti and Tisdell, 2003) and cost are lower because of the opportunity cost of their time in terms of help In the household (Mincer and Polachek, 1994).

A study contacted by the Natural Resources Management and Environment Department (2010:1). Reveals the illiteracy as the major constraint facing women in development. Women are unable to understand and utilize technical information because of the illiteracy, women farmers are unable to read and understand the written materials provided by extension programmes that educate farmers. Pennin (1999; 12) support the latter sentiment by arguing that

education has a relationship with farming progressiveness. The reason is that there is a positive correlation between education and farming.

Through education, farmers are able to acquire new improved and effective written materials such as magazines, newsletter and farming instruction pamphlets, booklets and a package highbred seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and may more. (Pennin 1999:12).

Aselm et al (2010:128) education plays a significant role in positively influence the status of women in firm decision making. He states that highly educated women are likely to make a higher contribution to farm decision making than uneducated one. A study conducted by Aniet al (2004:13) on the relationship between social economic characteristics of rural farmers and their adoption of technology in Nigeria show that educated women farmers adopt farm technology at a higher rate than less educated people who continue to use more rudimentary technology. Therefore the education of rural women is important for their progressive participation in sustainable development. Ravider et al (2009:52) knows that social cultural factors also plays a role in interring women fro accessing and further their education interest. They acquired that factors such as early marriage place a greater burden on house hold deliver and acts as a barrier to girl's progress in education. A study conducted by Gundu (2009) in a rural area of Zimbabwe called Churan also reveals that one of the major factors that affect women in farming is illiteracy situation limits women's capacity to access agricultural training, credit, participation in economic activities.

2.5 Influence of Family responsibilities on women participation on community based development projects.

In most countries woman carry a disproportionate share of domestic work. Their participation in politics is further constrained by poverty and lack of education and access to information. It must be recognized that it is difficult for women to participate in political life when their major concerns is survival and they have no choice but to spend much of their trying to meet the needs of families. This is ascertained by the increase in the number of female headed households (which stands at 25 percent worldwide), particularly in developing countries, where this partly a result of ongoing conflicts(Tinker,Irene,2004).

Societal changes in family structures and in the demographic of the workforce during the past few decades home had major implications for both family and work place domains.

(Borris & Lewis, 2006, Eby, Casper,Lockwood, Bordeaur, Brinley, 2005. Halpen 2005; Offersman & growing 1990; Parasuraman & Greenhause, 2002, Perry Jenkins, Repetti & Crouter, 2000, Sutton & Noel, 2005). The increased participation of women in the work force and the growing numbers of dual earner and single parent household has reduced the traditional family households (described as a married single earner male with a non employed wife and children) to a minority group. The growing shares of families face care giving obligations to either a child or adult with a chronic illness or disability (Stewart,2009, U.S department of health & human services, 2008). These changes in family structure and work force demographics have forced employees to balance dual demands from both the work and family domains.

Due to the competing demands between work and family, interference between the work and family domains often occurs resulting in work – family conflict. Work family conflict is defined as a form of inter-role conflict in which the demands from the work and family domains, are mutually incompatible with each other (Green House & Beutells, 1985). Such conflicts occurs when the responsibilities in one domain (work or family) makes performing the responsibilities of the other domain (work or family) more difficult thereby preventing the individual from meeting their obligation in the domain. Work-family conflict is bidirectional with the conflict between work and family being able to originate in either domain (Gutek, Searl & Klepa,1991; Kelloway, Gottieb & Barham,1999, Netemeyer, Boles & Mc. Murrian1996). When conflicts arises from work, demands interfering with family related responsibilities, the conflicts is referred to as either work family conflicts (WFC) or work interference with family (WIF). In contract when conflict Arises from work family work conflict as referred to as either family- work conflict (FWC) or family interference with works.(FIW).

Statistic shows that both men and women experience high levels of work family conflict with one national study showing that 70% of employees reported that they don't have a balance between their work and personal lives (Galinsky, Aumann & Bond, 2011, Lockwood, 2003). The issue of managing the conflicts that arise between the work and family domains has recently recovered a national attention in U.S. with the Obama administration having hosted the first white House forum on work place flexibility to discuss the importance of creating work

place practice that allows the American workforce to meet the domains of their jobs without sacrificing the needs of their families (Aumann & Galinsky, 2011).

Osakwo (1990), revealed that a basic assumption which still hold that for the great majority a woman's responsibilities and her family have priority and that her working arrangements must dovetail with these. This means that the trained in women of today will set their sight lower. That they will settle for the less the full-time job without top responsibility and top financial rewards. Home and family responsibility have often made highly placed women resign their position in the service in order to ask to these responsibilities thus become unproductive. The outcome of all these frustrating situation women have found themselves is that women are unable to take up challenging assignments in labour force in comparison with their male counterparts who are directly and indirectly well predisposed to.

The biological reproductive role of the women expects her to get in order to deliver a child. The period of pregnancy and child nursing are very demanding and much is expected from the woman in the home even though there is maternity leave there isn't enough time to attend to the child.

The health of the women has always been affected because of their disadvantaged position in the society. Poor health reduces women's productive capacity to carry out their multiple productive and reproductive responsibilities. CTA (2008) reported that women because of their desire to take care of other members of the family, that the less nutritious food. This has significantly affected their nutritional status and perpetuated lower standards of health. This affects their overall contribution to the labour force and subsequent economic development.

With the arrival of children, many working women choose to exit the work force and steer attrition rate among women who become mothers has become an issue or concern to organization across the globe. There is little doubt that most working women who are or will become mothers, the availability on flexible, reliable and cost effective child care represent an important enabler of their continued economic participation. In some countries such as Sweden and France, the state supported child care system which represent 1.5 to 2 percent of GDP, is highly supportive of full time working mothers and constitutes a strong enabler of female economic participation in those countries. A good indicator of the impact of this can be seen in the high percentage of Swedish and French mothers of small children who work full time; 72 and

71 percent, respectively. In trance in addition to the state child care infrastructures, parents can choose to employ a nanny and offset that can against their tax burden.

In Germany the suggestion that full time working of small children cannot satisfactorily fulfill their roles as mothers is commonly voiced by much of their public. This is reflected in the data less than 16 percent of German women with children below six years of age work full time. Women in Germany who wish to pursue a career will frequently opt not to have children. Working women who have children will generally opt to take generous maternity leave, and many of them will exit the workforce altogether. The choices facing such women can be stark; Have a career and don't have a family or have a family and don't have a career. Clearly many women around the world have neither access to an extended family network capable of providing high quality child care to affordable child care resources. For this women is the barrier to meaningful economic participation are formidable.

The conventional business career path poses particular difficulties for women with family responsibilities whose nevertheless wish to advance professionally. The age at which many women begin to think about starting a family coincides with one of the most productive periods of one's career.

Women bear a significant responsibility for the family subsistence. In virtually all societies women are the main careers in a family and they are often willing to sacrifice their on welfare for the benefits of other family members, especially their children (Tisdell, 1999). In many countries, women are also important economic providers for the family giving considerable economic support to their children. But their capacities in some developing countries to fulfill this responsibility as been significantly affected by such factors as an equal sharing of house hold resources, an equal access to earning opportunities, to agricultural land and by decline of common property resources and forest. (Roy and Tisdell, 1993)

2.6 Influence of resources on women participation on community based development projects.

Women participation in former-oriented conservation projects facilitated access to and mobilization of different types of capital by providing projects money and materials, legitimatizing access as women and families to land and tapping into a growing local, conversation network. However as the group milestones illustrate the participation of

women's CBO's in the project and the right a women is the associated livelihood benefit remained highly contested within the villages.

This right also remained highly contested within household, or contingent to the outcomes of intra-households negotiation. As a generational women's groups across Calakmul accessed projects capital during this time period on behalf of household which in turn embodied a range of intra household gender and age relations. Women's participation in the project, and what they happened to the capital accessed, was subject to negotiation between men and women within households. Report elsewhere on the intra – household division of decision making control over these resources (Radel 2005, 2012).

In Calakmul, one of the highly gendered constraints was the distribution of land and land control. Land was largely controlled by men, with men holding 90% of the Ejidol land rights and dominating household land use decision making (Redol 2005), yet access to land was necessary for participation in the community projects.

The situation with the Uaim land and up use in Elfuturo exemplified this reality. The right of the group and the individual women to that land needed to be legitimized within the eye of the village and its make leaders.

Jackson (1998, 317) for example, has argued that strictly materialist approaches can ignore the agency of people. "Understanding, and unsetting, process of power and exclusive that disadvantage women require attention to struggle over making as much struggles over resources."

Rapid changes in the economy of Nigeria have brought the importance of human resources development into sharp focus. Nigerian women over the years have played significant role in economy development of Nigeria.Ugbomeh(1983) stated that in delta state of Nigeria rural women in Ndolowa east and west local government have played significant roles in food production. Olaywole and Jacob (1993) affirmed that women significant difference occurred in male and female task between muslim and non-muslim households. They explained that although women in non-muslim households played major roles in crop and livestock production, discrimination practices against women in the allocation of land, technology and extension information were reported Onamadu (2000) noted that many authors believe that the total amount of labour inputs by sexes are often quite disproportionate with women doing more work than men.

The structural level, social and cultural barrier and at the individual level motivation can affect local community participation in health in Uganda (kapipiri,2003). Boyce (2001) also found these barriers in the study related to community participation of disadvantaged groups such as poor women street youth and disable person in health promotion projects in Canada.
Community members with low level of income and educational levels had minimal levels of participation usually as clients and volunteers and no interest in taking responsibility at project management position (Boyce,2001).
Within the household women and girls can face discrimination in the sharing out of household resources including food, sometimes leading to higher malnutrition and mortality indicator for women (see intra house hold resources distribution) at this most extreme gender discrimination can lead to son preference expressed in sex selective abortion or female feticide. In the labour market, unequal pay, occupational exclusion or segregation into low skill and low paid work limits women's earning in comparison to those of men of similar education levels.
In rural farming villages surrounding the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve many women participated in community – based organization (CBO) of various kinds during this time period. These women collectively sought out access to resources through participation in projects funded by both by governmental and non – governmental organization. Many CBO functioned primarily to tunnel additional resources (such as project funds and materials) into households, and many were less than successful in the minds of women participants and their husbands. Occasionally these CBO have been more than vehicle is access material resources for house hold they also have embodied strategies of locally reposition women as farmers. For women members of these particular CBOs, gender socio –environmental identities of farming were remade dialectically within the projects. Success in acquiring project resources led to reconfiguration of identities and even greater success. By the latter 1990s (following the 1994 worth American Free Trade Agreement) neoliberal policies permeated the countryside. Price supports for basic crops were eliminated and inputs were no longer subsidized in the market place. Rural smallholders in Calakmul found themselves increasingly dependent on both conservation and development project funds (Klepeis and Roy Chowdhurg 2004) as well as on state cash transfer programs such as procampo, which aimed to cushion the neoliberal blow (Schmook and Vance 2009)and opportunidades, a conditioned transfer program for poverty alleviation (winters and Davis 2009)

one outcome has been the diversification of smallholder livelihood strategies (de janury and sad Oulet, 2001),0ften with an increased incorporation of labor out – migration (Gravel 2007,Radel and Schmook, 2008)

Although gender related goals of international donors and of certain interest within the state provided pressure to include some women as direct beneficiaries a projects, most conservation and development projects targeted men farmers. In Calakmul, women as a social category are positioned as housewives ("me dedico al hogar" – I dedicate myself to the home), and men as farmers, as has been documented in Mexico more widely (Zapata 1996). As farmers men in Calakmul control land use, decision making and land (Redel 2005) and receive most of the conservation project resources directed to farmers. The women who are most successful in accessing project resources are those claiming farm identities.

In emerging economic particularly growth economies such as China and India, rapid economic development make it necessary to optimize all available human resources. In these countries, under utilizing half of the potential workforce is no longer an acceptable option.

More over a recent article in they economist magazine cited research indicating that over the paid few decades women in general have contributed more to growth in the world's group domestic product (GDP) than either technology or the emerging economics of china and India.

Accordingly it is apparent that any success in promoting gender diversity in the work force will have a tangible positive impact on economic growth in both the developed and the developing worlds and that confirmed focus on this area is therefore warranted.

(Harvard Business Review "is time to retrieve retirement" march 2004, The economist "The importance of sex," April 12, 2006.)

2.7 Theoretical framework

Human capital theory is the stock of competence, knowledge, habits, social and personality attribute, including activity, cognitive ability, embodied in the ability to perform labor so as to produce economic value .It is an aggregate economic, view of the human being acting within economies, which is an attempt to capture the social, biological, cultural and physiological complexity as the interact in explicit and/or economic transactions. Many theories explicitly connect investment in human capital development to education and the role of human capital in economic development, productivity growth and innovation has frequently been cited as a justification for government subsidies for education and job skill training

Just as land became recognized as natured capital and an asset in itself and human factor of production were raised from the simple mechanic analysis is human capital. In modern technical financial analysis, the term ”balance growth’’ refers to the goal of equal growth of both aggregate human capability and physical asset that produce goods and services accordingly much more attention was paid to factor that led to success versus failure where human management was concerned. The role of leadership, talent, even celebrity was explore

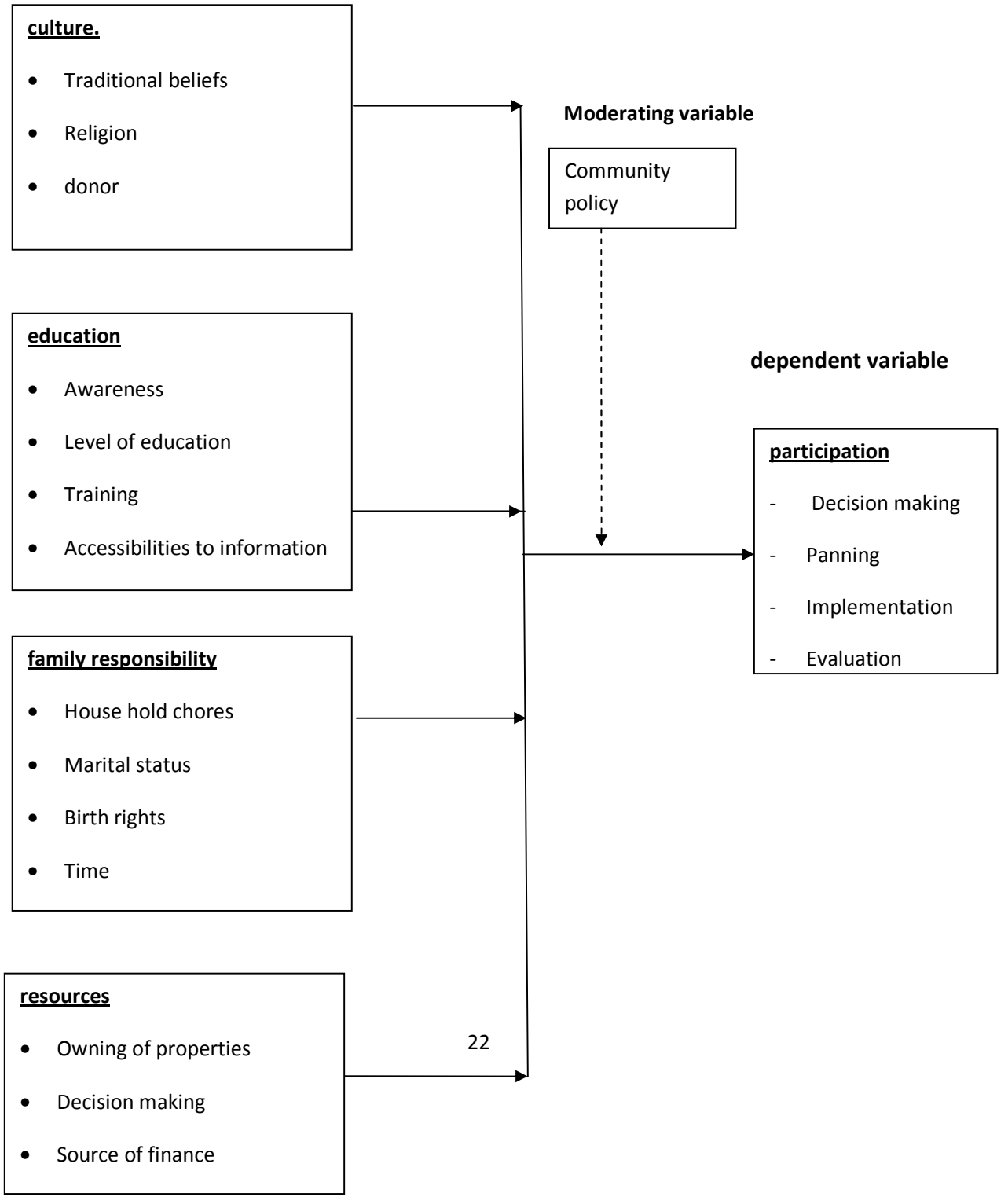
Today, most theories attempt is break down human capital into one or more components for analysis usually called intangibles. Most commonly, social capital, the sum of social bonds and relationships, has come is be recognized, along with many synonyms such as good will or brand value or social cohesion or social resilience and related concept like celebrity or fame as distinct from the talent that an individual has developed that cannot be passed onto others regardless of effort and there aspects that can be transferred or taught.

Management accounting is often concerned with questions on how to model human beings as a capital asset. However it is broke down or defined, human capital is vitally important for an organizations success (crook et al, 2011), human capital increase through education and experience. Human capital is also important for the success of cities and regions. In 2010, the OECD encourages the government of advanced economic to embrace policies to increase innovation and knowledge in product and service as an economical part to continue& prosperity Studies of structured unemployment have increasingly focused on mismatch between the stock of job specific human capital and the needs of employer.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is developed from culture, level of education, family responsibilities and resources. These are independent variables which influence women participation in community based project s; the dependent variables, community policy, politics are moderating variables while relationships of members and their backgrounds are the intervening variables.

Independent variables.



2.9 Summary of Literature Review

Understanding the importance of participation of women in community based development project as the fundamental issue of improving the economic situation of the society. Across the world and especially in Africa, culture is still a barrier to development because it perpetuates culturally sanctions biases against women and provides excuses for men. Cultural biases operates at all level from national institutions, government policies, community level, household and individual level; (Kiriti et al 2003b)

Though their a lot of campaign on gender mainstreaming and constitutional changes Kenya still remain as a patriarchal society, commercialization of agriculture has let to gender inequality in families in Kenya even when their house hold income causer food availability goes down due to male control house hold income (Kiriti and Tisdell, 2004). This has demoralized most of the women across the world has illiteracy has a major constraint in development. They are unable to understand and utilize technical information because of the illiteracy (Natural Resources Management and Environment Department, 2010:1). Most of the women in rural areas are empowering themselves through agricultural activities but this is a problem since farers acquire new techniques of farming through written materials e.g. magazines (Pennin 1999: 12).

Education play a significant role in positively influencing the status of women in farm decision making (Aselm, Et Al 2008) states that highly educated women are likely to met a higher contribution to farm decision making than un educated one. This implies that the level of education plays a significant role in women participation in women community development projects. It limits women from accessing training in farming activities and even in credit facilities that may assist them in economic activities.

In most countries women carry a disproportionate share of domestic work and this make not to participate in development project. Because of the rise of computing demand between work and family domains often occurs resulting in work family conflict (Green House and Beutells, 1985), which result in performing the responsibilities of the other domain more difficult thereby preventing the individual from meeting the obligation in the domain. In some of the develop countries women choose between having a career or a family this implies that family responsibilities have greater influence on participation of women in development projects.

Across the world community member with low level income had minimal level of participation (Boyce, 2001). Within the household women and girls can face discrimination I the sharing out of household resources including food, sometimes leading t higher malnutrition and morality indicator for women (see intra household resource distribution). Women has been placed categorically as housewife and men as farmers (Zapata, 1996) hence men control land, land news and decision making (Redel, 2005)**.** This leads to poor participation of women in community based development.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOGY

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter contains the research design, target population, sample size and sample selection. It also capture data collection instrument, together with instrument pre-testing instrument validity and instrument reliability. Moreover the chapter also presents procedures of data collection techniques of data collection, operationalisation of the variable and method of data analysis.

3.2 Research design.

The research study will employ a descriptive survey design. Orodho (2004) note that statistics information about the aspects of the population interest policy makes without manipulating any variable. The survey emphasizes the frequency or number or answers to the question by different people. Bless and Achola (1990) and Mutai (2001) indicate that the descriptive study gives an accurate of a particular phenomenon situation, community or a person.

According to Ohen and Manion (1985) states that the surveys design is appropriate because it allows the use of research instrument like interview schedules and questionnaires. Polit and Hangler (1995), the purpose of descriptive survey is to observe, describe and document aspects of situations as it naturally occurs. This design helped the researcher to investigate the influence of culture, education, family responsibilities and resources on woman participation in community based development projects.

3.3 Target population.

The study population was consist of twenty nine active women and mixed groups of Kipsonoi ward. It has a total population of six hundred and fifty five members, five agricultural extension officers and one community development officer from the ministry of gender, sports and social service.

3.4 Sample size and sample selection.

The study adopted multistage sampling technique. Whereby at different methods of sampling differs in order to enable enough information to be gathered for. Initially simple random sampling technique was applied to select the group to be used in collecting the information. Then stratified random sampling procedures is adopted to identify sample for collecting the require data Kombo and Ttromp (2006) describe stratified random sampling as dividing your population

into homogeneous subgroup and then taking a random sample in each subgroup. This design was appropriate since it was easy to obtain information from the public officers and the group members sufficiently in order to address the objectives of the study.

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a representative sample should be at least 10% of the total population. In this study 30% of the total number of a group will be used out of twenty nine active women group in Kipsonoi Ward only nine was used for the study. After the nine groups has been selected randomly using simple random technique then after 30% of the population will be used. These samples were distributed among with various strata proportionately. The table below shows the expected sample size.

Table 3.4

Strata	Total Population	Sample Percentage	Sample Size
CDA	1	100	1
Agricultural ext offices	5	100	5
Group members	390	30	134

3.5.1 Data collection instruments.

Questionnaires were employed as the principal data collection instrument. It contained both closed and opened-ended questions. Two sets of questioners were administered for the employees of ministry of Agriculture, employees of ministry of gender, sports and social service, Kipsonoi ward and to the members of women group. The questionnaires were developed based on the objectives of the study.

3.5.2 Reliability of the instrument.

Reliability is the consistency of measurement over time, whether it provides the same results on repeated trials. It is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials. It is a measure of degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003).

An instrument is reliable if it can measure a variable accurately and consistently and obtain the same result under the same condition over timed. The split-half techniques were used to determine the reliability of the instruments. The same questionnaire was administered to the sample which was randomly divided into two halves. Thereafter, the researcher used Pearson's product moment correlation co-efficient between the two total 'set' scores. A coefficient of 0.7

and above was considered to be acceptable. In this study a coefficient of 0.8 was obtained which implies that the instrument was reliable.

3.5.3 Validity of the instruments.

Peer review was used to enhance the face validity of the instruments. Experts were also contacted to advice whether the instrument will give accurate data that reflect the real situation. If not valid, the instruments will be corrected according to the advice.

3.6. Data collection procedures

The researcher collected data from selected respondents after seeking consent from the relevant authority of the ministry of sports and social service. This was done after getting the sample population. The respondents were not required to disclose their personal information for instance names. The research requested the respondent to fill the questionnaire as honest as possible; follow up was done to check if the questionnaires are fully filled. More time was given to the respondents to filled questionnaires.

Data collected was presented in form of frequency tables for easier understanding and interpretation.

3.7. Method of data analysis

This is the process which the research interprets the data collected in a systematic way as to make sense out of it. Questionnaire will be used to collect raw data from the field.

The data was mainly quality thus it was translated from quantitative. The researcher examined questionnaires carefully so as to check on their completeness and consistency. A serial number was assigned and the number identified for each respondent. Moreover, tabular reports were then generated from the data.

Descriptive statistics was used, where percentages, frequencies and totals was used in analyzing the data. This was appropriate for the study, since descriptive statistics helps in description, analysis and interpretation of the situations the way they were at the time of study. Finally, the collected data was organized, edited and analyzed using frequency and percentages.

Table 3.8: Operationalization of variables

Dependent variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measures	Scale
Influence of women participation on community based project	Women participation	Women environment	The number of minutes.	Interval

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	measurements	scale
1.To examine the extent to which culture influence women participation on community based development in projects in Kipsonoi ward	Culture	-training -workshops -mobilization	-If women are allowed to attend and speak in project meetings -How frequent do women participate in workshops -If women are allowed to be participating in community based development project	Nominal Ordinal Nominal
2. To assess the extent to which level of education influence women participation in community based	-level of education	-Regular meetings -constitution making Number of	-How often do they attend meeting -How frequent do they review the rules - The number achieve of	

project		active groups Participation in community project	groups -If they are involved in electing executive committees	
3.To explore the extent to which family responsibility influence women participating on community based project	-family responsibilities	-Household chores -Marital status conflict resolution mechanisms -Birth rights	-If household chores influence women participation on development projects. -If marital status influence women participation in community development. -If child care influence participation on community development projects.	Nominal
4.To investigate the extent to which resource influence the women participation to community based development	Resources	-Owning property Regeneration activities -Decision making -Source of finance	-How frequent do women monitor resource use -If women owned resource -If women are involved in decision making in community based development project Different types of financial sources	Ordinal Nominal Nominal

3.9 Ethical considerations

The researcher obtained a permit from the department of Social Service in the Sub-County Office. This enabled the researcher to proceed with the process of carrying out the study. The researcher introduced him self to the respondents, briefed them on the study and explained to them the purpose of carrying out the study.

For confidentiality, names of the respondents were not used in the study and no respondent was forced to fill in the questionnaires. All the respondents were treated with a lot of respect and the information given was used only for academic purpose.

The researchers honored patents, copyrights and other forms of intellectual property. The researcher gave proper acknowledgement for all contributors of research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION.

4.1. Introduction

This chapter contains data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion on the basis of key study variables. The presentation in this chapter is guided by the questionnaire in the appendix section. The data collected has been analyzed by used of percentages and frequencies. It shows influence of culture, level of education, family responsibilities and resources on women participation on community based development projects in Kipsonoi ward, Sotik Sub – County, Bomet County, Kenya.

4.2. Questionnaire return rate.

The researcher issued 140 copies of questionnaires and five for agricultural extension officers, I for community development agent and 134 copies for group members. Only 126 questionnaires were returned which represented 90%. Response rate refers to the number f subjects that respond to a research instrument. A response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a response rate of 60% is good ad response rate of 70% and above is very good. (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003) this study therefore returns an excellent questionnaires response rate.

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The demographic characteristics of the respondents' age, gender, marital status and level of education were sought to find out factors influencing women on participation on community base development projects in Kipsonoi ward.

4.3.1 Community development agent demographic characteristics.

The community development agents' age, marital status and level of education were necessary to ascertain their influence on women participation on community base development projects.

The community development agents was only one female with the age between 45 – 55 years.

This implied that women were involved in managerial positions and hence may influence the women participation on community development projects.

The age of the community development agents means that she has experienced and understood the importance of women participation in community development projects.

Community development agent was married. This implied that she might be depending on community development projects. She might also be committed to her family and might not have time to participate in community development projects which might influence the participation of women on community based development projects.

The level of education of community based development agent was a diploma holder. This implied that the agent was learned and may influence the development projects.

4.3.2. Agricultural extension officers' demographic characteristics

Ages, marital status, level of education were considered in this study. These characteristics were important in ascertaining in this study. If they had any influence on community development projects.

This is illustrated in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Agricultural extension officers' demographic characteristics by age.

AGE	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
	18 - 25	0	0
	26 – 35	1	20
	36 – 45	2	40
	46 – 50	2	40

n = 5

There was no officer below the age of 25 years which might implies that the government hence taken something before the employment of the young people. This might lead is lack of agricultural extension officers that leads to low training of the community members on community development projects,1. (20%) was in the age bracket of 26 – 35 years implying that they are still young and energetic and may not be so much committed with family responsibilities.2. (40 %) are in the age bracket of 36 – 45 and 45 and above respectively. This group of officers might have a negative influence on women participation on community development projects due to family commitment and others might be wanting for retirement hence influence the women participation in community based development projects.

Table 4.2 Agricultural extensions officers' demographic characteristics by marital status.

Respondent	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
Marital status	Married	5	100
	Single	0	0

n=5

5 (100%) of agricultural extension officer under study were married. This implied that they might depend much on community development projects for their development. They might depend much on community development projects for their development. They might also be committed in their families and might not find enough time to engage in community development hence many influence women participation in community development projects.

Table 4.3 Agricultural extension officers' demographic characteristics by gender.

Respondent	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
Gender	Male	1	20
	Female	4	80

n= 5

n = 4 (80%) for female is higher than for male 1 (20%). This is higher than for male 1 (20%). This difference is significant and it implies that women participation in community projects can increased because they have role models. It can also implied that women participation in community development projects can reduced since women have negative attitudes towards other women.

Table 4.4.Agricultural extension officers' demographic characteristics by level of qualification.

Respondent	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
Level of qualification	certificate	1	20
	Diploma	3	60
	Degree	1	20
	Masters	0	0

n= 5

1 (20%) of the agricultural extension officers were certificate holders. This implies that 20% of them lack appropriate knowledge on community based development project which may influence women participation negatively on community development projects. 3 (60%) an d1 (20%) are diploma and degree holders respectively implying that they are knowledgeable and thus their experiences may influence women participation positively on community based development projects.

4.3.3. Group members' demographic characteristics.

Ages, marital status, level of qualification were considered as it was necessary in ascertain their influence on women participation on community based development project. This is shown on table 4.5.

Table 4.5. Group members' demographic characteristics by age.

Respondent	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
Age	18 – 25 years	20	16.7
	26 – 35 years	20	16.7
	36- 45 years	30	25
	46 - 60 years	40	33.3
	61 and above years	10	8.3

n= 120

All 120 (100%) of group members studied were studied were women. 20 (16.7%) and 20 (16.77%) were in the age bracket of 18 – 25 years and 26- 35 years respectively meaning that they are young women and can participate actively in community based development projects. 30 (25%) and 40 (33.3%) were in the age bracket of 36 – 45 years and 46 – 60 years respectively, implying that they were the majority of those participating in community based development project. And they have experienced on the importance of participating in community based development project and this might influence positively women participation on community based development project. 10. (8.3 %) were participants in the age bracket of 60 years and above. This was a small percentage meaning that they were committed and might not be able to participate actively involved in community based development projects.

Table 4.6. Group members' demographic characteristics by marital status.

Respondent	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
Marital status	married	90	75
	Single	30	25

n= 120

90 (75%) of group members were married. This implies that they might be relying most on community based development project for their family needs. 30 (25%) was single implying that

they might not be committed on family responsibilities hence getting enough time to participate in community based development project.

Table 4.7. Group members' demographic characteristics by level of qualification.

Respondent	category	frequency	percentage %
Level of qualification	certificate	106	88.3
	Diploma	10	8.3
	Degree	4	3.4
	Masters	0	0

n=120

106 (88.3%) of group members are certificate holders. This mean that they might lack appropriate knowledge pertaining women participation in community based development projects. This could also hinder them to rise to managerial position in their groups. 110 (8.3%) were diploma holders and 4 (3.4 %) were degree holder, this means that they were capable of being elected as leaders thus influence the participation of women in community based development projects.

4.4 Influence of culture on women participation on community based development projects in Kipsonoi Ward.

The researcher sought opinions from community development agent and agricultural officers and group members on whether the culture influence women on participation in community based development projects. Table 4.8 tips opinion of community based development agent and agricultural extension officers on cultural influence.

Table 4.8 Agricultural extension officers and community development agent opinion on cultural influence.

Item	Response	Frequency	Percentage %
i. Do your traditional beliefs influence your participation	S.A	2	33.3
	A	3	50
	SD	1	16.7
ii. In your denomination or religion does it allow you to participate in community projects	A	1	16.7
	D	4	66.6
	SD	1	16.7
iii. In group formation do you wait for donors for funding	SA	3	50
	A	2	33.3
	N	1	16.7
iv. Do you resign from group on your Husbands demands.	SA	3	50
	A	2	33.3
	N	1	16.7

n = 6

Table 4.8 indicate that 2 (33.32) strongly agree that traditional believes influence women participation in community based project. While majority (50%) agrees that traditional belief influence women participation in community based development project. 16% disagree that agree that traditional believes influence women participation in community based project. Since the majority strongly agree and agree that traditional believes influence women participation in community based development project.1 (16.7%) agreed that denomination and religion do not allow women to participate, while 4 (66.4 %) strongly disagree that religion and denomination allow women to participate in community based development project. 1 (16.7%) strongly disagree that religion and denomination allow women to participate in community based development project. 3(50%) strongly agree that most of the group are formed where there was a sponsor. 2(33.3%) agree while 1(16.7%) was neutral. This implies that when there was a sponsor most of the group was formed.3 (50%) strongly agree while 2(33.3%) agree that women reign upon demanded from their husband. Thus implies that in patriarchal society women participation was influence by their husband decision.

Table 4.9 Group members' opinion on cultural influence on women participation on community based development project.

Item	response	frequency	percentage %
i. Do your traditional beliefs influence	S.A	35	29.2
your participation in community based	A	75	62.5
Development projects?	N	10	8.3
ii. In your denomination or religion	A	30	25
does it allow you to participate in	D	60	50
community projects	SD	30	25
iii. In group formation do you wait for	SA	32	26.7
donors for funding	A	59	49.2
	D	29	24.1
iv. do you resign from group on your	SA	33	27.5
Husbands demands.	A	67	55.8
	D	20	16.7

n = 126

Table 4.9 indicates that 35 (29.2%) strongly agree and 75(62.5%) agrees that traditional beliefs influence women participation in community based development project while 10(8.3%) are neutral they neither agree or not this imply that traditional belief influence women participation in community development project. 30(25%) agree that denomination or religion influence women participation in community development project. While 60(50%) disagree and 30(25%) strongly disagree that religion and denomination influence women participation in community development project. This implied that there religion and denomination encourages the participation in community development project. While 29(24.1%) were neutral. 33(27.52%) strongly agree and 67(55.8%) agree that women resign from community project upon demand from there husband while 20(16.1%) disagree. Thus implies that husband role influence women participation in community development project.

4.5 Influence of education on women participation in community development project.

The researcher sought the opinion from agricultural extension officer and community development agent on whether education influences women participation in community development project. These are shown in table 4.10.

Table 4.10. Agricultural extension officers and community development agent opinion on level of education

Item	responses	frequency	percentage
i. is awareness affecting your participation in Community based development project?	S.A	4	66.7
	A	2	33.3
ii. does the level of education affect your participation in community based development project	S.A	3	50
	A	3	50
iii. does training improve your participation in community based development project	S.A	3	50
	A	3	16.7
iv. if you do not attend seminars, leader meeting, does it reduce your level of participation in community based development project	SA	1	16.7
	A	4	66.6
	D	1	16.7

n=5

From Table 4.10 4(66.79%) strongly agree while 2(33.3%) agree that awareness affect women participation in community based development project. 3 (50%) strongly agree while 3(50%) agree that the level of education influence women participation in community based development project. This implies that level of education plays key role I increasing the level of women participation in community based development project. 3(50%) strongly agree, while 3(50%) strongly agree that training improve women participation in community based development project. This implies that women are trained their participation is increased 1(16.72%) strongly agree while 4(66.62%) agree that failing to attend leaders meeting or seminars reduces their level of participation while 1(16.7%) disagree. This implies that women

attending seminars and leaders meeting is crucial for their participation in community based development project.

The researcher also sought the group members' opinion as shown on Table 4.11.

Table 4.11. Group members' opinions on level of education.

Item	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
i. is awareness affecting your participation in Community based development project?	S.A	78	65
	A	28	23.3
	N	14	11.7
ii. does the level of education affect your participation in community based development project	S.A	83	69.2
	A	37	30.8
	N	0	0
iii. does training improve your participation in community based development project	S.A	28	23.3
	A	80	66.7
	N	12	10
iv. if you do not attend seminars, leader meeting, does it reduce your level of participation in community based development project	A	18	15
	A	90	75
	D	12	10

n = 120

78(65%) of the group members strongly agreed that awareness influence of participation, 28(23.3%) agreed too,83(69.2%) strongly agreed that level of education influence their participation while 37(30.8%) do agreed. This implied that level of education influence the participation of women on community based development projects. 28(23.3%) strongly agreed while 80(66.7%) agrees that training improved their participation in community development projects. this implies that training increased women participation in community projects while 12(10%) disagree implies that attending the seminars and leaders meeting does not influence.

4.6 Influence of family responsibilities on women participation on community based development projects.

Opinion of agricultural extension officers' and community development agent need to ascertain the influence of family responsibilities on women participation on community based development projects.

Table 4.12 Agricultural extension officers' and community development agents' opinion on family responsibilities on women participation.

Item	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
i. do you take less time in participating in Community based development project?	S.A	2	33.3
	A	3	50
	D	1	16.7
ii. you have a lot of household and hinder you from participation in community based development project	S.A	3	50
	A	2	33.3
	SD	1	16.7
iii. you participate less actively when you have sick or old people in your home	S.A	4	66.7
	A	2	33.3
iv. you attend group meetings regularly with your husband	A	1	16.7
	D	2	33.3
	S.D	3	50

n=6

2(33.3%) of the offices agree and 3(50%) agree that they used less time participating in community development while 1(16.7%) disagreed. This implied that they are more committed to their individual work like family issues that community projects.

3(50%) strongly agree and 2(33.3%) agree that household chores hindered them from participating in community work while 1(16.7%) disagreed. This implies that household chores influence negatively women participation on community based development projects.

4(66.7%) strongly agreed and 2(33.3%) agree that with the presence of old and sick people in their families, they have less time to participate since they took care of the sick and old people. It implies that with the responsibilities of the woman being the caretakers of the old and sick at home, they might not have time to participate in community based development projects hence influenced negatively.

1(16.7%) agreed that women attend regular meetings with their husbands while majority 2(33.3%) disagree and 3(50% strongly disagree. In cases where wives and husbands are members of a particular development projects, the wives remained dormant if the husbands are active members since most meetings are attended by the husbands while their wives does not.

The researcher went ahead to seek the opinions of group members on influence of family responsibilities on participation of women on community based development projects. Table 4.13 shows the results.

Table 4.13. Group members' opinion on family responsibilities

Item	responses	frequency	percentage
i. do you take less time in participating in Community based development project?	S.A	42	35
	A	67	55.8
	D	11	9.2
ii. you have a lot of household and hinder you from participation in community based development project	S.A	30	25
	A	76	63.3
	SD	14	11.7
iii. you participate less actively when you have sick or old people in your home	S.A	68	56.7
	A	52	43.3
iv. you attend group meetings regularly with your husband	SA	21	17.5
	D	56	46.7
	S.D	43	35.8

n= 120

42(35%) of the group members strongly agree and 67(55.8%) agreed that they use less time in community development project while 11(9.2%) disagreed. This implies that most of the members took most time in their families than in community work. And this might be those who are married while the few disagreed implies that they might less family responsibilities may be because they are single mothers. 30(25%) strongly agree and 76(63.3%) agree that household cores does not give an opportunity to participate while 14(11%) of the group members disagreed, this few members might as a result of they have house help that they assist them. House chores were one of the factors that influence negatively on women participation in community based projects.68(56.7%) strongly agree and 52(43.3%) agreed that they don't attend meeting when they are the care takers of the sick and all the people in their families. This implies that in the community the responsibility of care taking of the sick and all the people has been left for the

women which has hindered them from participating in community based development projects.21(17.5%) strongly agree while 56(46.7%) agreed that they don't attend group meeting with their husband while 43(35.8%) disagreed. This implies that in meetings where husbands and wife are group members, wives are left behind when their husbands attends group meetings. This implies that in patriarchal society men dominate community projects while women were left to take care of their families.

4.7 Influence of resources on women participation on community based development projects.

This is illustrated on table 4.14.

Table 4.14. Agricultural extensions officers' and community development agent opinion on resources.

Item	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
i. do you own some properties at home	A	2	33.3
	D	1	16.7
	SD	3	50
ii. if you have no property does it reduces your	S.A	3	50
participation in community based development	A	1	16.7
project	D	2	33.3
iii. do you participate actively in decision	A	3	50
making in community based development	N	22	33.3
project	D	1	16.7
iv. if you lack source of finance does it influence,	SA	4	66.7
participation in community based development	A	2	33.3
project			

n=6

2(33.3%) of the agreed while 1(16.7%) disagreed and 3(50%) strongly disagreed that they own some properties. This implies that most of the women thus not have some properties on their own even if they acquired jointly it is under the husband's name.3(50%) strongly agreed and

1(16.7%) agreed that without ownership of properties it reduces their participation in community work while 2(33.2% disagree. this implies that without any property, you cannot participate actively in community projects since you can make decision. 3(50%) agreed that they actively make decisions in community projects while 2(33.3%) and 1(16.7%) disagreed. This implies that half the women participate actively while 50% does not, this may be due to fear in the level education and culture. 4(66.7%) strongly agreed, while 2(33.3%) agrees that without finance, it lowers participation in community development projects. this implies that if women are not empowered economically, they cannot participate actively, since they lack even registration for themselves and the group.

The researcher also sought the opinions of the group members on the influence of resources on women participation on community development projects. This is illustrated in the table 4.15

Table 4.15 – Group members' opinion on resources

Item	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
i. do you own some properties at home	A	20	16.7
	D	25	20.8
	SD	74	62.5
ii. if you have no property does it reduces your	S.A	84	70
participation in community based development	A	22	18.3
project	D	14	11.7
iii. do you participate actively in decision	A	70	58.3
making in community based development	N	40	33.4
project	D	10	8.3
iv. if you lack source of finance does it influence,	SA	92	76.7
participation in community based development	A	18	15
project	D	10	8.3

n = 120

20(16.7%) agreed that they owned some properties while the majority 25(20.8%) disagreed and 75(62.5%) strongly disagreed that they have no property. This implies that might be the single

mother and widows owned some properties since they are the only one while the maturity who might be the married owned no property, since in the society, they have believed the properties belong to their husbands. This implies that woman does not own properties; they hinder them from participating in community development projects. 84(70%) strongly agree while 22(18.3%) agree that without owning property it reduces their participation while 14(11.7%) disagreed.70(58.3%) agree that they participate actively on decision making while 40(33.3%) remained neutral, while 10(8.3%) disagreed. This implies that women are still half way in decision making, half active while half dormant, it might be as a result of the situation in their families. 92(76.7%) strongly agreed and 18(15%) agree that they lack source of finance that may hinder them in participating actively in their community projects while 10(8.3%) disagree. This implies that majority of women lack source of finance and they might have their husband as the only source while few have look for alternative source. Lack of financial resources hinders women from actively participating in community base development projects.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMURY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction.

This chapter gives the summary of the research findings, discussion, conclusions, recommendation for policy formulation and recommendation for further research is given.

5.2 Summary of the findings.

This study examined the factors influencing women participation in community based development project in Kipsonoi Ward, Sotik Sub-County, Bomet County, Kenya. The study indicates that, culture influence the women participation in community based development project in Kipsonoi ward, the study indicates that 2(53.39) of agriculture extensions officers & community development agent and 35(29.22g) of group members strongly agree that traditional beliefs influence women performance.3(50%) of agricultural extension officers &community development agent and 75(62.5) of members agreed that traditional beliefs influence women participation in community development negatively while 1(16.7%) of the officers and10(8.3%)

of group members strong disagree but this was the minority. 3(50%)of the officers strongly agreed that most groups were formed with presence of donors and also 33(27.52%)of group members strongly agreed .2(33.3%)of officers and 67(55.8%) 0f group members also agreed .This implied that group formation was influence by donors , while 1(16.7%)of officers disagree.
3(50%) of officers and 33(27.5%)of group members strongly agreed that most women resigned upon demands of their husbands 2(33.3%) of officers and 67(55.8%0) of group members also agreed. This implied that the traditional roles of the husbands still influence their wives performance in development projects and this influence negatively.
Does the level of education influence women participation in Kipsonoi ward? The findings revealed that without sensitization of the women 4(66.7%) of officers and 78(65%) strongly agreed and 2(33.3%) of officers and 28(23.3%) of group members agreed. This implies that without awareness it influence negatively women participation 14(11.7%) of group members were neutral. 3(50%) of the officers and 83(69.2%) of group members strongly agreed that with low level education it reduces their participation. 3(50%) of the officers agreed 37(30.8%) of group members agreed. It implies that with low level of education among women they will contribute very minimal in development projects. 3(50%) of the officers and 28(23.3%) of group members strongly agreed that training improve women participation in community development projects .3(50%) of the officers and 80(66.7%) of group members agreed that training improve their participation.

This implies that training of women increases their participation since it equipped them with the necessary skills and increase competence 12(10%) of group members were neutral.

1(16.7%) of the officers and 10(15%) of group members strongly that without women attending seminars and leaders meeting, it reduces their participation 4(66.6%) of officers and 70(75%) of group members agreed. This implies that for any seminar or leaders meeting, without presence of women it influences their participation negatively. 1(16.7%) of officers and 12(10%) of group members disagree.

Do family responsibilities influence women participation in community development project?

2(33.3%) of the officers and 42 (35%) of group members strongly agreed that they took less time in community project while 3(50%) of the officers and 67(55.8) of group members agreed they

took less time in community projects. This implies that most of the time women are using in their homes. 1(16.7%) of the officers and 11(9.2%) group members disagree, 3(50%) of the officers and 30(25%) of group members strongly agreed that their household chores hinder them from participating in community projects.2(33.7%) of the officers and 76(33.39) of the group members agreed .This implies that the household chores influence women participation negatively while 1(16.7%) of the officers and 14(11.75%) of the group members strongly disagree, 4(66.7%) of the officers and 68(56.7%) of the group members strongly agree that with the presence of sick and old people in their families reduces their participation in the community projects and 2(33.3%) of the officers and 52(43.3%) of the group members agreed .This implies that when women left as the caretakers of the sick and old people in their families it influence negatively their participation in community development projects .1(16.7%) of the officers and 21 (19.5%) of group members agreed that they attend regular group meetings with their husbands while 2(33.3%) of the officers and 56(46.7%) of group members disagreed. This implies that the role of husbands in traditional society influence negatively on the women participation on community based development projects.

Do resources influence women participation on community based development projects?

The findings revealed that 2(33.3%) of the officers and 20(16.7%) of group members agreed that they own properties while 1(16.7%) of the officers and 25(20.8%) of the group members reveal they do not own properties 3(50%) of the officers and 74(62.5%) of the group members strongly disagree that they don't properties .This implies that majority of the women 70% and above does not owned any property and this might influence women participation negatively, 3(50%) of the officers and 84(70%) of group members strongly agree that if they owned no properties

reduces their participation in the projects .1 (16.7%) of the officers and 22(18.3%) of the group members agreed .2(33.3%) of the officers and 14(11.7%) of group members disagreed .This implies that without any properties owned it reduces the participation since it requires some resources to use. 3(50%) of the officers and 70 (58%) agreed that they participate in decision making .2(333.3%) of the officers and 40(33.3%) of the group members were neutral.1 (16.7%) of the officers and 14(11.7%) of the group members disagreed that they don't participate in decision making .This implies that if women participate in decision making then it influence their participation positively.4(66.7%) of the officers and 92 (76.7%) of the group members strongly agreed that without sources of finance it reduces their participation .2(33.3%) of the officers and 18(15%) of the group members agreed, 10(8.3%) of the group members disagreed .This implies that without sources of finance it reduces the women participation in community based development projects.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study several conclusions were drawn. A total of 140 respondent were randomly selected, 5 agricultural extension officers, 1 community development agent and 134 group members. However, not all the respondents returned the questionnaire particularly group members.

Majority of the officers and group members agreed that culture influence women participation in community based development projects. Traditions beliefs hinder them from participation. Most of the denomination encourages women to participate in community development. The officers and group members also agreed that most group formed when there a culture a sponsor implying that they have a culture of wailing for someone to initiate project, they don't do so on their own on the other might be due to lack resources. Most of the group members retreat from their participation upon the demands of their husband. This implies that men still make overall decision without the involvement of women.

Majority of the officers and group members strongly believe that with low level of education among women, their contribution to development is dismal. Women lead awareness, training and they don't allied seminars and leaders meetings. This leads to poor participation of women in community based development projects due to lack of information and motivation. Majority of

the rural women missed seminars and leaders meeting mat be due to their husbands have attended and the household duties were left for them.

Group members and the officers agreed that women have a lot of family responsibilities and this makes them to have less time t allied community based development projects. Women have a lot of household duties; take care of the old and such in their families and this head to poor participation of women in community projects. In this work can be shared by family members, they have an opportunity to participate.

Most women lack resources to use in community project. Majority of the women about 70% does not own properties, does not participate in decision making and hence they lack the source of finance. This resources problem influences their participation in community development projects.

5.4. Recommendations.

The following recommendations were suggested based on the study.

There is need to employ more community development agents (CDA)both males and females with whom the women can choose who to talk to freely and increase the guarantors in order to sensitize them on their importance in participating in community based development projects .

There is need to train both women and men on the importance of both of them participating in community based development projects, they should both be trained on how to manage their family through sharing responsibilities, decision making and how to come up with their family budget.

Creation of local institution where local people both men and women can be educated on home economics, monitoring and evaluation .They need to be equipped with resources ,trainings and rights that assist to build their capacities ,leadership needs to be provided where it is missing and build where it is present. NGOs and government need to provide finance and technical support.

Lack of resources reduces the women participation in community based development projects NGO's, government and other well wishers should increase the financial support towards women .In this case government should create an insurance firm that assist the women as their guarantors when they are obtaining loans from the financial institutions.

The community needs to be sensitized on the issue of education .They need to be educated in order to know the importance of girl child education so that they break the cultural beliefs that hinders them from participating in community development projects.

There is need for monitoring and evaluation of the community development projects by community development agents in order to sustain them for the community to realize their significance and also to give relevant feed back to the authorities in order to take appropriate measures.

It is also recommended that women should bench mark with other successful women in order to burrow ideas and have continuous improvement.

5.4.1 Recommendation for policy issues / formulation.

The government plays a key role in the development of policies in various government ministries and its agents .From the findings of the study therefore, the following recommendation were suggested

1. The government should organize regular seminars and workshops for community development agents and agricultural extensions offices and the effective planning, implementation and evaluation of community based development projects

2. It is recommended that the government NGOs and other donors to provide adequate funds to support various community based development projects.

3. Ministry of social service should employ more community based development projects

4. Supervision and regular inspection by the ministry of social services through their community development agents is strengthened and curb poor performance of community development projects

5.4.2. Recommendation for further research.

Further research is recommended on the following.

Monitoring and evaluation are the key aspects of all projects if they have achieve their objective and goals .Since community based development projects are also projects and therefore are

research should be conducted to determined the influence of continuous monitoring and evaluating by community development agents and agricultural extension offices ,on the performance of the projects a research also should be conducted to determine the factors that leads to collapsed various community development projects and also their groups

Research can also be conducted in the factors influencing men to participation in community based development projects.

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APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF TRANSMITIAL

BETT KIBII JOSEPH,

P.O BOX 575,

SOTIK.

PHONE: 0710309186.

1ST JULY 2014.

TO:

THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICE,

SOTIK SUB- COUNTY,

P.O. BOX,

SOTIK.

Dear sir/Madam

RE: REQUEST FOR RESERCH DATA COLLECTION

I am a student at University of Nairobi undertaking masters of Arts in project planning and management. As part of my assessment, I am required to submit a research project.

I have written proposal entitled “factors influencing women participation in community based development projects at Kipsonoi ward, Sotik Sub-County,Bomet County”.

As part of my proposal I have designed a questionnaire to help me collect date from different women groups in Kipsonoi ward. I therefore seek your permission to collect date from these groups.

The information obtained will be used purposely for academic purposes. Findings of the study shall be available for you upon request.

Your assistance & corporation will be highly appreciated

Thanks in advance

BETT KIBII JOSEPH

APPENDIX (II): IQUESTIONAIRE FOR GROUP MEMBERS OF THE SAMPLE GROUP OF KIPSONOI WARD

I am a master of arts in project planning and management student at university of Nairobi and currently carrying a research on the factors influencing women participation in community based projects in Kipsonoi ward, Sotik sub-County, Bomet County.

You have been identified as a potential respondent in the research. The information you provide is expected to enhance women participation, the information you provide will be treated with confidentiality. Kindly provide the information to the best of your knowledge

Your support and cooperation will be highly appreciated

Thank you.

SECTION: A

1. Demographic characteristics

   Please answer the questions by ticking where appropriate.

i. Gender: Male ( ) Female( )

ii. Age: Below 25 years ( )

26-35 ( )

36-45 ( )

46-60 ( )

60 and above ( )

iii. Highlight professional qualification attained.

(a) Certificate ( )
(b) Diploma ( )
(c) Degree ( )
(d) Masters ( )
(e) Others specify ( )

……

SECTION: B

Please consider the statement and tick where your opinion is applicable

KEY: SA – Strongly Agree

A- Agree

D- Disagree

SD- Strongly Disagree

N- Not having an Idea

(1). Influence of culture on women participating on community based development projects.

SN	**STATEMENT**	**OPNION**				
		SA	A	N	D	SD

I	Do your traditional beliefs influence women participation					
Ii	In your denomination/ religion does it allow women to participate in					
Iii	Community projects					
	In group formation do you wait for donors/ sponsors request for group formation					
(v)	Do you resign from the group if your husband say no to participation					

(2) Education level on participation on community projects.

SN	STATEMENTS	OPINION				
	Education	SA	A	N	D	SD
(i)	Is awareness affecting your participation in community projects?					
(ii)	Does the level of education affect the women participation in community projects?					
(iii)	Does training improve your participation of women in community projects?					
(iv)	If you do not attend seminars, leaders meeting, does it reduce your level of participation in community projects?					

(3) Family responsibilities and women participation on community projects.

SN	STATEMENT	OPINION				
	Women participation in community projects	SA	A	N	D	SD
(i)	You take less time to participate in community projects.					
(ii)	You have a lot of household chores, does hinder you from participating in community projects					
(iii)	Most of your active group members are widows or single mothers.					
(iv)	You participate less actively in community work when you have sick and old people at home.					
(v)	You attend group meetings regularly with your spouse?					

(4) Resource and women participation in community projects.

SN	STATEMENT	OPINION				
	Women participation in community projects.	SA	A	N	D	SD
(i)	You own some of the properties at home. (a)land (b)cows (c)plots					
(ii)	if you have no properties, does it reduces your participation in community projects					
(iii)	You participate actively in decision making at home.					

(iv)	If you lack source of finance, does it lower your participation in community project					

5. Suggest what influence women participation in community development……

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APPENDIX (III).LIST OF ACTIVE WOMEN GROUPS IN KIPSONOI WARD

NAMES OF GROUPS	NO. MEMBERS	DAILY ACTIVITIES
Kinyelwet women	25	Farming
Bidii windows	17	Biashara ndogo ndogo
Itoik women group	21	Poultry keeping
Chebaibai professive group	10	Poultry keeping/dairy
Kinyelwet vision group	20	Merry go round/poultry/bee keeping
Tengut sach angwan	17	Bee keeping /horticulture
Sugurusiek group	19	Farming
Koyumgaa kameswon	17	Poultry
Uchumi investment group	18	Dairy farming
Kameswon light and vision	11	Goats keeping and poultry
Kamagrileo group	14	Table banking
Chepande single mothers	13	Business
Chebango AGC	50	Tree planting
Kipketii community initiative	30	Welfare of the needy
Kameswon community based	91	Maize farming and tree nursery
Lilta development group	13	Livestock keeping and maize farming
Kapsabaa women group	16	Brick making
Ogilge Chororoita women group	21	Business in buying and selling of milk

Chemogwa woment group	20	Business in buying and selling of milk
Kipnatet naet women group	20	Business in buying and selling of milk
Wanofa women group	12	Buying dairy
Kapsamoita single mothers	15	Business
Sise women group	12	Farming and Business
Sugurusiek women group	15	Business
Ogilge widows group	10	business
Taptechgaa women group	10	Farming and brick making
Kapmureito kutuny kwony	50	Business
Chebole Koptige	50	Business
Sugutek	18	Poultry keeping