

**INFLUENCE OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: A CASE OF GIKUI MWERU  
WATER PROJECT IN IGOJI EAST WARD, MERU COUNTY, KENYA**

**BY  
JULIUS KABURU AGOSTINO**

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## DECLARATION

This research project is my own original work and it has not been presented before in any other university.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Julius Kaburu Agostino

Reg. No: L50/72318/2014

This research project report has been submitted for examination with our permission as University of Nairobi supervisors.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Juliet Njeri Muasya

Senior Lecturer, Department of Educational, Communication & Technology

School of Education

University of Nairobi

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Chandi J. Rugendo

Lecturer, School of Continuing and Distance Education

University of Nairobi

## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to my wife Benedicta for her moral and financial support; my children Francis, Christine, Esther and Caroline; and my mum Elizabeth.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>CD-</b>	Community Development
<b>CDP-</b>	Community Development Projects
<b>DV-</b>	Domestic Violence
<b>EEOC-</b>	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
<b>GBV -</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>KDHS -</b>	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
<b>LAC -</b>	Legal Assistance Centre
<b>NCGDA-</b>	National Commission on Gender and Development Act
<b>NGO-</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>NISVS-</b>	National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey
<b>PTSD-</b>	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
<b>SDGEA-</b>	Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
<b>SPSS-</b>	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>STI-</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<b>UN-</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAID-</b>	United Nations Aid
<b>UNCHR-</b>	United Nations Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNDEVAW-</b>	United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
<b>UNICEF-</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>VAW -</b>	Violence Against Women
<b>WCDO -</b>	Women and Children Development Office
<b>WHO-</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WHRD-</b>	Women Human Rights Defenders

## ABSTRACT

Gender Based Violence occurs across all socio-economic and cultural backgrounds, and in many societies, including Kenya. Women are socialized to accept, tolerate, and even rationalize Gender Based Violence and to remain silent about such experiences. Although studies have found that men too are victims of Gender Based Violence, however, women are more affected in terms of their health and also psychologically. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to assess the influence of Gender Based Violence on the implementation of Community Development Projects. The objectives of the study were to establish the influence of physical, sexual and socio-economic violence on the implementation of Community Development Projects: A case of Gikui Mweru Water Project. Through stratified random sampling the researcher obtained a sample size of 250 men and 50 women members of Gikui Mweru Water Project for the study. Questionnaires and interview schedule were used to collect data. The Validity and reliability of the instruments was assessed using test-retest method. Quantitative data was analyzed using the SPSS and tabulated into frequency tables and percentages. Qualitative data was analyzed by organizing information according to relevant themes drawn from the research questions and objectives. The study established that most women and few men had ever been physically abused by their spouses and the greatest form of physical abuse experienced was slapping. The study also established that most women of the project had ever sustained injuries because of the battering and that the injuries experienced were moderate. The study also established that family breakup resulting from physical violence divert members' attention from the project; family resources used to pay hospital bills and conflicts management costs and that men and women members' participation level in the project's implementation activities is lowered. The study revealed that experiences of rape by women influenced the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. Further, the study established that effects of GBV such as inconsistency in remitting the monthly fees payable to the project, job loss as a result of absenteeism leading to inability to pay the project's fees and conflicts with other members of the project leading to disagreements delays the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The study found out that sexual harassment influences the implementation of the project through withdrawing membership, loss of job or promotion hence drop in level of participation, absenteeism and resigning from project's activities. The study found out that socio-economic violence experienced by some women members such as denial of property rights and employment opportunities, and prevention from advancing career, prevented them from implementation the Gikui Mweru Water project. Overall, sexual violence had the greatest effect followed by physical violence while level of socio-economic violence had the least effect on the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. This study therefore recommends that public education and awareness be stepped up by the appropriate government agencies, civil societies, churches, mosques and other NGOs. This will help to create gender awareness and sensitivity by exposing gender stereotypes that encourage Gender Based Violence.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a global issue that requires attention and urgent redress because of the influence it has on community development efforts. It affects both women and men all over the world, influencing their productivity both in the homes, communities and places of work (Lupri, Eugene, Grandin and Elaine 2004).

Globally Gender Based Violence has been cited as one of the main factors hindering accelerated community development. According to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), gender-based violence is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men (CEDAW, 1970). The convention identifies various forms of GBV such as female circumcision, sexual violence, unremunerated domestic work, battering, compulsory sterilization/abortion, and denial of marital property rights/inheritance. These forms of gender-based violence help to maintain women in subordinate roles and contribute to the low level of political participation and to their lower level of education, skills and work opportunities.

GBV entails widespread human rights violations, and is often linked to unequal gender relations within communities and abuses of power. According to Straus (2011), GBV is rooted in gender inequality. He argues that GBV involves men and women and arise from the unequal power relationships between men and women. It can take the form of sexual violence or persecution by the authorities, or can be the result of discrimination embedded in legislation or prevailing societal norms and practices. Not only has GBV been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of the basic human rights, but an increasing amount of research highlights the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (Hines, Brown and Dunning (2007).

According to Migliaccio, (2001) gender based violence against men also exists. It includes physical, emotional and sexual forms of abuse. Signs of abuse may be difficult to anticipate initially in a relationship and may begin as the relationship grows. An abusive relationship may involve mutual violence or require a man to leave with his children if his wife or partner is abusive to their children. Determining how many instances of domestic violence actually involve male victims is difficult partly because the victims may be reluctant to get help for fear of public ridicule and loss of self-esteem. In Africa, relationships with other people, self-esteem, physical activity, social development, and psychological functioning are impacted by GBV (Klugman, 2013).

Sexually abused women, have been found to experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). WHO study in 2010 show that up to 36 percent of women in Namibia, 56 percent in Tanzania and 71 percent in Ethiopia experience physical or sexual violence or both during their lifetimes at the hands of an intimate partner. Recent data from Rwanda's National Institute of Statistics indicate that 31 percent of women are subjected to domestic violence after 15 years, generally by a husband or intimate partner. In 10.2 percent of cases, the violence occurs during pregnancy (Shell and Henlund, 2000)

The African Union Gender policy addresses the issue of GBV in article 3 which is on women's right to dignity and it spells out the obligation of the member states. The obligations include implementation of appropriate measures to prohibit any exploitation or degradation of women, protection of every woman from all forms of violence, particularly sexual and verbal violence. Member states are also obliged to eradicate elements in traditional and cultural beliefs, practices and stereotypes which legitimize and exacerbate the persistence and tolerance of violence against women. They are also obliged to adopt such other legislative, administrative, social and economic measures to ensure the prevention, punishment and eradication of all forms of GBV.

In 2003, African heads of states adopted the legally binding Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, also known as "the Maputo Protocol." According to the African Union up to 2014, 28 States have signed and ratified the protocol while 18 countries have

signed, but are yet to ratify it. In 2004 the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA), was adopted with Member States committing to accelerate gender equality at all levels. Both the Maputo Protocol and SDGEA frameworks endorse the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. In 2009 the African Union Commission declared 2010-2020 as the African Women's Decade. The goal of the Decade is to accelerate the implementation of commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment from the local, national, regional and continental levels, thus working towards GBV free community.

GBV in Kenya is a complex issue that has its root in the structural inequalities between men and women resulting in the persistence of power differentials between the sexes. Women's subordinate status to men in many societies, coupled with a general acceptance of interpersonal violence as a means of resolving conflict, renders women disproportionately vulnerable to violence from all levels of society: individual men, within the family and community, and by the state. The social pillar of Kenya Vision 2030 has addressed GBV through a strategy that seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity. It, therefore, presents comprehensive social interventions aimed at improving the quality of life of all Kenyans and Kenyan residents (Kenya Vision 2030, 2007).

Article 27 of The Constitution of Kenya is on equality and freedom from discrimination. It says that every person is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law; equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and fundamental freedoms; women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres; the State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth; a person shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against another person; the State shall take legislative and other measures, including affirmative action programmes and policies designed to redress any disadvantage suffered by individuals or groups because of past discrimination

(The Constitution of Kenya, 2010).The spirit of the constitution is going along way in addressing the root causes of GBV and coming up with legislation for combating the vice.

Sexual Offences Act no 3 of 2006 defines sexual offences and prescribes penalties to the offenders. The offences include rape, attempted rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexual offences relating to position of authority and persons in position of trust. The penalties for these offences range from three to ten years imprisonment or and fine of up to100, 000 shillings (Kenya Law Report 2007).

GBV undermines the victims' ability to effectively participate in community development activities. Community development involves changing the relationships between ordinary people and people in positions of power, so that everyone can take part in the issues that affect their lives. It starts from the principle that within any community there is a wealth of knowledge and experience which, if used in creative ways, can be channeled into collective action to achieve the communities' desired goals (Israel, Schulz, Parker, & Becker1998). Community development practitioners work alongside people in communities to help build relationships with key people and organizations and to identify common concerns. They create opportunities for the community to learn new skills and, by enabling people to act together, community development practitioners help to foster social inclusion and equality (Sloman 2012). In this regard, this study focus on assessing the influence of GBV on the implementation of Community Development Projects: A case of Gikui Mweru Water Project in Igoji East ward, Meru County.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

In Igoji East ward, many development projects are either stalling or are taking much longer time to be implemented than expected. Gikui Mweru Water Project is a case in point. Despite the fact that the region is endowed with natural resources such as fertile soils and water sources, the level of poverty is still high. Agricultural activities such as daily, horticultural, banana and subsistence farming have not been producing maximum yields because of over-reliance on natural rain. The initiation of various water projects in

the ward in the last ten years is an attempt to address the issue. There are 14 ongoing community projects in Igoji East ward but the researcher deliberately chose this particular one because it is the one with most implementation challenges, having been started in 1972, stalling in 1982, revived in 2006 and not yet implemented fully to date. This study investigated how GBV may have influenced the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of Gender Based Violence on the implementation of Community Development Projects.

### **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

The following were the objectives which guided the study:

- i. To establish the influence of physical violence on implementation Community Development Projects
- ii. To determine the influence of sexual violence on the implementation of Community Development Projects
- iii. To establish the influence of socio-economic violence on implementation Community Development Projects

### **1.5. Research Questions**

The study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. To what extent does physical violence influence implementation of Community Development Projects?
- ii. What is the influence of sexual violence on the implementation of Community Development Projects?
- iii. What is the influence of socio-economic violence on implementation of Community Development Projects?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The study is useful to project planners, stakeholders, financiers, government and Non-governmental organizations that are in need of relevant information on influence of GBV on project implementation. It will also be useful to researchers and scholars who wish to generate more knowledge or fill gaps on implementation of community projects. The study also sought to offer useful recommendations and measures in the realization of the Kenya vision 2030.

This study provided the authorities and community based project leaders with the best practices in provision of GBV awareness in the County. It is of importance to the National and County governments' administration to understand why some community development projects stall due to GBV. Thus the study provided information that can be used to counteract GBV effects on community development projects.

### **1.7 Delimitation of the study**

The study focused on the influence of Gender Based Violence on the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The study's target population was the 1373 registered members of the project. However 250 male and 50 female members and 9 officials of the project were sampled to participated in the study. There are many GBV factors influencing implementation of community development projects. However, this study limited itself to physical, sexual and socio-economic factors.

### **1.8 Limitations of the study**

There were expected challenges during data collection because some respondents would withhold certain sensitive information on gender based violence. The researcher however worked at winning the confidence of those involved in the research by giving reasons for the research and assuring them of confidentiality. It was anticipated that the project management members would shy off from giving information for fear that the research was going to evaluate their leadership. This was overcome by making clear the intention of the research to them. Some of the respondents were not easily available for the study

and this caused delays in data collection. The vast distance, with financial implication, militated against data collection.

### **1.9 Assumptions of the study**

The assumptions of this study were that the respondents would be cooperative and honest in their responses. The study assumed that detailed data of Gender Based Violence would be readily available. There was also an assumption that adequate documentation and updated records in Gikui Mweru Water Project office on its membership and leadership would be available.

### **1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms used in the Study**

<b>Community</b>	Development projects initiated by members of the community
<b>Development Projects (CDP):</b>	for the common good of the community
<b>Community Development(CP):</b>	The investment that extractive companies make in a local community over and above what is required for mitigating project impacts—frequently known as community or social investment.
<b>Gender:</b>	Gender is a socially constructed/learned differences and relations evidenced in the identities, roles, responsibilities and attributes assigned to boys and girls: men and women in the society.
<b>Physical violence:</b>	A form of GBV intended to cause pain, injury, physical suffering or bodily harm. It includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, throwing objects and burning.
<b>Rape:</b>	Rape is forcing anyone into sexual intercourse against their will.
<b>Sexual harassment:</b>	Sexual harassment is bullying or coercion of a sexual nature, or the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors.

<b>Social-economic violence:</b>	This is the discrimination and, or denial of opportunities and services like education, health assistance or remunerated employment; denial of property rights.
<b>Violence against women:</b>	Violence Against Women is any act that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty.
<b>Psychological battering:</b>	Psychological battering is subjecting someone to mental torture.
<b>Domestic violence:</b>	Violence between members of the same family
<b>Gender Based Violence (GBV):</b>	This is violence that is directed at an individual based on her or his specific gender role in a society. While it can affect both women and men, gender-based violence affects women and girls disproportionately. It is violence that establishes or reinforces gender hierarchies and perpetuates gender inequalities. GBV negates the fundamental human rights of the victims.
<b>Influence:</b>	Influence is the power that somebody or something has to make something or somebody works or develop in a particular way. It is the impact or effect of something.
<b>Implementation</b>	Implementation is the realization or execution of a plan, a specified set of activities designed to put into practice an activity or program. Project implementation (or project execution) is the phase where visions and plans become reality. This is the logical conclusion, after evaluating, deciding, visioning and planning, of a project.

### **1.11 Organization of the Study**

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one focuses on background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, significance, delimitation, limitations, assumptions, definitions of significant terms, and organization of the study.

In chapter two, the review focuses on studies done on community development and gender-based violence; physical, sexual, socio-economic, socio-cultural practices and how they affect implementation of community based projects; relevant theoretical and conceptual frameworks, and the emerging research gaps drawn from the literature review.

Chapter three outlines the methodology which was used in the study; research design, target population, sampling procedures, methods of data collection, validity, reliability, data collection procedures and methods of data analysis.

Chapter four focuses on data analysis, presentation and discussions. In chapter five the researcher summarizes research findings, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

In this chapter review of relevant literature relating to studies on the relationship between GBV and the implementation of Community Development Projects is presented. The focus is on community development; gender-based violence; physical violence, sexual violence and socio-economic violence; theoretical framework; conceptual framework; and the research gap identified in literature review.

#### **2.2 Community Development and Gender Based Violence**

Community development relies on interaction between people and joint action, rather than individual activity. Development is a process that increases choices. It means new options, diversification thinking about apparent issues differently and anticipating change. Development involves change, improvement and vitality, directed attempt to improve participation, flexibility, equity, attitudes, the function of institutions and the quality of life. It is the creation of wealth which leads to a net addition of community assets (Midgley, (1995).

Community development means that a community engages in a process aimed at improving the social, economic and environmental situation of the community. The community is both the means and the end of development. The community takes action and participates together with other stakeholders. It is through this action that the community becomes more vital, not just economically but as a strong functioning community in itself (Katherine, Wormer and Roberts 2009). Gender based violence influences community development as it reduces the level of participation by the men and women suffering such violence.

#### **2.3 Studies on Gender Based Violence and Community Development Projects**

Gender based violence can take many forms, including physical aggression or assault such as hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects, battery,

or threats; sexual abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; and economic deprivation (Wolf 2004). The influence of gender-based violence on implementation of community development projects vary depending on the types of violence. Traditional attitudes towards women around the world help perpetuate the violence. Stereotypical roles in which women are seen as subordinate to men constrain a woman's ability to participate meaningfully and freely in development projects. This study examines the influence of physical, sexual and socio-economic violence on the implementation of community development projects.

## **2.4 Physical Violence and Community Development Projects**

Physical abuse includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, throwing objects, burning and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. The victim may be abused by several perpetrators. For instance, the victim may be held down by a person so that someone else can assault the victim. The victim may be locked in a room or tied down (Grosz, 1994).

### **2.4.1 Battering and Community Development Projects**

Battering is the most common form of physical violence. It is a pattern of behavior used to establish power and control over another person through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or use of violence. Battering happens when one person believes they are entitled to control another. In all cultures, the perpetrators are most commonly the men of the family. Women are most commonly the victims of battery (Straus, 2011).

Physical Battering involves abuser's physical attacks or aggressive behavior can range from bruising to murder. It often begins with what is excused as trivial contacts which escalate into more frequent and serious attacks. According to Hoff, (2001), physical attack by the abuser accompanied by, or culminates in, sexual violence wherein the woman is forced to have sexual intercourse with her abuser or take part in unwanted sexual activity is a form of sexual abuse. Battering happens when one person believes they are entitled to control another. Psychological battering begins with behaviors like threats, name calling, violence in her presence such as punching a fist through at a wall,

and/or damage to objects or pets. It may escalate to restraining, pushing, slapping, and/or pinching. The battering may include punching, kicking, biting, sexual assault and throwing. Finally, it may become life-threatening with serious behaviors such as choking, breaking bones, or the use of weapons (Hoff, 2001)

A study conducted in 2012 in the United States of America by the Center for Disease Control found that as many as 800,000 men are victims of domestic abuse every year. According to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) released in December, 2011, within the last 12 months an estimated 5,365,000 men and 4,741,000 women were victims of intimate partner physical violence (Hines, Brown, and Dunning, 2007). In Kenya at least 460,000 men are battered in Central Kenya and Nairobi every year, according to statistics by the Maendeleo ya Wanaume Organisation (February 2015). The study will therefore establish if battering as a factor of GBV has any influence on implementation of community development projects.

## **2.5 Sexual Violence and Community Development Projects**

Sexual Violence occurs is a form of GBV. According to Morrison, A. R. and Orlando, M. B. (2004), sexual violence occurs in families, places of work, streets, learning institutions. It takes various forms such as rape, stripping, sexual advances, unwanted sexual invitations, insistent requests for outing/diner, touching, undressing, sexual coercion, persistent phone calls, offensive graffiti, forced kissing and insulting/offensive jokes or humour. Review will be done on studies done on rape and sexual harassment.

### **2.5.1 Rape and Community Development Projects**

Rape is a pervasive form of gender-based violence. It has long symbolized in a man's ability to have his way with a woman. Most rapists are known by those they attack and they are often the victim's father, partner, neighbor, a date or some other household figure. Rape is considered a crime against a person. In some societies, like India, the rape of a girl is thought to bring shame on her family. The family may consider marrying the girl to her rapist as the only way to recover her honour. In some cases, the girl is condemned to prostitution (Shell and Henlund 2000).

Rape happens to all ages, educational levels, religions, sexual orientations and physical descriptions. Victims of rape range from a few months old to their 90s Religious beliefs and education have no influence on a woman's vulnerability. The elderly, mentally and physically disabled are often victimized because they are seen helpless. Rape is an act of power, anger and dominance over another because they are seen helpless. Rape is an act of power, anger and dominance over another. Sex is a weapon used to gain control. Rape not only violates a woman's integrity, but also her sense of safety and control over her life, too. Rapists do not care about the victim's well-being or her feelings. Even if the victim is sick or pregnant, the rapist does not think rationally during the attack. He does not see the victim as a human being but just as an object to dominate

In politically unsettled lands, wartime rape and other forms of GBV remain a constant threat. In these places, rape has been used as an instrument of war to humiliate the enemy. Rape can affect the productivity of women. A raped girl can be sick, hospitalized and be unable to go to school or work for days. She can become pregnant without anybody to take care of her and the pregnancy. Her career can be ruined and if she is a working class type, she may not be able to cope effectively with her equals.

Rape is an acknowledged widespread problem but statistics are not certain due to societal pressures which impress the importance of chastity and honour. However, the statistics from police headquarters show that 2005 women and children were raped in 2002; these figures rose to 2908 in 2004 (Bitangora, 1999). The reporting of rape is difficult as many women do not have the education or economic capacity to negotiate the legal system. Raped women are often traumatised and stigmatised and can be abandoned, divorced and declared unmarriageable. The low status of women contributes to their vulnerability in the wider society and within the home.

### **2.5.2 Sexual Harassment and Community Development Projects**

According to Rowe, (1990) sexual harassment is bullying or coercion of a sexual nature, or the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. In most modern legal contexts, sexual harassment is illegal. As defined by the US Equal

Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), it is unlawful to harass a person because of that person's sex. Harassment can include any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature (Morrison, Ellsberg and Bott 2004). The legal definition of sexual harassment varies by jurisdiction. Sexual harassment is subject to a directive in the European Union. Where laws surrounding sexual harassment exist, they generally do not prohibit simple teasing, offhand comments, or minor isolated incidents. In the workplace, sexual harassment may be considered illegal when it is so frequent or severe that it creates a hostile or offensive work environment or when it results in an adverse employment decision such as the victim being fired or demoted, or when the victim decides to quit the job. The legal and social understanding of sexual harassment, however, varies by culture. The harasser can be the victim's supervisor, a supervisor in another area, a co-worker, or someone who is not an employee of the employer, such as a client or customer, and harassers or victims can be of any sex or gender.

Sexual harassment also emerges as a physical violence experience for many women and girls as well as men. Forced sexual contact can take place at any time in a person's life and it includes a range of behaviours from forcible rape to non-physical forms of pressure that compel the persons to engage in sex against their will. According to Wolf (2004), the touchstone of coercion is that the woman lacks choices and faces severe physical or social consequences if she resists sexual advances. Studies indicate that the majority of non-consensual sex takes place amongst individuals known to each other such as spouses, family members, partners or acquaintances (Morrison, Ellsberg and Bott. (2004).

## **2.6 Socio-economic Violence and Community Development Projects**

This is the discrimination and, or denial of opportunities and services. It is also exclusion and denial of access to education, health assistance, remunerated employment and property rights. This may be by family members, society, institutions, organizations and government actors. Social exclusion based on sexual orientation which is the denial of access to services, social benefits or exercise and enjoyment of civil, social, economic, cultural and political rights, and other forms of discriminatory practices or physical and

Psychological harm is socio-economic violence (Katherine, Wormer and Roberts, 2009). Gender inequality is also manifested in GBV.

Economic abuse is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Economic abuse may involve preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources to use by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. The motive behind preventing a spouse from acquiring resources is to diminish victim's capacity to support his or herself, thus forcing him or her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets. Forcing or pressuring a family member to sign documents, to sell things, or to change a will are forms of economic abuse.

This kind of violence may be perpetrated by Family members, society, institutions and organizations, government actors obstructive legislative practice is another form of socio economic violence which will amount to denial of access to exercise and enjoy civil, social, economic, cultural and political rights, mainly towards women. The key perpetrators are usually the woman's family, community, institutions and the State (Thiara and Haque, 2014).

In addition, the abuser may also may put the victim on an allowance, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without his or her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources. When an allowance is broken or there is a disagreement about the justification for any money spent, the abuser may punish the victim with physical, sexual or emotional abuse (Cooke and Kothari, 2001).

In parts of the world where women depend on husbands in order to survive due to lack of opportunities for female employment and lack of state welfare, economic abuse can have very severe consequences. Abusive relations have been associated with malnutrition among both mothers and children. In India, for example, the withholding of food is a

documented form of family abuse (Salami, 2000). The study will therefore establish if socio-economic violence as a factor of GBV has any influence on implementation of community development projects.

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

GBV is linked to unequal gender relations within communities. According to Hunt (2004), GBV is rooted in gender inequality. For this reason Radical Feminist theory will be adopted for this study. The theory attempts to develop a comprehensive account of the subordination of women as a prerequisite for developing effective strategies to liberate women. The theory also identifies the underlying causes of women's subordination. Hennessy (1997) says that feminist theory attempts to describe women's oppression, to explain its causes and consequences, and to prescribe strategies for women's liberation.

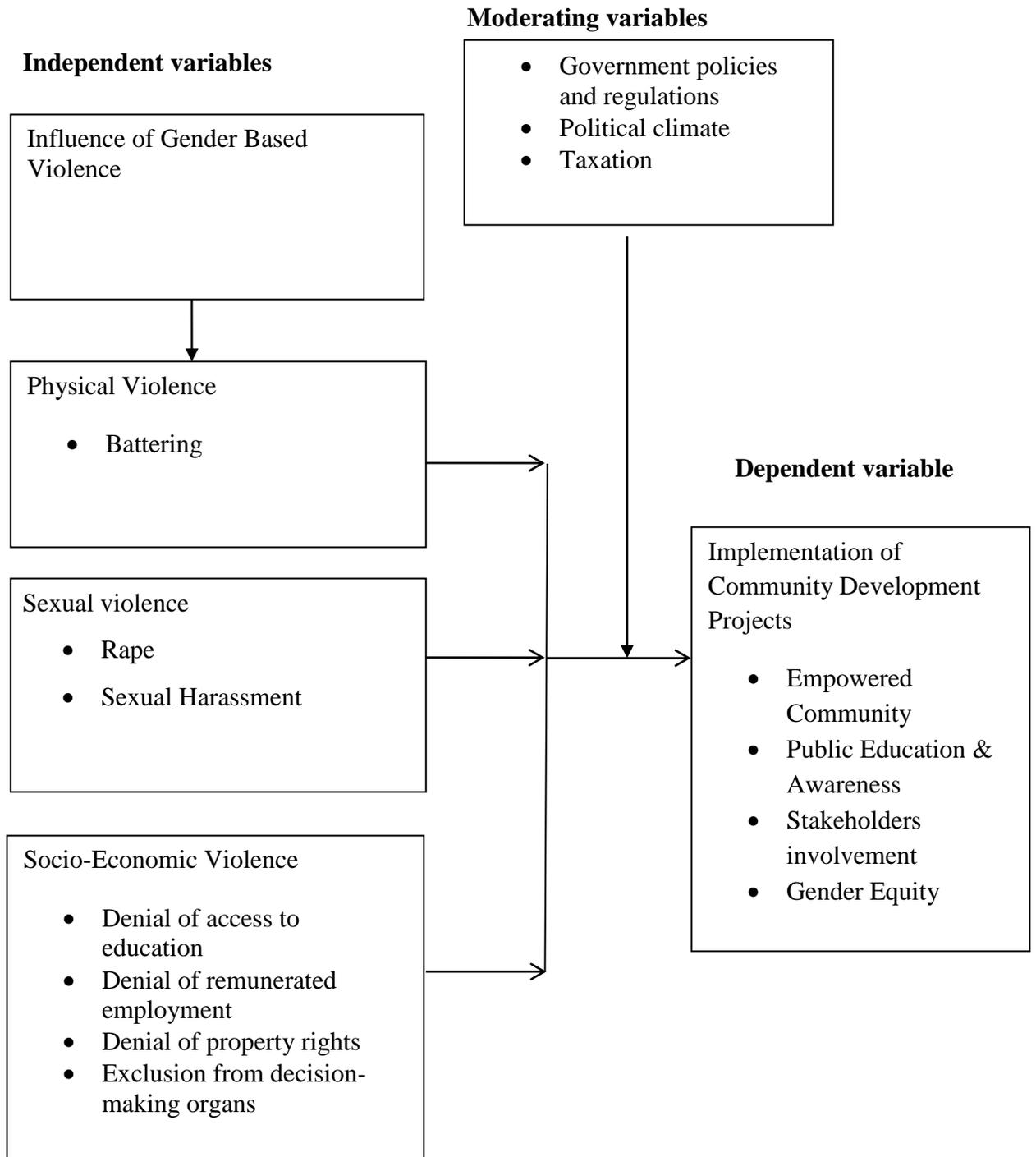
Radical feminism is a perspective within feminism that calls for a radical reordering of society in which male supremacy is eliminated in all social and economic contexts. Radical feminists seek to abolish patriarchy by challenging existing social norms and institutions, rather than through a purely political process. This includes challenging traditional gender roles, opposing the sexual objectification of women, and raising public awareness about rape and violence against women. The primary players and the pioneers of radical feminism included Shulamith Firestone, Kathie Sarachild, Ti-Grace Atkinson, Carol Hanisch, and Judith Brown who argue that women's subordination is rooted in male control over women's fertility and sexuality.

Radical feminism emerged in the 1960s in the United States in response to the sexism experienced by women working within the civil-rights and antiwar movements. The theory insists that women's subordination does not depend on other forms of domination, such as class. They argue that patriarchy, or the domination of women by men, is primary as it existed in virtually every known society. According to Grosz (1994), women's liberation can only be achieved through a radical restructuring of the current capitalist economy, in which much of women's labor is uncompensated.

Although radical feminists all agree on the primacy of women's subordination, they have a variety of views on the origins and nature of this subordination. For example, Shulamith Firestone (1970) argued that women's subordination is rooted in their biology, that is, their reproductive physiology. She argued that only with advanced technology, such as "test-tube babies," would women achieve equality and no longer be dependent on men. In their daily lives, radical feminists attempt to create alternative social institutions within which women can fulfill their needs. Some of these alternatives are women's health centres, women's educational projects, women's businesses, and services for women in crisis. They pursue policies that focus on women's right to make choices about motherhood, conception, abortion, and sexual orientation. They argue that social activists should be concerned with challenging women's subordination and should work toward transforming society to abolish patriarchy and achieve equality for women.

## **2.8 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework represents the relationship between independent variables moderating variables and dependent variables. The conceptual framework shown in Figure 1.1 has been developed from the reviewed literature and related theories. In this study the researcher intended to find out the influence of GBV on the implementation of community development projects. The independent variable was Gender Based Violence and the indicators are physical violence, sexual violence and socio-economic violence. The dependent variable is the implementation of community development projects.



**Figure 1.1: A Conceptual Framework of GBV Indicators that influence implementation Community Development Projects**

## **2.9 Knowledge Gap Identified in Literature Review**

Literature review has revealed that GBV influences implementation of development projects. For example, according to Kathlene (1995), communities where incidences of GBV are few appear more progressive than those with many GBV cases. Various studies reveal that physical, sexual and socio-economic violence adversely affects the implementation of community development projects (UNAID 2010, Norton 1995, and Mugenzi 2000). However there is a gap on how the effects of GBV on implementation of community development projects can be reduced. The study therefore sought to find and recommend measures that can be taken to lessen the effects of GBV on implementation of Community development Projects.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the methodology which was used in the study. The following topics were discussed; research design, target population, sampling procedure, methods of data collection, validity, reliability, data collection procedures, techniques of data analysis and ethical considerations.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The research design for this study was case study. According to Neale, Sham and Boyce (2006), case study can be defined as an empirical research method used to investigate a contemporary phenomenon, focusing on the dynamics of the case, within its real life context. It is a method used to narrow down a very broad field of research into one easily researchable topic. Basically, a case study is of a particular situation rather than a sweeping statistical survey. It implies the process of gaining insight into the general picture of a situation, without utilizing the entire population (Gall, Borg and Gall, 1996).

#### **3.3 Location of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

The study was conducted in Gakiiri, Kuiru, Gikui, Kiathathi, Mweru, and Kianjogu areas all located in Igoji East ward, Meru county. The researcher specifically targeted Gikui Mweru water project. The source of water for the project is Mutonga River which flows from Mount Kenya forest area, west of the location of Gikui Mweru Water Project.

#### **3.4 Target Population**

The target population for this study was the 1373 members (1143 men and 230 women) of Gikui Mweru water project. There are 14 ongoing projects in Igoji East ward but the researcher deliberately chose this particular one because it is the one with most implementation problems, having been started in 1972, stalling in 1982, revived and registered in 2004. It is also the only project set to benefit most people upon its completion.

**Table 3.1: Sampling Frame**

Stratum	Target Population	Sample size
Men	1143	250
Women	230	50
Management Committee	(6men and 3women)	(6men and 3women)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1373</b>	<b>300</b>

**Source: Gikui Mweru Water Project Office, Igoji Market**

### **3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size**

The researcher obtained, from the project's office, a list of all the registered members and used Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table to obtain the sample from the 1373 members of Gikui Mweru water project. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970), a sample size of 300 members should be selected for the study. Stratified random sampling method was used to select 250 men, 50 women and 9 management committee members.

### **3.6 Method of Data Collection**

The main research instruments used to collect data for this study are questionnaire and interview schedules. The questionnaires had a four-tier Likert scale and structured items. The researcher used closed questions because they are simple to administer and relatively inexpensive to analyze. Questionnaires were administered to the sampled members of the project.

The researcher used interviews to collect data from the members of the management committee of the project, namely, the chairperson, vice chairman, secretary, vice secretary, treasurer and four committee members. The interview involved use of predetermined questions which the researcher posed to the interviewee in a face-to-face contact. The information obtained was recorded in a note book. The interviews were conducted with the members of the management committee of the project to obtain more information and in greater depth.

### **3.6.1 Validity of Questionnaires and Interviews**

To ensure the validity of the questionnaire and interview schedules the researcher focused on the research problems and questions to be dealt with in the course of the research project. The researcher conducted a pilot survey to test whether the design of questions is logical, clear and easily understood and whether the stated responses are exhaustive and how long it would take to complete the questionnaire.

### **3.6.2 Reliability of Questionnaires and Interview**

Reliability of the questionnaire was assessed using test-retest technique. The researcher selected 10% of the same group of sampled members of the project and administered the same questionnaire twice within an interval of two weeks. Scores from both testing periods were then correlated and a correlation coefficient of 0.70 was obtained. This conforms to what Slavin, (1984) noted that reliabilities of 0.70 are usually considered reasonable. If the coefficient of reliability is high, the instrument is said to yield data that has high test-retest reliability.

The reliability of the interview schedule was tested during the interview. The researcher conducted the interviews on key informants, namely, the members of the management committee. Interviews were conducted by the researcher personally who recorded the respondent's responses during the interview. The responses were recorded as the respondents talked. There was no attempt made to summarize, paraphrase or correct bad grammar.

### **3.7 Data Collection Procedure**

First, the researcher sought permission from the National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation through the University of Nairobi to do research. The researcher then obtained a list of all the registered members from the project's office, analyzed them according to their gender and selected the desired men and women samples using stratified random sampling method. The researcher called the project's officials to request for interview and to agree on the date, time and venue. The researcher delivered the questionnaires to the respondents. Interviews were conducted by the

researcher personally and the information obtained was recorded in a notebook. Finally the researcher collected the questionnaires after two weeks for analysis.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

The raw data from the questionnaires and interview was edited to ensure accuracy and consistent with other facts gathered. It was uniformly entered and well arranged to facilitate coding and tabulation. To ensure confidentiality and privacy of data corrected, the nine officials interviewed were assigned numbers 1 to 9 and letters M for man and F for Woman, hence 1M, 2M, 3M, 4M, 5F, 6M, 7F, 8F and 9M. The raw data was then coded by assigning numerals to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of classes or categories. It was then classified in the basis of gender and tabulated in form of statistical tables to allow for further analysis. Descriptive statistics, which entailed the use of measures of central tendency such as the mean, mode, median and measures of normal distribution, was used to analyze the data. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to aid the statistical analysis of the data. The results were presented in frequency tables. All data was stored in CD and hard disks and copies were printed and bound into booklets.

### **3.9 Operationalization of Variables**

Operationalization of Variables is the process of defining variables into measurable factors. It consists of identification of variables and measurement for each variable. The operational definition of variables yields information or data which can then be analyzed using statistical procedures. The choice of a statistical procedure to be applied is determined by the type of measurement scale used in the operationalization of the variables (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). This operationalization framework identifies the various variables which were measured in the study. The independent variables operationalized in this study are physical, sexual and socio-economic violence as shown in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Operationalization of Variables**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Independent Variables</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Measurement Scale</b>	<b>Tool of Analysis</b>	<b>Type of Analysis</b>
To establish the influence of physical violence on implementation of projects	Battering	Injuries scars	Nominal	Frequency	Descriptive
To establish the influence of Sexual Violence on implementation of projects	1.Rape 2. Sexual harassment	Socialization level	Nominal	Frequency	Descriptive
To establish the effects of socio – economic violence on implementation of projects	1.Denial of access to education	Education level	Ordinal	Percent	Descriptive
	2.Denial of access to remunerated employment	Employment status	Nominal	Percent	Descriptive
	3.Denial of property rights	Property	Nominal	Percent	Descriptive
	<b>Dependent variable</b> Implementation of Community Development Projects				

### **3.10 Ethical Consideration**

In view of the sensitive nature of some issues under this study such as rape and sexual harassment, the researcher assured the respondents of confidentiality and privacy of the data. For this reason the researcher used codes for the interviewees. Further, the researcher ensured voluntary participation and informed consent by individual participants, and use of the results of the study for the purpose stated only and no other purpose whatsoever.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The chapter presents analysis of the data on the influence GBV on the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The major themes presented in this chapter are response rate, demographic characteristics and the influence of physical, sexual and socio-economic violence on the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The chapter provides the major findings and results of the study; in addition to discussing the findings in relation to identified gaps in literature.

#### **4.2 Response Rate**

The target population for the study was the 1373 registered members of Gikui Mweru water project. Using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table, the researcher obtained a sample size of 300 respondents (250 men and 50 women) and 9 members of the management committee (6 and 3 women). Those who filled in and returned the questionnaires were 221 (175 men and 46 women), making a response rate of 73.6%. This response rate was representative and conforms to what Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) stipulated in regard to response rate of 50% being adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% being good and a response rate of 70% and over being excellent. The targeted sample size of the interviewees was the 9 members of the management committee of the project, and all of them were actually interviewed, making a response rate of 100%.

#### **4.3 Demographic Characteristics**

The study sought to establish the bio-data of the respondents including respondents' age bracket, gender, marital status, highest educational attainment, religious affiliation, the length of time they have been members of Gikui Mweru Water Project and the position they hold in the project.

### 4.3.1 Age of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the respondents' age. The results were as shown in Table 4.1.

**Table 4. 1: Respondents' age bracket**

Age bracket	Frequency		Percent
	Men	Women	
18-23 years	29	6	15.8
24-28 years	39	7	20.8
29-33 years	16	6	10.0
34-38 years	82	23	47.5
49 and older	9	4	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to table 4.1, 47.5% of the respondents indicated that they were aged between 34 and 38 years, 20.8% indicated between 24 and 28 years, 15.8% indicated between 18 and 23 years, 10% indicated between 29 and 33 years while 5.9% indicated 49 years and older. According to these findings, we can deduce that most of the respondents were aged between 34 and 38 years.

### 4.3.2 Gender of the Respondents

The respondents were further requested to indicate their gender. The results were as shown in Table 4.2.

**Table 4. 2: Gender of the respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Men	175	79.2
Women	46	20.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the table, 79.2% of the respondents indicated they were men, 20.8% of the respondents indicated they were women. From these findings, it is clear that most of the respondents were men, which shows that this is a patriarchal society.

### 4.3.3 Marital status

The respondents were further requested to indicate their marital status. The results were as shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4. 3: Marital status**

Marital status	Frequency		Percent
	Men	Women	
Married	111	25	61.5
Single	27	7	15.4
Divorced	3	3	2.7
Widowed	6	4	4.5
Celibate	7	0	3.2
Separated	21	7	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 61.5% of the respondents indicated that they were married, 12.7% indicated they were separated, 15.4% indicated they were single, 3.2% indicated they were celibate, 4.5% indicated they were widowed while 2.7% indicated they were divorced. From these findings, we can deduce that most of the respondents were married.

### 4.3.4 Highest educational attainment

The respondents were further requested to indicate their highest educational attainment. The results were as shown in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Highest Educational Attainment**

Education	Frequency		Percent
	Men	Women	
Primary & below	11	16	12.2
O level	56	10	29.9
A level	31	2	14.9
Certificate	28	9	16.7
Diploma	20	6	11.7
Bachelor	18	3	9.5
Masters & above	11	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 34.8% of the respondents indicated that their highest level of education was the O level, 14.9% indicated A level, 14% indicated certificate level, 12.2% indicated primary and below, 10% indicated Diploma level, 9% indicated bachelor's degree while 5% indicated Masters level. From these findings, we can infer that the highest level of education for most respondents were the O level.

#### **4.3.5 Religious Affiliation**

The respondents were further requested to indicate their religious affiliation. The results were as shown in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Religious affiliation**

Religion	Frequency		Percent
	Men	Women	
Catholic	87	29	52.5
Protestant	75	14	40.3
Muslim	4	2	2.7
Non-affiliated	9	1	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 52.5% of the respondents indicated that were catholic, 40.3% indicated they were protestant, 2.7% indicated they were Muslim while 4.5% indicated they were not affiliated to any religion. From these findings, we can deduce that most of the respondents were catholic.

#### 4.3.5 Membership in Gikui Mweru Water Project

The respondents were further requested to indicate how long they have been members of the Gikui Mweru Water Project. The results were as shown in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.6: Membership in Gikui Mweru Water Project**

Membership period	Frequency			Percent
	Men	Women	Total	
1 to 11 months	19	9	28	12.7
1 to 3 years	24	10	34	15.4
4 to 6 years	75	20	95	43.0
7 years and more	57	7	64	29.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the findings, 43% of the respondents indicated they had been members of the Gikui Mweru Water Project for a period of between 4 to 6 years, 12.7% indicated 1 to 11 months, 15.4% indicated 1 to 3 years while 29.0% indicated 7 years and more. From these findings, we can deduce that most of the respondents had been members of the Gikui Mweru Water Project for a period of between 4 to 6 years.

#### 4.3.6 Position in the Project

The respondents were further requested to indicate what position they hold in the Gikui Mweru Water Project. The results were as shown in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7: Position in the project**

Position	Frequency		
	Men	Women	Total
Chairperson	1	0	1
V. Chairperson	1	0	1
Secretary	1	0	1
V. Secretary	1	0	1
Treasurer	0	1	1
Committee Members	2	2	4
Ordinary Members	175	46	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>230</b>

According to the table above, 98% of the respondents indicated they were members to the project, 0.5% indicated secretary positions, 0.5% indicated treasurer, and 0.5% indicated chairperson while the same percentage indicated vice chairperson. From these findings, we can infer that most of the respondents were members to the project.

#### 4.4 Physical Violence

The study sought to establish the influence of physical violence on implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The results were as shown in the subsequent sections.

#### 4.4.1 Physical Abused by Spouse

The respondents were asked to indicate whether they have ever been physically abused by their spouse or partner. The results were as shown in Table 4.8.

**Table 4.8: Physical abuse by spouse**

	Frequency			Percent
	Men	Women	Total	
Yes	21	38	59	70.2
No	18	7	25	29.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From these findings, 70.2% of the respondents indicated they had been physically abused by your spouse or partner while 29.8% indicated they have not. From these findings we can deduce that most of the respondents had ever been physically abused by their spouse or partner.

#### 4.4.2 Forms of Physical Abuse

The respondents were asked to indicate the forms of physical abuse they had received. The results were as shown in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9: Forms of physical abuse**

Form	Frequency			Percent
	Men	Women	Total	
Pushing	2	4	6	10.2
Slapping	5	13	18	30.5
Punching	3	2	5	8.4
Kicking	1	5	6	10.2
Trying to strangle	0	3	3	5.1
Burning	3	1	4	6.8
Threatening with a weapon	1	3	4	6.8
Caning	0	2	2	3.4
Biting	5	1	6	10.2
Throwing things	2	3	5	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to table 4.9, 30.5% of the respondents indicated that the form of physical abuse they had experienced was slapping, 13.1% indicated, 8.4% indicated punching and throwing of things at them, 10.2% indicated biting, pushing and kicking, 6.8% indicated threatening with a weapon, and burning 5.1% indicated trying to strangle, 3.4% indicated caning. From these findings, we can deduce that the form of physical abuse experienced by most respondents was slapping. In addition to this, informant 3M reported a case of killing by stabbing with a knife when he said “In fact physical violence has seriously affected this project. For example, one of our members stabbed his wife to death during a fight a few years ago and was sentenced to life imprisonment. His account with the project has been dormant since then.”

#### **4.4.2 Injuries of Members of the Project**

The men and women were also asked to indicate whether they have ever sustained injuries because of the battering. The results were as shown in Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10: Injuries as a result of physical violence**

	Frequency			Percent
	Men	Women	Total	
Yes	7	32	39	66.1
No	18	2	20	33.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From these findings, 94.1% of the women and 28% men indicated they ever sustained injuries because of the battering while 5.9% of women and 72% of men indicated they have not. From these findings we can deduce that most of the women had ever sustained injuries because of the battering.

#### 4.4.4 Effect of Physical Violence on Implementation of Gikui Mweru water Project

The men and women were also asked to indicate how physical violence influenced implementation of Gikui Mweru water Project. The results were as shown in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11: Effect of Physical violence on implementation of Gikui Mweru water Project**

	Frequency			Mean	Std. Deviation
	Men	Women	Total		
Family breakup resulting from physical violence divert members' attention from the project	27	29	59	4.5373	.65893
Family resources used to pay hospital bills and conflicts management costs	25	27	52	3.9552	1.17335
Members' participation level in the project's implementation activities is lowered	26	24	50	3.9104	1.01102

According to the findings in table 4.11, 27 men and 29 women indicated that family breakup resulting from physical violence diverts members' attention from the project as shown by a mean score of 4.5373. Further, 25 men and 27 women indicated that family resources used to pay hospital bills and conflicts management costs as shown by a mean score of 3.9552. Lastly, 26 men and 24 women indicated that members' participation level in the project's implementation activities is lowered as shown by a mean score of 3.9104. One informant, 3M, said that the member who killed his wife was jailed and therefore his account became dormant, which affected implementation of the project.

#### **4.5 Sexual Violence and the Implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

The study also sought to determine the influence of sexual violence on the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The results were as shown in Table 4.12 to 4.19.

##### **4.5.1 Victims of Rape**

The men and women respondents were also asked to indicate whether they had ever been a victim of rape. Their results were as shown in Table 4.12.

**Table 4.12: Victim of rape**

Victim	Frequency			Percent
	Men	Women	Total	
Yes	0	36	36	63.2
No	7	14	21	36.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From these findings, 36 women indicated they have been victims while 14 indicated they have not. No man has ever been a victim of rape. From these findings we can deduce that most of the women had been victims of rape.

#### 4.5.2 Perpetrators of Rape

The women were also asked to indicate who the rape perpetrators were. Their results were as shown in Table 4.13.

**Table 4.13: Perpetrators of rape**

Perpetrator	Frequency	Percent
Close family Member	7	19.4
Spouse/partner	7	19.4
Friend	5	13.9
Workmate	10	27.8
Pastor/priest	3	8.3
Supervisor	4	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From Table 4.13, 27.8% of the women indicated that the rape perpetrator was their workmate, 8.3% indicated pastor/priest, 19.4% indicated close family member, 13.9% indicated friend, and 11.2% indicated supervisor while 19.4% indicated the perpetrators was their spouse/partner. From these findings, we can deduce that the rape perpetrators were the workmates.

#### 4.5.3 Influence of Rape on the Implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project

The women were also asked to indicate whether their experience influenced their participation in the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The results were as shown in Table 4.14.

**Table 4.11: Rape and the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	28	78
No	8	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From these findings, 78% of the women indicated that their experience influenced their participation in the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project while 22% indicated it does not. From these findings we can deduce that rape experience influenced participation in the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project.

#### **4.5.4 Influence of GBV on the Implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

The respondents were further requested to indicate how the above applied. They indicated the following as shown in Table 4.15.

**Table 4.12: Effects of GBV on the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Std.</b>	
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Deviation</b>
Inconsistence in remitting the monthly fees payable to the project	4.1940	.67955
Unable to regularly participate in project activities	4.4030	.67554
Conflicts with other members of the project leading to disagreements and delays	3.5373	1.03468
Job loss as a result of absenteeism leading to inability to pay the project's fees	3.8571	.69295

According to the findings shown in table 4.15, the respondents indicated that they were unable to regularly participate in project activities as shown by a mean score of 4.4030. Further, the respondents indicated that they were inconsistent in remitting the monthly fees payable to the project as shown by a mean score of 4.1940.

Also, the respondents indicated that job loss as a result of absenteeism leads to inability to pay the project's fees as shown by a mean score of 3.8571. Lastly, the respondents indicated that conflicts with other members of the project leads to disagreements and delays as shown by a mean score of 3.5373. These findings agree with the literature review that revealed that GBV somewhat affects implementation of community development projects.

#### **4.5.5 Sexual harassment of the members of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

The respondents were also asked to indicate whether or not they had been sexually harassed. The results were as shown in Table 4.16.

**Table 4.13: Sexual harassment and the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

Sexual harassment	Frequency			Percent
	Men	Women	Total	
Yes	16	45	61	73.5
No	22	0	22	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From these findings, 73.5% of the respondents indicated that they had been sexually harassed while 26.5% indicated they had not. From these findings we can deduce that most respondents had been sexually harassed.

#### **4.5.6 Forms of Sexual Harassment**

The men and women were also asked to indicate the forms of sexual harassment. The results were as shown in Table 4.17.

**Table 4.14: Forms of sexual harassment**

Form of sexual harassment	Frequency			
	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Sexual advances	2	4	6	9.7
Unwanted sexual invitations	1	8	9	14.6
Insistent requests for outing/diner	1	6	7	11.3
Touching	2	4	6	9.7
Stripping	0	2	2	3.3
Sexual coercion	1	4	5	8.1
Persistent phone calls	3	8	11	19.2
Offensive graffiti	2	3	5	8.1
Forced kissing	3	4	7	11.3
Insulting/offensive jokes or humour	1	2	3	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to these results, 19.2% of the respondents indicated that persistent phone calls as the form of sexual harassment they experienced, 11.3% indicated insistent requests for outing/diner, 14.6% indicated unwanted sexual invitations, 9.7% indicted touching, 8.1% indicated sexual coercion, 3.3% indicated undressing, 11.3% indicated forced kissing, 8.1% indicated offensive graffiti, 4.7% indicated insulting/offensive jokes or humour while 9.7% indicated sexual advances. From these findings, we can infer that the most common form of sexual harassment experienced was involved persistent phone calls.

#### **4.5.7 Perpetrators of Sexual Harassment**

The respondents were also asked to indicate the perpetrators of the sexual harassment. The results were as shown in Table 4.18.

**Table 4.15: Perpetrators of sexual harassment**

	Frequency			Percent
	Men	Women	Total	
Close family member	2	4	6	9.8
Spouse/partner	1	6	7	11.5
Project Official	0	4	4	6.6
Workmate	5	14	19	31.1
Project mates	7	18	25	41.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the table 4.18, 41.0% of the respondents indicated that the perpetrators of the sexual harassment were project-mates, 31.1% indicated workmates, 11.5% indicated spouse/partner, 9.8% indicated close family members while 6.6% indicated project officials. From these findings we can deduce that the perpetrators of the sexual harassment were project-mates.

#### **4.5.8 Sexual Harassment and its Influence on the Implementation Gikui Mweru**

##### **Water project**

The respondents were further requested to indicate the extent to which sexual harassment influenced their participation in the implementation of the project. Their responses were as shown in Table 4.19.

**Table 4.19: Influence of sexual harassment on the implementation of the project**

Influence	Mean	Std. Deviation
Withdrawing membership	4.6716	.56106
Loss of Job or promotion hence drop in level of participation in the project's activities	4.5373	.63552
Absenteeism from project's meetings	4.4925	.68253
Withdrawal from project's activities	4.1926	.68253

According to the findings, the respondents indicated that sexual harassment influenced their participation in the implementation of the project through withdrawing membership as shown by a mean score of 4.6716. Further, the respondents indicated that sexual harassment influenced their participation in the implementation of the project through loss of job or promotion hence drop in level of participation in the project's activities as shown by a mean score of 4.5373.

Additionally, the respondents indicated that sexual harassment influenced their participation in the implementation of the project through absenteeism from project's meetings as shown by a mean score of 4.4925. Lastly, the respondents indicated that sexual harassment influenced their participation in the implementation of the project through withdrawal from project's activities as shown by a mean score of 4.1926. Informant 5F said that she considering resigning from her position in the management of the project because of persistent sexual harassment by a fellow colleague. She said: "I am the only women executive committee member. The chairperson and secretary are men and I am the treasurer. One of those men has been making sexual advances, dating and even texting me. This is putting me in awkward position during our executive meetings. I am thinking of resigning".

Literature review revealed that sexual harassment, to some extent, affects implementation of development projects. For example, according to Morrison, Ellberg and Bott (2004) Sexual harassment creates a hostile or offensive work environment thus slowing down projects' implementation tempo. The review agrees with the findings of this study.

#### 4.6 Socio-Economic Violence of members of Gikui Mweru Water Project

The study also sought to establish how socio-economic violence influences the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The results were as shown in subsequent sections.

##### 4.6.1 Discrimination

The men and women were additionally requested to indicate whether or not they have ever experienced discrimination. The responses were as shown in Table 4.20.

**Table 4.16: Discrimination**

Discrimination	Frequency		Total	Percent
	Men	Women		
Yes	141	46	187	84.6
No	34	0	34	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From these findings, 84.6% of the respondents indicated that they had ever experienced discrimination while 15.4% indicated they had not. From these findings we can deduce that most respondents had ever experienced discrimination.

##### 4.6.2 Forms of Discrimination

The respondents were also asked to state the form of discrimination they had experienced. The responses were as shown in Table 4.21.

**Table 4.17: Forms of discrimination**

	Frequency			Percent
	Men	Women	Total	
Denial of property right	7	11	18	9.6
Denial of Employment opportunity	10	6	16	8.5
Denial of Education right	6	8	14	7.4
Denial of Access to services	18	20	38	20.2
Prevention from acquiring assets	6	20	26	13.8
Prevention from advancing career	6	16	22	11.7
Prevention from participation in development projects	4	50	54	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings in table 4.21, 28.7% of the respondents indicated that prevention from participation in development projects was the form of discrimination they had experienced, 20.2% indicated denial of access to services, 13.8% indicated prevention from acquiring assets, 11.7% indicated prevention from advancing career, 9.6% indicated denial of property right, 8.5% indicated denial of Employment opportunity while 7.4% indicated denial of Education right. From these results, we can infer that the form of discrimination experienced was prevention from participation in development projects. In addition, some of the key informant interviewed said that many married female members declined leadership positions in the project because their husbands were opposed to it (4F, 7F, and 8F).

#### **4.6.3 Grounds of Discrimination of the Members of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

The men and women were also asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed with the following grounds on discrimination.

**Table 4.18: Grounds of discrimination**

Ground	Men	Women	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation
Religion/denomination	80	16	96	4.5166	.49875
Tribe/clan	77	38	115	4.6269	.51745
Gender	79	41	120	4.6418	.59548
Age bracket	40	28	68	3.9254	.85835
Political affiliation	15	19	64	3.6937	.757375
Socio-economic status	50	28	78	4.5028	.836525
Race/Nationality	43	29	72	4.2351	1.492744

According to the table 4.22, the respondents indicated that they strongly agreed with gender as a ground for discrimination as shown by a mean score of 4.6418. The respondents further indicated that they agreed with religion/denomination as a ground for discrimination as shown by a mean score of 4.5166. As well, the respondents indicated they agreed with Religion/denomination as a ground for discrimination as shown by a mean score of 4.5166. Additionally, the respondents agreed with socio-economic status as a ground for discrimination as shown by a mean score of 4.5028. Furthermore, the respondents agreed with race/nationality as a ground for discrimination as shown by a mean score of 4.2351. In addition, the respondents agreed with age bracket as a ground for discrimination as shown by a mean score of 3.9254. Lastly, the respondents agreed with political affiliation as a ground for discrimination as shown by a mean score of 3.6937.

#### **4.6.4 Discrimination and its Influence on Implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

The respondents were additionally to indicate to what extent discrimination influenced the implementation of the project. The results were as shown in Table 4.23.

**Table 4.19: Discrimination and the implementation of Gikui Mweru project**

Discrimination	Mean	Std. Deviation
Unemployment hence little income	4.5908	.86225
Poverty hence project not priority	3.8718	.79898
Gender equity requirement not met in the constitution of the project's committee	4.1941	.96770
My opinion not sort in decision-making process	3.7363	.96827

According to the findings shown in 4.23, the respondents indicated that unemployment hence little income very much influenced their participation in the implementation of the project as shown by a mean score of 4.5908. Also, the respondents indicated that gender equity requirement not met in the constitution of the project's committee somewhat influenced their participation in the implementation of the project as shown by a mean score of 4.1941.

Additionally, the respondents indicated that poverty hence project not priority somewhat influenced their participation in the implementation of the project as shown by a mean score of 3.8718. Lastly, the respondents indicated that their opinion not sort in decision-making process somewhat influenced their participation in the implementation of the project as shown by a mean score of 3.7363. Some key informants interviewed said that women are underrepresented in the membership and management of the project, hence their concerns not sufficiently addressed. In her comment, 4F says: "We are only three women in the management committee out of nine". 7F noted that: "Women have very little say in the project because they are numerically insignificant. According to 8F, "in almost all families, husbands are the bona fine members of the project." This has resulted to conflicts which have contributed to Gender Based Violence thus, slowing down the implementation progress.

#### 4.7 Regression Analysis of the Influence of Physical, Socio-economic and Sexual Violence on the Implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project

In this study, a multiple regression analysis was conducted to test the influence among predictor variables. The research used statistical package for social sciences (SPSS V 21.0) to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regressions

**Table 4.20: Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.8662	0.7503	0.6902	0.7325

R-Squared is a commonly used statistic to evaluate model fit. R-square is 1 minus the ratio of residual variability. The adjusted  $R^2$ , also called the coefficient of multiple determinations, is the percent of the variance in the dependent explained uniquely or jointly by the independent variables. 69.02% of the changes in the implementation of community development projects could be attributed to the combined effect of the predictor variables.

**Table 4.21: Summary of One-Way ANOVA results**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.223	4	2.306	3.334	0.015
	Residual	42.876	216	0.692		
	Total	52.099	220			

The probability value of 0.015 indicates that the regression relationship was highly significant in predicting how physical violence, sexual violence, socio-economic violence and socio-cultural practices influenced implementation of Gikui Mweru Water project. The F calculated at 5% level of significance was 3.334 since F calculated is greater than the F critical (value = 2.5252), this shows that the overall model was significant.

**Table 4.26: Regression coefficients of the relationship between implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project and the three predictive variables**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1 (Constant)	1.053	0.217		2.889	5.31E-03
Physical violence	0.682	0.149	0.613	5.309	1.58E-06
Sexual violence	0.701	0.181	0.149	3.210	2.10E-03
Socio-economic violence	0.599	0.196	0.234	4.255	7.19E-05

As per the SPSS generated table above, the equation ( $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \epsilon$ ) becomes:

$$Y = 1.053 + 0.682X_1 + 0.701X_2 + 0.599X_3$$

The regression equation above has established that taking all factors into account (physical violence, sexual violence and socio-economic violence) constant at zero, implementation of Gikui Mweru Water project will be 1.053. The findings presented also show that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in the physical violence would lead to a 0.682 increase in the scores of implementation of Gikui Mweru Water project and a unit increase in the scores of sexual violence would lead to a 0.701 increase in the scores of implementation of Gikui Mweru Water project. Further, the findings shows that a unit increases in the scores of socio-economic violence would lead to a 0.599 increase in the scores of co implementation of Gikui Mweru Water project.

Overall, sexual violence had the greatest effect on the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water project, followed by physical violence while level of socio-economic violence had the least effect to the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water project. All the variables were significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presented the key findings in relation to the objectives, discussion and + conclusion drawn from the findings and recommendation made thereto. The conclusions and recommendations drawn were focused on research objective.

**5.2 Summary of Findings**

The study sought to establish the extent to which GBV influences the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project.

The study established that most women had ever been physically abused, have been victims of rape and socio-economic violence in Gikui Mweru Water Project area. The study also established that most women members of Gikui Mweru water project had ever sustained injuries because of the battering. The study also established that family breakup resulting from physical violence divert members' attention from the project, family resources used to pay hospital bills and conflicts management costs and that men and women members' participation level in the project's implementation activities is lowered. The study revealed that experiences of rape by women influenced the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. Further, the study established that effects of GBV such as inconsistency in remitting the monthly fees payable to the project; job loss as a result of absenteeism leading to inability to pay the project's fees and conflicts with other members of the project leading to disagreements delays the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project.

The study found out that sexual harassment influences the implementation of the project through withdrawing membership, loss of job or promotion hence drop in level of participation, absenteeism and resigning from project's activities.

The study found out that socio-economic violence experienced by some women members such as denial of property rights and employment opportunities, and prevention from advancing career, prevented them from implementation the Gikui Mweru Water project.

### **5.3 Discussion of Findings**

The study sought to establish the extent to which physical, sexual and socio-economic violence influences the implementation of community development projects. Findings from this study are compared and contrasted with those of other scholars cited in literature review.

#### **5.3.1 Physical Violence**

The study established that most of the respondents had ever been physically abused by their spouse or partner and the form physical abuse experienced was slapping. Physical abuse includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, throwing objects, burning and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. The victim may be abused by several perpetrators. For instance, the victim may be held down by a person so that someone else can assault the victim. The victim may be locked in a room or tied down (Grosz, 1994).

The study also established that registered members of Gikui Mweru water project had ever sustained injuries because of the battering and that the injuries experienced were moderate. According to Straus (2011), battering is the most common form of physical violence. It is a pattern of behavior used to establish power and control over another person through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or use of violence. Battering happens when one person believes they are entitled to control another. In all cultures, the perpetrators are most commonly the men of the family. Women are most commonly the victims of battery.

The study also established that family breakup resulting from physical violence divert members' attention from the project, family resources used to pay hospital bills and conflicts management costs and that members' participation level in the project's

implementation activities is lowered. These findings are in line with those of Hines, Brown and Dunning (2007). In Kenya at least 460,000 men are battered in Central Kenya and Nairobi every year, according to statistics by the Maendeleo ya Wanaume Organisation (February 2015).

### **5.3.2 Sexual violence**

The study revealed that most of the registered members of Gikui Mweru water project had ever been victims of rape with the rape perpetrators were the workmates. According to Shell and Henlund (2000), rape is considered a crime against a person. In some societies, like India, the rape of a girl is thought to bring shame on her family. The family may consider marrying the girls to her rapist as the only way to recover her honor. In some cases, the girl is condemned to prostitution.

Also, the study established that rape experience influenced participation in the implementation of community development projects. The study further established that rape experience influenced participation in the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. Further, the study established that inconsistency in remitting the monthly fees payable to the project, job loss as a result of absenteeism leading to inability to pay the project's fees and that conflict with other members of the project leading to disagreements and delays influenced participation in the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. These findings are in line with those of Bitangora, (1999) that in politically unsettled lands, wartime rape and other forms of GBV remain a constant threat. In these places, rape has been used as an instrument of war to humiliate the enemy. Rape can affect the productivity of women. A raped girl can be sick, hospitalized and be unable to go to school or work for days. She can become pregnant without anybody to take care of her and the pregnancy. Her career can be ruined and if she is a working class type, she may not be able to cope effectively with her equals.

According to Rowe, (1990) sexual harassment is bullying or coercion of a sexual nature, or the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. The study also established that the most common form of sexual harassment experienced was

involved persistent phone calls and that the perpetrators of the sexual harassment were project-mates.

The study also established that sexual harassment influenced their participation in the implementation of community development projects through withdrawing membership, loss of job or promotion hence drop in level of participation in the project's activities, absenteeism from project's meetings and that withdrawal from project's activities. Lawfully, according to Wolf (2004), the harasser can be the victim's supervisor, a supervisor in another area, a co-worker, or someone who is not an employee of the employer, such as a client or customer, and harassers or victims can be of any sex or gender. He also continues that Sexual harassment also emerges as a physical violence experience for many women and girls as well as men. Forced sexual contact can take place at any time in a person's life and it includes a range of behaviours from forcible rape to non-physical forms of pressure that compel the persons to engage in sex against their will.

### **5.3.3 Socio-Economic Violence**

The study found out that registered members of Gikui Mweru water project had ever experienced discrimination. The study found that the form of discrimination experienced was prevention from participation in development projects. According to Catherine, Wormer and Roberts (2009), discrimination is the exclusion and denial of access to education, health assistance or remunerated employment; denial of property rights. This may be by Family members, society, institutions and organizations, government actors. Social exclusion/ ostracism based on sexual orientation which is the Denial of access to services, social benefits or exercise and enjoyment of civil, social, economic, cultural and political rights, imposition of criminal penalties, discriminatory practices or physical and Psychological harm and tolerance of discriminatory practices.

The study also found that gender, tribe/clan, religion/denomination, age bracket, political affiliation, socio-economic status and race/nationality are all grounds for discrimination. Thiara and Haque (2014) hold that economic abuse is a form of abuse when one intimate

partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Economic abuse may involve preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources to use by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim.

The study also established that unemployment hence little income very much influenced their participation in the implementation of the project. Salami (2000) noted that in parts of the world where women depend on husbands in order to survive due to lack of opportunities for female employment and lack of state welfare, economic abuse can have very severe consequences. Abusive relations have been associated with malnutrition among both mothers and children. In India, for example, the withholding of food is a documented form of family abuse.

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

Conclusions drawn from the study findings shows that GBV to some extent influence the implementation of Community development Projects. The study concludes that physical violence influence the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water project to some extent as most of the respondents had ever been physically abused by their spouse or partner and the form physical abuse experienced most was slapping. The study also concludes that registered members of Gikui Mweru water project had ever sustained injuries because of the battering. The study concludes that family breakup resulting from physical violence divert members' attention from the project, family resources used to pay hospital bills and conflicts management costs and that members' participation level in the project's implementation activities is low.

Sexual violence does to some extent influence the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project as 45 out of the 46 women respondents had ever been victims of sexual harassment. Also, the study concludes that rape experience influenced participation in the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project. The study concludes that sexual harassment influenced their participation in the implementation of the project through withdrawing membership, loss of job or promotion hence drop in level of participation in the project's activities, absenteeism from project's meetings and that withdrawal from

project's activities, that socio-economic violence influence implementation of community development projects, that the form of discrimination experienced was prevention from participation in development projects, that gender, tribe/clan, religion/denomination, age bracket, political affiliation, socio-economic status and race/nationality are all grounds for discrimination and that unemployment hence little income very much influenced the implementation of the project.

### **5.5 Recommendations**

The study makes the following recommendations:

- i. The study found out that there is no collaboration between the government and the local NGOs. The government should collaborate with the local NGOs to find ways of curbing GBV.
- ii. The judiciary and other law enforcers should enforce The Sexual Offences Act 2006 to the latter to discourage perpetration of GBV.
- iii. Public education and awareness should be stepped up by the appropriate government agencies, civil societies, NGOs, mosques and churches to dispel ignorance.
- iv. The government should ensure that per capita income in areas afflicted with GBV is increased by offering jobs to the locals, opening up parastatals and establishing processing factories. This will give most of the idle people jobs, eradicate dependency syndrome, reduce GBV incidences and improve people's participation in projects.

### **5.6 Suggestion for Further Studies**

Another study should be done to find and recommend more ways of mitigating the effects of GBV on the implementation of community development projects. A study to establish the extent to which GBV influences the sustainability of community development projects should be done. A similar study on the influence of domestic violence against men should also be done on other projects in the country for purposes of generalization of the research findings.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Letter of Transmittal

University of Nairobi  
College of Education and External Studies  
School of Continuing and Distance Education  
Department of Extra-Mural Studies  
Meru Extra Mural Center  
P.O. Box 3054-00200  
Meru.

Dear Respondent,

#### **REF: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

I am a post graduate student pursuing a Master of Arts degree in Project Planning and Management at the University of Nairobi.

I am carrying out a research on “Influence of Gender Based Violence on implementation of Community development Projects: A case of Gikui Mweru Water Project in Igoji East Ward, Meru County, Kenya. I wish to kindly request you to assist me to fill in the questionnaire attached. The information you provide will remain confidential and will only be used for academic purpose.

Please give your honest answer to the questions.

Yours faithfully,

Julius Kaburu Agostino

**Appendix 2:**  
**Questionnaires for the Sampled Members of Gikui Mweru Water Project**

**Instructions**

You are requested to complete this questionnaire as honestly and objectively as possible by ticking in the appropriate box or area.

**SECTION A: BIO-DATA**

**Please tick (✓) the appropriate answer**

1.1. Which age group do you belong to?

1. 18-23 years  2. 24-28 years  3. 29-33 years  4. 34-38 years  5. 39 and older

1.2. Gender: 1. Male  2. Female

1.3. What is your current marital Status?

1. Single  2. Divorced  3. Widowed  4. Celibate  5. Separated

1.4. What is your highest educational attainment?

1. Primary and Below  2. O level  3. A level  4. Certificate   
5. Diploma   
6. Bachelor's degree  7. Masters and above

1.5 What is your religious affiliation?

1. Catholic  2. Protestant  3. Muslim  4. Non-affiliated

1.6 For how long have you been a member of Gikui/Mweru Water Project?

1. 1 to 11 months  2. 1 to 3 years  3. 4 to 6 years  4. 7 years and more

1.7 What position do you hold in the project?

1. Chairperson  2. V. Chairperson  3. Secretary  4. V. Secretary   
5. Treasurer  6. Member

**SECTION B**

**PART I: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON  
IMPLEMENTATION OF GIKUI MWERU WATER PROJECT**

2.1. Have you ever been physically abused by your spouse or partner?

1. Yes  2. No

2.1.1. If yes please indicate the forms of physical abuse by ticking in the appropriate boxes below

1. Pushing  2. Slapping  3. Punching  4. Kicking  5. Trying to strangle   
1. Burning  2. Threatening with a weapon  3. Canning  4. Biting   
5. Throwing things   
6. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2.1.2. Have you ever sustained injuries because of the battering?

- i. Yes  ii. No

2.1.3. If yes what were the injuries like?

- i. None  ii. Mild  iii. Moderate  iv. Severe

2.1.4. In your opinion, how has physical violence influenced implementation of Gikui Mweru water Project?

- (i) Family breakup resulting from physical violence divert members' attention from the project   
(ii) Family resources used to pay hospital bills and conflicts management costs   
(iii) Members' participation level in the project's implementation activities is lowered   
(iv) Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**PART II: SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON IMPLEMENTATION  
OF GIKUI MWERU WATER PROJECT**

2.2 Have you ever been a victim of rape?

- i. Yes  ii. No

2.2.1 If yes, who was/were the perpetrator(s)?

1. Close family member  2. Spouse/partner  3. Friend  4. Workmate   
5. Pastor/priest  6. Supervisor   
7. Others(specify)\_\_\_\_\_

2.2.3 Has the experience influenced your participation in the implementation of Gikui Mweru Water Project?

1. Yes  2. No

2.2.4 If yes, how?

- i. Inconsistence in remitting the monthly fees payable to the project   
ii. Unable to regularly participate in project activities   
iii. Conflicts with other members of the project leading to disagreements and delays   
iv. Job loss as a result of absenteeism leading to inability to pay the project's fees

2.3 Have you ever been sexually harassed?

- i. Yes  ii. No

2.3.1 If yes please indicate the forms of sexual harassment by ticking in the appropriate boxes below

1. Sexual advances  2. Unwanted sexual invitations  3. Insistent requests for outing/diner   
5. Touching  6. Undressing  7. Sexual coercion  8. Persistent phone calls   
9. Offensive graffiti  10. Forced kissing  11. Insulting/offensive jokes or humour

Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

2.3.2 Who was/were the perpetrator(s)?

1. Close family member  2. Spouse/partner  3. Project Official   
 4. Workmate  5. Project mates   
 6. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2.3.3. To what extent has sexual harassment influenced your participation in the implementation of the project? Please tick appropriately

	<b>Grounds</b>	<b>Very much</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>Never</b>
1.	Withdrawing membership				
2.	Loss of Job or promotion hence drop in level of participation in the project's activities				
3.	Absenteeism from project's meetings				
4.	Withdrawal from project's activities				

**PART II: SOCIO-ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AND IT INFLUENCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GIKUI MWERU WATER PROJECT**

3.1 Have you ever experienced discrimination?

- i. Yes  ii. No

3.1.1 If yes, what form of discrimination? Please tick where appropriate

- i. Denial of property right   
 ii. Denial of Employment opportunity   
 iii. Denial of Education right   
 iv. Denial of Access to services   
 v. Prevention from acquiring assets   
 vi. Prevention from advancing career   
 vii. Prevention from participation in development projects   
 viii. others(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3.1.2 The following are some grounds for discrimination. To what extent do you strongly disagree, disagree, agree or strongly agree? (Please tick appropriately).

	<b>Grounds</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
1.	Gender				
2.	Tribe/clan				
3.	Religion/denomination				
4.	Age bracket				
5.	Political affiliation				
6.	Socio-economic status				
7.	Race/Nationality				

3.1.3 To what extent has discrimination influenced your participation in the implementation of the project? Please tick appropriately

		<b>Very much</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>Never</b>
1.	Unemployment hence little income				
2.	Poverty hence project not priority				
3.	Gender equity requirement not met in the constitution of the project's committee				
4.	My opinion not sort in decision-making process				

### **Appendix 3: Interview Schedule for Key Informants**

1. What forms of physical violence occur in Gikui Mweru Water Project area? How does physical violence affect implementation of the project?
2. What forms of sexual violence occur among members of Gikui Mweru Water Project?
3. In your opinion how does sexual violence influence implementation of the project?
4. What socio-economic violence issues are there among members of Gikui Mweru Water Project? How have these issues affected the implementation of the project?
5. How do you deal with these forms of GBV common among members of Gikui Mweru Water Project?

## Appendix 4: Field Entry Permission Letter



**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES  
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES**

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

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*Date: 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2015*

*Uon/Cees/Memc/3/5*

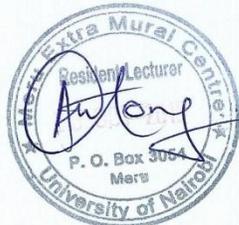
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**SUBJECT: AGOSTINO JULIUS KABURU - ADM. NO. L50/72318/2014**

This is to confirm that the above named person is a student at the University of Nairobi, School of Continuing and Distance Education, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, Meru Extra Mural Centre.

He is pursuing a Masters course in *Project Planning and Management* and would like to be assisted with information from your organization to finalize his research project.

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.



**DR. CHANDI J. RUGENDO  
RESIDENT LECTURER  
MERU EXTRA-MURAL CENTRE AND ITS ENVIRONS**

**Source: The University of Nairobi-Meru Extra-Mural Centre**

**Appendix 5: Table for Determining Sample Size**

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970