

**INFLUENCE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION ON FISH  
PROJECT PERFORMANCE: A CASE OF COMMUNITY  
FISH BANDA PROJECT IN RARIENDA SUB-COUNTY,  
SIAYA COUNTY, KENYA**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for any award in any other university.

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This research project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

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## **DEDICATION**

This study is dedicated to my loving parent Mr Gravira Athembo and Mrs Risper Achieng, for instilling the value of education in me.

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## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROMNYS.....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Purpose of the Study .....	6
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	6
1.5 Research Questions .....	6
1.6 Significance of the Study .....	7
1.7 Delimitation of the Study.....	8
1.8 Limitation of the Study .....	8
1.9 Assumptions of the Study .....	9
1.10 Definition of Significance Terms.....	10
1.11 Organization of the Study .....	11
<b>CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Community Participation in Community Development Projects .....	12
2.3 Community Participation on Performance of Community Development Projects...	13

2.3.1 Community Participation in Project Implementation and Projects Performance .....	13
2.3.2 Community Participation in Financial Management and Performance of Projects .....	15
2.3.3 Community Participation in Maintenance and Project Performance .....	17
2.3.4 Community Participation in Monitoring and Project Performance.....	20
2.4 Theoretical Framework.....	23
2.5 Conceptual Framework.....	24
2.6 Knowledge Gaps.....	26
2.7 Summary.....	26
<b>CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>28</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	28
3.2 Research Design.....	28
3.3 Target Population.....	29
3.4 Sample Procedure and Sample Size.....	29
3.5 Research Instruments.....	31
3.5.1 Pilot- Testing .....	32
3.5.2 Validity of instrument .....	32
3.5.3 Reliability of instrument.....	33
3.7 Data Analysis Techniques.....	34
3.8 Operationalization of Variables.....	34
3.9 Ethical Issues .....	37
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATIONS.....</b>	<b>38</b>
4.0 Introduction.....	<b>38</b>

4.2 General Information.....	38
4.2.1 Gender of the Respondent .....	38
4.2.2 Respondents Level of Education .....	40
4.2.3 Respondents Period of Working.....	41
4.3 Women Participation in Fish Banda Project .....	42
4.3.1 Women Attend Management Meeting .....	42
4.3.3 Participation in Financial Management.....	45
4.3.4 Financial Management Influence Performance of Fish Banda .....	47
4.4 Participation in Maintenance .....	47
4.4.1 Extent to which women participates in provision of labour.....	49
4.4.2 Women participation in maintenance influence performance of Fish Banda ..	50
4.4.3 Participation in Project Monitoring .....	51
4.4.5 Women participation in accountability .....	51
4.4.5 Women participation in project monitoring influence performance of Fish....	53
4.5 Women Participation Influence Fish Banda Project Performance .....	54
4.6 Other ways Fish Banda Project achieve its objectives due to women participation...	55
4.7 Correlation Analysis .....	56
4.8 Regression Analysis.....	57
4.8.1 ANOVA (b) Testing Goodness of Model Fit .....	58
4.8.2 Coefficients of variable between Women Participation and Project Performance .....	59
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>61</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	61
5.2 Summary of Findings.....	61

5.2.1 Women Participation in Project Implementation and Fish Banda Project .....	61
5.2.2 Women Participation in Project Monitoring.....	62
5.2.3 Women Participation in project maintenance .....	62
5.2.4 Women Participation in Financial Management.....	63
5.3 Discussion of Findings.....	63
5.3.1 Women Participation in Project Implementation and Fish Banda Project .....	64
5.3.2 Women Participation in Project Monitoring.....	64
5.3.3 Women Participation in project maintenance .....	65
5.3.4 Women Participation in Financial Management.....	66
5.4 Conclusions.....	67
5.5 Recommendations.....	68
5.6 Suggestion for Further Study .....	70
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>75</b>
Appendix I: Introductory Letter .....	75
Appendix II: Questionnaires .....	76
Appendix III: Research Permit .....	82



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Conceptual framework .....	25
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## LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1 Sampling frame.....	31
Table 3. 2 Operationalization of Variables .....	35
Table 4. 1: Gender of the Respondent .....	38
Table 4. 2 Respondents' age brackets.....	39
Table 4. 3 Respondents Highest Level of Education Attained .....	40
Table 4. 4 Respondents Period of Working .....	41
Table 4. 5: Women Allocated Responsibilities in Management.....	42
Table 4. 6: Women Attend Management Meeting.....	43
Table 4. 7 Women participation in project implementation influence performance of Fish Banda .....	44
Table 4. 8: Participation in Financial Management .....	45
Table 4. 9 Extent to which women participation in Financial Management Influence performance of Fish Banda.....	47
Table 4. 10 Women participate in providing resources for maintenance .....	48
Table 4. 11 Extent to which women participates in provision of labour .....	49
Table 4. 12 Women participation in maintenance influence performance of Fish Banda .....	50
Table 4. 13: Elected Management Considers Integrity Issues in Monitoring.....	51
Table 4. 14: Women Participation in Accountability .....	52
Table 4. 15 Women participation in project monitoring influence performance of Fish Banda.....	53
Table 4. 16 Extent to which women participation influence Fish Banda project performance.....	55

Table 4. 17 Correlation coefficient matrix of influence of women participation and performance of Fish Banda project .....	56
Table 4. 18: Model Summary .....	58
Table 4. 19 ANOVA (b) .....	58
Table 4. 20 Coefficients of variable between Women Participation and Project Performance.....	60

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROMNYS**

CDD	-Community Driven Development
CP	-Community Participation
GDP	-Gross Domestic Product
M&E	-Monitoring and Evaluation
TRA	-Theory of Reasoned action
UNDP	-United Nations Development Programme

## ABSTRACT

The influence of women participation on performance of fish Banda projects has not been studied adequately. This study is therefore seeking to determine the influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda projects in Rarienda constituency in Siaya County. The purpose of this research is to determine influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda project in Rarienda Constituency. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The target population of the research was 388 and consisted of 350 women representatives and 20 management committee members 18 project management officers of Fish Banda Project. The study adopted stratified random sampling technique to select 192 respondents. The primary data for this study will be collected using the questionnaires. Pilot testing was conducted for a preliminary test of data collection tools and procedures to identify and eliminate problems, allowing programs to make corrective revisions to instruments. Descriptive statistics such as means, standard deviation and frequency distribution was used to analyze the data. Data presentation was done by the using frequency tables for ease of analysis, understanding and interpretations of the findings. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis to generate qualitative report which was presented in a continuous prose. Inferential statistics such as regression and correlation analysis was used to establish influence of women participation influence the performance of community Fish Banda Project in Rarienda Sub-county, Siaya County, Kenya. The study established positive correlation between the the influence of women participation and performance of Fish Banda project. And the established regression equation with positive unstandardized coefficients results;  $Y = 1.000 + 0.571X_1 + 0.728X_2 + 0.817X_3 + 0.816X_4$  that were statistically significant with a P-Value of 0.02, 0.001 and 0.04, 0.03 at 95% confidence level. The study concluded that significantly involving women in project activities is a vital aspect of community development projects. Women participation in project implementation is important as it helps to manage the operation, decision making and election of project management committee. The study recommends that for improved performance of Fish Banda project, the management should give women an opportunity to participate in the project activities in order to enhance the project performance. Women play important role in project participation of enhancing transparency and accountability to the beneficiaries. The study recommended that there should be women participatory in financial management in order to produce actual welfare that effects the improved and effective public investments.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background to the Study**

The cornerstone of community-based development initiatives is the active involvement of a defined community in all aspects of project design and implementation. Community participation involves a proactive process in which the beneficiaries influenced the development and management of development projects, rather than receiving a share benefit (Ackermann and Eden, 2001). Community participation creates an enabling environment for sustainability by allowing users to select the level of services for which they are willing to pay, to guide key investment and management decision and commit resources in support of these choices (Albert, 2004). When beneficiaries also make decisions, participation becomes a self-initiated action, which is known as the exercise of voice and choice or empowerment (Antill, 2004). Participation is expected to result in better design and execution of projects, better targeted benefits, more cost effective and timely delivery of projects inputs and more equitably distributed project benefits.

Community Driven Development (CDD) approach contributes to building the capacity of rural communities to articulate their needs and to support a clearer and more constructive dialogue between the various actors, thus explicitly targeting improved local governance (Kinyoda, 2009).

Community Participation (CP) has been considered vital for efficiency and effectiveness of community development project such as fish, financial and health improvement projects. As observed by IWSC (2003), in rural sector CP has achieved widespread acceptance and some rural fish supply and sanitation projects from all

over the world are applying it. CP as a demand driven community-led approach incorporates participatory method and decentralization strategy to deliver rural fish supply services better than supply driven government-led models. Community projects tend to be more effective and sustainable when they adopt a participatory approach (Gugerty, & Kremer. 2006). Indeed, USAID (2009) observed that fish and sanitation systems become sustainable if they act in response to genuine demand, builds capacity for operation and maintenance, enhances sharing of costs, involve community members directly in all key decisions and if they develop a sense of communal ownership of the projects. CP help projects meet their targets within planned budget and enhance sustainability of rural fish supply management. Jiménez and Pérez-Foguet (2011) observed that capacity building, construction supervision and providing support to the community project management committees during the first year of implementation are recommended for maintaining long term community participation in community fish projects.

Community-based development projects are designed to open up, develop or enhance the growth of beneficiary communities. It relies on communities to use their social capital to organize themselves and participate in development processes. Thus, concepts such as participation, community, and social capital are critical to how community participation is conceptualized and implemented (Platteau, 2004). Some of the projects were abandoned while some of those completed are in deplorable state because they were not utilized by the end users or not maintained. The reason for these could be attributed to supply driven approach where the stakeholders were not involved in the need analysis, selection of the projects, implementation, monitoring. The women participation is a viable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural

development and to get achieve success of community projects. Women had been involved in mobilization of resources through savings microcredit, planning of the project, decision making and governance (Gurumoorthy, 2000). Contribution of women in the Malaysia economy has been significant. They produce 80 %, 60 % and 40 % of food in Africa, Asia and Latin America, respectively (World Bank, 2011). They also play an active role in marketing the products as well. In India, for example, fisherwomen play a major role in marketing fish landed by fishermen (Jayalaraman, 2005). In a developing country like Malaysia, the concern for increasing women's economic participation can be seen within the socioeconomic condition of poor households, especially those in the rural fishery sector. Women's involvement in shore-based activities in small-scale fisheries is most evident in theseafood-processing sector, involving both small home-based establishments and large industrialfish/prawn processing. Emeh, Eluwa and Ukah (2012) indicated that in Nigeria, the philosophy of women's participation in rural community development is increasingly gaining acceptance as an important instrument for mobilizing resources and organizing the rural women to have cogent interests in providing for their wellbeing.

The success of women traders Ghana fishery project has to do with their early trade relations with European traders. Cape Coast, home of the Fante was the first point of contact of the Europeans. Castles and forts used by these Europeans in Ghana were established almost entirely in this region. The region was therefore the seat of colonialism. The early exposure of the people in this region of Ghana to the outside world positively influenced their scope of trade and established their skills and abilities in fish trading. Walker (2002) notes that prior to 1960, fish traders in Ghana



Cape Coast region were very well organized into strong economic groups through which they shared labor and profits. Through such organizations the women regulated market prices and conditions and also collectively protested against changes in the fishing industry. Women play a critical role in every link of the value chain in small-scale fisheries project, although their best-known roles are in processing and marketing of fish and other fishery products in Ghana. This perception of the highly gender-segregated division of labor (Mutimukuru-Maravanyika, Mills, Asare & Asiedu, 2016)

In Kenya, Women occupy a central place in the fishing sector. They predominate in Lake Victoria fisheries, representing 70% to 87% of fish-workers involved in this activity especially in the artisanal fish trade (Moodley, 2002). The fishery sector around Lake Victoria is characterized by a high participation level of single, divorced and widowed women, and separated mothers (Medard, 2000). In Siaya District which fall along the shores of Lake Victoria and have 19 beaches, making them a fishing community. Women participate in fish project production schemes

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The influence that women play and their position in project success in agricultural production and development are quite prominent. Their relevance and significance, therefore, cannot be trivialized (Rahman, 2008). Findings from a study by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) revealed that women make up some 60-80 percent of agricultural labour force in developing countries like Kenya (World Bank, 2003). Depending on the region, they produce two thirds of the food crops. Women participation is a key ingredient in the delivery of good planning outcomes in community development projects. It is generally accepted that women

participate actively in the rural economy due to their social and economic roles. The firm farming project is created and integrate women into project development process since the participation of women farmers in planning. Operations and maintenance influence project performance increase women income level (World Bank, 2003). Women participation influence performance of fish farming projects as women is the backbone of agriculture labour force producing 40% of the gross domestic product (GDP) and over 50% of food in developing nations like Kenya (KBS, 2015)

Formulating an appropriate intervention for transforming the status of women both within and outside their homes has been one of the major preoccupations of development practitioners in Kenya. There is increasing initiated community development projects in different constituencies in Kenya. The Nyanza region in Kenya is dominated by women through their participation in fish production, marketing as well as processing (GOK, 2012). Women are participating in fish farming projects in the region. The participation of women in aquaculture projects extends to every aspect of fish farming like preparing fish, feeding the feed, cleaning of nets/cages and general maintenance and upkeep of the pond or cages (GOK, 2005).

In Rarienda constituency, 45.2% of women participate in development projects such as fish farming, fish, and construction and fitting of schools structures, classroom construction projects (Siaya Social Audit Report, 2014). However, there are high failure rates of the projects and especially large percentage unsuccessful Fish Banda farming projects in Rarienda. The influence of women participation on performance of fish Banda projects has not been studied adequately. This study therefore sought to determine the influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda projects in Rarienda constituency in Siaya County.

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

The purpose of this research was to investigate influence of women participation on fish project performance focusing on community Fish Banda project in Rarienda Constituency.

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

The objectives of this research work were to:

- i. To establish the influence the women participation in project implementation on performance of Fish Banda project
- ii. To examine influence of women participation in financial management on performance of Fish Banda project
- iii. To assess influence of women participation in project maintenance on performance of Fish Banda project
- iv. To determine influence of women participation in monitoring and evaluation on performance of Fish Banda project

### **1.5 Research Questions**

The study sought to answer the following questions through this study:

- i. How does women participation in project implementation influence performance of Fish Banda project?
- ii. How does women participation in financial management influence performance of Fish Banda project?

- iii. To what extent does women participation in project maintenance influence performance of Fish Banda project?
- iv. How does women participation in project monitoring and evaluation influence performance of Fish Banda project?

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

The findings of the study is hoped it significantly contribute towards rural development by acting as a benchmark for identifying loopholes and corrective measures at policy level on community development projects to alleviate poverty among resident of Rarienda Sub County.

The residents of Rarienda Sub County is hoped they will also gain insight from the findings of the research because it will be expected that they will gain knowledge on the important role played by women participation on performance of community development projects. If findings of the study will be embraced, it will be assumed that community development projects in the area will perform better in terms of functionality, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and hence promote social, economic, and political development in the region.

The findings of the study will provide insight on the critical aspects of women participation that influences the performance of community development project such as fish farming projects. It is expected that the study will be an important input for decision making by donor agencies and other relevant county officials. Lastly, it is hoped that the study will act as a significant tool for researchers and scholars as they endeavor to expand their knowledge on community development projects.

### **1.7 Delimitation of the Study**

The study focused on determining influence of women participation on performance of community based development projects. The study carried out in Rarienda Sub-county, Siaya County Kenya, which is situated in Nyanza region in Kenya.

There are many community development project such as fish projects in Rarienda that constitute the major source of domestic food for area residents. The study only focused on community fish projects in the area that are funded by the donors and Raienda Constituency Development Fund in the region.

Information was generated from the women groups and management committee members and household representatives from the selected projects. The gathered information sought to provide a clear picture on how women participation in financial management, governance, monitoring and evaluation and operation and maintenance influence the performance of community fish projects in Rarienda sub-location.

### **1.8 Limitations of the Study**

In undertaking this study, the researcher encountered challenges as follows:

Fear of victimization was a key limitation to this research work. Respondents were afraid to provide factual information on the basis that information provided could be used against them. There were concerns of confidentiality of respondents thus affecting their honesty in providing information.

Respondents were uncomfortable sharing information with the researcher based on rank differences that is the researcher being of a senior rank in the management than the respondents and the evident chain of command in communication between junior and senior officers within the organization.

Based on these limitations, the researcher inform the respondents that this is research work and confidentiality of all respondents and information provided were guaranteed, as it is one of the ethical issues in research. As a result, no respondents were victimized based on their contributions in informing this study.

The researcher also points out that no names nor is identification numbers included in any of the research instruments and therefore no chances of linking any information to particular respondents. This influenced respondents in providing true, factual and adequate information.

### **1.9 Assumptions of the Study**

The study assumed that the respondents who participated in the study would be a representation of views of fish projects in Rarienda sub-location. The researcher also assumed that sample was not biased and the chosen respondents would participate voluntarily. This was possible due to positive perspective of the fish projects in Rarienda sub-location by the programmes staff. There is also an assumption that there would be availability of current information and current data required by the study. It also assumed that respondents would be adequately represented in this study regardless of percentages of respective gender that would participate as respondents.

## **1.10 Definition of Significance Terms**

**Financial management** -The process of planning, organizing, directing and controlling how finances of community fish projects are used to run affairs of the project to enable the project achieve its goals and objectives on time and on the planned budget.

**Project implementation** -The framework which ensures that community fish projects have been correctly conceived and are being executed in accordance with best project management practices and within the wider framework of the society governance processes. An appropriate governance framework helps enhance transparency and accountability and community participation in decision making. The three pillars of project governance include; structure (management committees), people (beneficiaries) and information (communication).

**Monitoring and evaluation (M&E).** This is a process that helps improve performance and achieve results. Its goal is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact.

**Performance** -Performance of a project is the evaluation of success with regards to conformance to pre-determined specifications. The current study measured performance of community fish projects based on their effectiveness and efficiency, functionality, sustainability and improvement of livelihood.

**Women participation**-This is women taking part in project management by involving in decision making, financial management, monitoring and evaluation in community project.

**Fish Banda-** This is a community project undertaken to increase fish product in Rarieda Constituency, Kenya.

**Project maintenance** is a matter of practicing some very simple values throughout the course of Fish Banda project. It means being very intentional about tracking your progress toward milestones and goals, instead of assuming everything will happen as planned

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

This study is presented in five chapters. The chapter One highlights the concept of stakeholder participation, the research problem, purpose and significant of the study of the study are stated. The research objectives and questions as well as delimitation and limitations are also stated in the chapter. The chapter Two discusses literature, theories, and conceptual framework related to the concept of community participation and community project performance. Chapter Three presents research methodology. Chapter Four will present using the chosen statistical analytical tool. This were done base on the objective of the study. Chapter Five presents summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations of the study.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter present review of past studies on and community participation and performance of projects. The chapter also present review of study variable base on the study objective. The conceptual framework was used to demonstrate the relationship between the variables, knowledge gap and summary of the chapter.

#### **2.2 Women Participation in Fish Development Projects**

Participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decision and resources which affect them. Unless the poor are given an opportunity to participate in the development of interventions designed to improve their livelihood, they will continue to miss the benefits of any intervention. Ekong (2003), defined participation as playing active though not necessarily direct, roles in community decisions, knowledge of local issues, attendance at public meetings, related attempts to influence proposed measures through individual and groups actions, belonging to groups and committees and financial contributions towards communities programmes.

Women participation is a social process whereby specific groups with shared needs, often but not always living in a defined geographical area, actively pursue identification of their needs, make decision and establish mechanism to meet these needs (Ekong, 2003). Community members' participation in a programme or activity can be thought of in terms of a continuum from minimal to very high. At the low end, community members may attend an event such as a health fair that has been planned and carried out by health service providers, for instance, the community members

may identify the need for family planning methods and information, petition the ministry health to request services and supplies, train local community members to distribute and manage their own fund and inventory. The United Nations refers to community development as the process that unites the efforts of the people themselves with those of the governmental authorities (Ekong, 2003). The goal of this unity of effort is to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of a nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress (Ekong, 2003).

### **2.3 Women Participation on Performance of Fish Development Projects**

The idea of citizen participation which cannot be removed from community development issues is used to as an antidote to psychological alienation and rootlessness among the masses thereby making people develop a sense of belonging and meaningful achievement. It also allows for the tapping of under-used human resources and gets many people to understand and cooperate with measures called for in the planners' strategy for development

#### **2.3.1 Women Participation in Fish Project Implementation and Performance of Community Projects**

For many years, Community Participation (CP) has been considered vital for efficiency and effectiveness of community projects. As observed by IWSC (2003), in rural sector CP has achieved widespread acceptance and some rural fish and food projects from all over the world are applying it. CP as a demand driven community-led approach incorporates participatory method and decentralization strategy to deliver rural food provision better than supply driven government-led models. Women projects tend to be more effective and sustainable when they adopt a

participatory approach. Indeed, USAID (2009) observed that community fish project become sustainable if they act in response to genuine demand, builds capacity for operation and maintenance, enhances sharing of costs, involve community members directly in all key decisions and if they develop a sense of communal ownership of the projects.

Women help projects meet their targets within planned budget and enhance sustainability of rural fish supply management. Active Women in various borehole project's activities is recommended to enhance their positive impact to smaller rural communities. Developing countries tend to adopt CP initiatives as they help in creating a sense of ownership, settle internal differences, increase technical knowledge and management experiences of the beneficiaries of community projects (Doe and Khan, 2004; Lockwood, 2004; Opare, 2011). On the other side of the coin, Mazango and Munjeri (2009) critiqued CP by arguing that it is identified as a short to medium term success tool of and sanitation projects. Further, Carter (2012) observed that Women runs smoothly at the initial stage of community projects but problems begin within 1-3 years after the commissioning of systems leading to the breakdown of management systems thereafter.

To enhance successful Women fish project in community projects, adequate strengthening by external support is needed prior to assumption of full community control of supply systems and assumption of responsibilities should be pursued gradually. In addition, Jiménez and Pérez-Foguet (2011) observed that capacity building, construction supervision and providing support to the community project management committees during the first year of implementation are recommended for maintaining long term community participation in community projects.

Rural communities in developing countries should take full responsibility for sustainability of community projects in their regions. The community should manage the operation, maintenance and repairs of all projects provided in their communities. This paradigm allocates responsibility for the continual operation of community projects from government and donor agencies to rural communities (Burgi and Rydbeck, 2010; World Vision Ghana, 2003). Other factors affecting the performance of community projects apart from community participation are; lack of regulations, lack of legal status and authority of the committees, absence of liaison with local government institutions and inability to replace most of capital items (Whittington *et al.*, 2009).

### **2.3.2 Women Participation in Financial Management and Performance of Fish Projects**

Budgets are an important element in financial management. A good financial system must be supported by a budget that realistically reflects expected income and expenditure of the project. Petersen *et al.*, (2006) observed that budgets act as a control system so that project funds are not used for activities beyond the purchasing power of the project. Where budgets are not prepared and followed, chances of misappropriation, misallocation and over expenditure of finances become quite high. Harvey & Reed, (2007) noted that without a budget, it is not possible to plan how money collected will be used. They further observed that absence of a budget makes it difficult to know who should account for what expenditures. Community participation in budgeting process strengthens and broadens partnerships and also creates spaces for mutual learning. Baiocchi (2005) illustrated that participatory budgeting process produce actual welfare effects by improving the effectiveness of public investments

by 60%, emphasizing a pro-poor orientation and reducing possibilities for 'pork-barrel politics' by 56% and other forms of clientelistic policy-making processes.

Transparency is a vital ingredient for building trust and maintaining the commitment of individual members of community projects. When the beneficiaries actively participate in financial management of community projects, the management committees tend to be more accountable and transparent in their operations. A study done by Twebaze (2010) on community mobilization in rural food supply programs in Wakiso District Uganda established that the high knowledge by fish beneficiaries on the way funds were spent increased transparency in the way that the User Committees of the programs operated.

Women participation in project maintenance influence project success. Brike (1997) observed that for effective operation and maintenance of community projects, it is important that financial management be in the hands of community members. Mwakila William (2008) made an assessment of Women Participation in community Supply and Sanitation programs. The Case of Yombo Dovy and Barabara ya Mwinyi, community projects, Temeke District, Tanzania. The study revealed that the projects' financial management was in the hands of community members through committees. Money collected from user charge fees was used to cover operation and maintenance costs. However, the study further found out that the Committees were not holding regular meetings with the rest of community members to disclose the financial matters of the projects. Income and expenditure were not disclosed to the community members during public meetings. This compromised the functionality and

sustainability of the projects since cases of misappropriation of funds were frequently reported.

### **2.3.3 Women Participation in Maintenance and Performance of Fish Projects**

Community mobilization efforts are directed towards enhancing community involvement and promoting a sense of responsibility and ownership of community projects. Schouten (2006) further noted that while women ownership does not in any way resolve the challenge of ensuring community projects` sustainability, it creates the avenue for social mobilization for communities to be passionate about the continuous functioning of their projects and being prepared to take absolute responsibility. However, Fosenka (2008) observed that this does not at all times stimulate the willingness required to accept immediate responsibility of contributing funds for repair and maintenance of community projects in the future. As such, several hundreds of community becomes non-functional when challenges emerge relating to their operation.

Maintenance of fish projects includes undertaking repairs of broken pipes, leakages, pumps and other repairs under the system. Bhandari and Grant (2007) noted that maintenance of community projects includes the cost of running the offices of the boards, the cost of purchasing office suppliers such as computers, printers, receipt books, replacing office appliances and other office logistics. Auckhinleck (2013) studied community boreholes sustainability and poverty reduction in rural communities in Atebubu and Afram Plains Districts of Ghana. He found that 83% of Respondents in communities provided with community projects indicate that the ponds were promptly repaired by the locally trained Maintenance Technicians when they broke down. This helped to prevent people from reverting to old sources of

surface fish and resulted to sustained poverty reduction. Furthermore, results from this study indicated that 85% of surveyed respondents pointed to the fact that Community borehole fish project`s sustainability should essentially be the role of beneficiaries.

A study by World Bank (2010) established that 70% of community systems in the Eastern Cape of South Africa were not working. Furthermore, 7000 community wells and boreholes surveyed in Tanzania by Eduvie (2006) showed on average that 45% were still functional but only 10% of community facilities that were 25 years or older were still functioning. The main reason assigned for community system failures was lack of maintenance after implementation. With continued usage, serious wear and tear occurred until they finally ceased functioning. The study emphasized that management of community projects by the communities is meant specifically to empower and encourage the beneficiaries to take full responsibility in maintenance and repair of the projects.

The willingness of the community to pay the project tariffs is a major factor responsible for sustainability of their projects. Bohm and Fox (1993) identified that project tariff collected should cover fully the cost of fish pond services provided. They established that willingness to pay is found working better for improved services like house connection in preference to public facets. Household income and wealth, family size, education, and dissatisfaction with traditional sources positively influence willingness to pay resulting in increased sustainability of the community projects. Studies on operational sustainability of supply systems carried out by Bhandari and Grant (2007) have also concluded that satisfaction, honesty of the user committee, and willingness to pay generally important operational sustainability factors.

The importance of generating adequate revenues needs to be recognized by all those responsible for promoting sustainable supply services. However, Carter et. al., (2010) findings from programme evaluations and reviews undertaken in several African countries indicated that communities soon give up collecting regular user fees. The sums of money raised by user committees for the maintenance and repair of their projects are usually insufficient. In those situations where the fundamental issue is unwillingness rather than the inability to pay, there is need for change.

According to Adow (2013), contribution of funds by the community to operate and maintain rural projects promote a sense of ownership by the community members. Indeed Roark et. al., (1993) added that O&M may be considered synonymous with sustainability. However, Webster et. al., (1999) noted that sustainable fish projects should integrate all the social, economic, cultural and political components surrounding them. The commitment of the community in operation and maintenance is very significant in any successful project performance. Toyobo and Muili (2013) carried out a study on Sustainability of Schemes through Community Participation in Ejigbo, Nigeria. They found out that majority of members contributed little or no monetary, material, advisory, labour and repairs for the maintenance of community facility in Ejigbo. About 47.4% and 39.6% of the respondents were petty traders and civil servants respectively. These categories of people were not interested in contributions towards the maintenance of facility because of government attitude of negligence of facility after delivery to the community. The study further established that the residents had to look for alternative sources of fish such as rivers and lakes when the available boreholes failed to function. This resulted in spread of epidemic diseases such as cholera, dysentery among others. However, the study employed



systematic random sampling method while the current study employed purposive and simple random sampling procedure method.

#### **2.3.4 Women Participation in Monitoring and Performance of Fish Projects**

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a collaborative process that involves stakeholders at different levels working together to assess a project, programme or policy and take any corrective action required. Monitoring is usually conducted as an ongoing activity throughout the life of a project, whereas evaluations are undertaken at certain times. According to Swanepoel & De Beer (2006) noted that in participatory M&E work, the distinction between monitoring and evaluation can often become blurred. This is because participatory assessments and feedback mechanisms are built-in to project design as a regular component of the work, rather than one-time events.

The stakeholder groups typically involved in a participatory M&E activity include the end users of project goods and services including both men and women at the community level; intermediary organizations including NGOs; private sector businesses involved in the project; and government staff at all levels (Deepa, 1993). Monitoring is a continuous assessment of the functioning of the project activities that allows early recognition of the social effects in particular which are regressive or incompatible with equity objectives and enables one to institute the necessary corrective measures. In evaluation, the comparison of actual project impacts against the agreed strategic plans is made (Swanepoel & De Beer, 2006).

Monitoring and Evaluation help in meeting the internal needs of communities and other primary stakeholders contributing to their empowerment. Mwakila (2008) noted that monitoring and evaluation is used as an instrument for control but focuses on improving the performance of community projects quality and direction of joint development initiatives and local governance. Evaluation is usually done shortly after a project has been completed. This provides insight into the initial use of facilities but it is difficult to determine how sustainable these facilities are going to be in the longer term. A good quality pump may function for five years or more before a component fails. This reinforces the need to establish sustainability indicators that take into account people's perceptions as well as the physical condition of facilities (Deverill et. al., 2001).

Projects cannot easily be sustained by a local organization without systematically monitoring their performance, yet in practice, this issue receives little attention. Post-completion monitoring or evaluations are usually undertaken to inform the implementing organization or its project agent, rather than those responsible for the scheme's operation. What is required is a simple set of useful indicators that can be used locally to measure a scheme's performance, technically, financially and in terms of user satisfaction. Indicators can also be useful for a local management organization to set targets. Attempting to achieve these may provide a committee with purpose and direction, as well as a useful benchmark for it to monitor its performance. This in itself may go some way towards preventing the stagnation of local management organizations which seems to be a significant cause of their demise (Stephen, 2000).

Adequate participation of the community members in monitoring and evaluation activities limited their participation in decision making about project progress.

Mukunga (2012) researched on the influence of community participation on performance of Kiserian dam, Kenya. The study engaged quantitative and qualitative research paradigms and involved a sample size of 356. Findings from the research revealed that 80.02% of the respondents did not participate in monitoring and evaluation activities of Kiserian dam, while only 4% had access to progress reports and pamphlets on project progress reporting. From the analysis, it was clear that majority of the local community were not aware of project progress and that the implementing agency had poorly coordinated project reporting activities especially to the beneficiary community. The inadequate participation of the local community in monitoring and evaluation activities limited their participation in decision making about project progress. This influenced negatively the performance of the project in relation to the achievement of its objectives. This study sampled 356 household heads while the current study sampled 66 household representatives and 6 management committee members respectively. The study focused on Kiserian Dam only, while the current study focused on Nyakianda and Podo fish projects.

Reporting the progress of women projects to the beneficiaries enhances transparency and accountability. The community develops trust with the project management and they can willingly contribute funds for the operation of the projects and this makes the projects to be sustainable. Carter (2010) noted that community participation in assessing project progress is critical for their sustainability. Project progress reporting meetings should be held regularly and the local women mobilized to actively participate. He also observed that the community should be offered a chance to query on the progress of the women projects because this reduces chances of misappropriation of project funds.

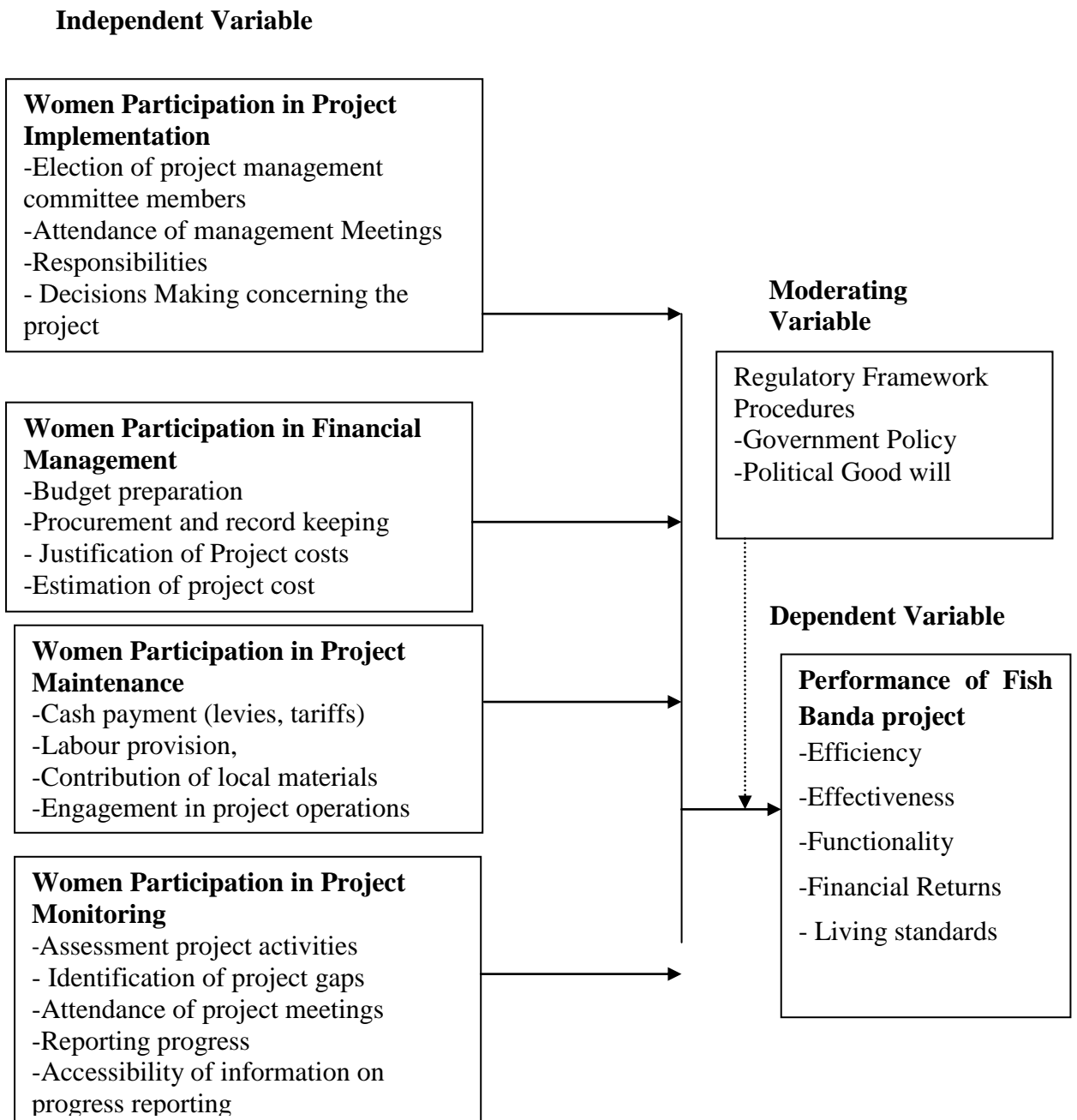
## **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

The Theory of Reasoned action (TRA) which was developed in 1967 also relates to the current study. It was revised and expanded by Ajzen and Fishbein in the early 1970`s. By 1980, the theory was used to study human behavior and to develop appropriate interventions. The Theory assumes that human beings are rational and that they make systematic use of information available to them before they decide to engage or not to engage in certain behaviour.

The theory looks at behavioral intentions as being the immediate antecedents to behaviour. It is believed that the stronger a person intention to perform a particular behaviour is, the more successful they are expected to be. Intentions are functions of salient beliefs or information about the likelihood that performing behaviour will lead to a specific outcome. Attitude is populated to be the first antecedent of behavioral intention. It is individual`s positive or negative belief about performing a specific behaviour. An individual will intend to perform a certain behavior when he or she evaluates it positively. This theory can be applied to understand community participation in the sense that it is assumed that people will consider the implication of their actions before they decide to engage or not to engage in certain behaviour. For instance if people perceive that participating in community projects will yield some benefits, then it is more likely that the community will increase their level of participation and vice versa.

## **2.5 Conceptual Framework**

According to the conceptual framework, low level of community participation in financial management, governance, operation and maintenance and monitoring and evaluation tend to hinder better performance of community projects. This means that performance of community fish Banda projects can be better when there is higher level of community participation in the identified project parameters. Legal and regulatory framework, size of the project and the political environment are other factors that equally influence performance of community fish projects.



**Figure 1 Conceptual framework**

## **2.6 Knowledge Gaps**

The review of the foregoing literature indicates evidence in regards to community participation and projects performance. Much studies has be done in Asians countries such as Doe and Khan, 2004, and Lockwood, 2004, indicates that community Participation initiatives has significant influence in creation of a sense of ownership, settle internal differences, increase technical knowledge that influence on community projects performance. Other studied done regionally such as Twebaze (2010) focused on community mobilization led to increase in food supply programs in Wakiso District Uganda while Tanga and Maliehe (2011) indicated that community participation in handicraft projects in Lesotho failed due to ineffective leadership participation by the community. Locally, studies reviewed such as Mukunga (2012) focused on influence of community participation on performance of Kiserian dam. The studies failed to examine the influence of women participation in performance of project and especially in aquaculture projects. This study will seek to fill the existing knowledge gaps by examining influence of women participation on aquaculture projects performance focusing on Fish Banda projects in Rarienda constituency in Siaya County, Kenya

## **2.7 Summary of Literature Reviewed**

The chapter present reviewed of past studies in relation to community participation and project performance. Foregoing literature reviewed indicated that inadequate participation of the local community in monitoring and evaluation activities limited their participation in decision making about project progress. Community participation in budgeting process strengthens and broadens partnerships and also creates spaces for mutual learning. Community participation in project maintenance

influence project success. Brike (1997) observed that for effective operation and maintenance of community projects, it is important that financial management be in the hands of community members. The reviewed of the studies such as Zooneveld (2001) indicated that governance in management of community project encourages the inclusion and participation of a local community in managing their projects. Governance affects the management of project at different levels of society. Theory of Reasoned action (TRA) in which the study has been grounded on has been discuss in linking it with community participatory in community projects.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides the research methodology of the study. It gave the specific procedure that was followed in undertaking the study. The chapter also presents research design, sampling design, sampling methods and procedures, data collection procedures and instruments and data analysis.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The study adopted a descriptive research design which aims at establishing influence of women participation on performance of community Fish Banda Project in Rarienda Subcounty, Siaya County, Kenya. According to Peil (1995), a descriptive design involves planning, organizing, collection and analysis of data so as to provide information being sought. This design provides a great depth of responses resulting in a better and elaborate understanding of the phenomenon under study.

The descriptive research design refers to a set of methods and procedures that describe variables. This research design involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts and describes the data. Descriptive studies portray the variables by answering who, what and how questions. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), descriptive design is a process of collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer the questions of the current status of the subject under study. Its advantage is that, it is used extensively to describe behavior, attitude, characteristic and values.

### **3.3 Target Population**

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2004), a population refers to the entire group of subjects that conform to a given specification that can be used as a data for research purposes. A population also refers to as the total collection of elements about which the researcher wishes to make some inferences (Cooper and Schindler, 2003).

The target population of the research was 388 and consisted of 350 women representatives and 20 management committee members 18 project management officers of Fish Banda Project (Ministry of Devolution, 2015).

### **3.4 Sample Procedure and Sample Size**

The study adopted stratified random sampling technique to select respondents who were representative the target population. Stratified sampling method was used as it involves dividing the target population into various units based on any unifying characteristics as age, gender or religion. Once this has been done then the samples are drawn from each group (Chandran, 2004). For the purpose of this study, stratified sampling was adopted. According to Kothari (2000), a stratified random sampling is used where the population embraces a number of distinct categories, the frame can be organized by these categories into separate "strata." Each stratum was then sampled as an independent sub-population, out of which individual elements can be randomly selected

The method assures the researcher that the sample is representative of the population. Stratified samplings as noted by Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) is a method applied if the population from which a sample is to be drawn does not constitute an identical group, and hence requires comparisons between various sub-groups. Since the

respondents are classified according to their management capacity that is project officials, member of committees and members, a stratified random sampling method were used for this study. Random sampling was then used to select subjects from each stratum until the number of subjects in that stratum was proportional to its frequency in the population. This was ensured that different categories of population were adequately represented in the sample so as to increase the level of accuracy.

The desired sample size was determined using the following Fisher et al. (1991) formulae:-

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where:

n = the desired sample size (when population is greater than 10,000).

Z = the standard normal deviation, set at 1.96, which corresponds to 95% confidence level.

p = the prevalence proportion set at 0.50 in accordance with the Fisher (1991) guide.

q = 1.0 – p

d = degree of accuracy desired, here set at 0.05 corresponding to the 1.96 z-statistic used in the numerator.

In substitution,

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)}{0.05^2} = 384$$

The Fish Banda project in Rarienda sub County has 388 member therefore N=388 and since N is less than 10,000 the second formula was applied in determining the sample size. Thus: -

$$nf = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}}$$

Where: -

nf = desired sample size for a population less than 10,000.

n = desired sample size for population more than 10,000 which is found to be 384.

N = Population which is 388.

Substituting,

$$nf = \frac{384}{1 + \frac{384}{388}} = 112$$

$$nf = \frac{384}{1 + 0.990} = 192$$

Therefore, the desired sample size,  $n = 192$ .

**Table 3.1 Sampling frame**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample Proportion</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>
Project Management Officers	18	0.49	9
Management Committee Members	20	0.49	10
Women Members	350	0.49	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>		<b>192</b>

### **3.5 Research Instruments.**

The primary data for this study was collected using the questionnaires and complemented by desk research hence ensuring that detailed and relevant information on the subject of study is collected. Questionnaires was used in collecting data and consisted of a mixture of open ended and close ended questions. According to Kothari (2004) use of question allows for intensity and richness of individual perceptions in respondent responses.

The study used questionnaires because it is flexible and facilitates the capture of in-depth knowledge of the respondents, promotes respondent cooperation and allows the respondents to probe further for clarification of issues. As a method of data collection questionnaires are appropriate because they are easy to analyze, and are cost effective. The questionnaires which mainly contained closed and open ended questions were

self administered to the sample respondents who were women who are member of Fish Banda Project in Rarienda.

### **3.5.1 Pilot- Testing**

Pilot testing involves conducting a preliminary test of data collection tools and procedures to identify and eliminate problems, allowing programs to make corrective revisions to instruments and data collection procedures to ensure that the data that is collected is reliable and valid (Mugenda, 2008). The reliability and validity of research instruments determines the quality of data collected and hence that of the whole research (Babbie, 1998). The study used 10% of the sample size in the three categories of respondents were used in the pilot test to establish the reliability and validity of the instrument, the questionnaire were administered to the members of the community fish project but not from Fish Banda Project to establish its validity and reliability. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) indicated a pilot study can be carried out on 10% of the target population. Any questions within the instrument found to be resulting in unreliable or invalid information were altered in order to result in more reliable and valid information.

### **3.5.2 Validity of instrument**

Validity refers to the accuracy or truthfulness of a measurement in terms of the likelihood that research questions was misunderstood or misinterpreted and on whether the research instruments provides adequate coverage of research objectives. Expert opinions from the supervisor and literature searches were done to help to establish validity. In order to collect reliable data, the researcher designed the questionnaires under the guidance of the study supervisor and discussion with the

peers and asked the same question with slightly different wording in different parts of the research instrument or in complementary instruments.

### **3.5.3 Reliability of instrument**

Reliability is synonymous with repeatability or stability and a measurement that yields consistent results over time is said to be reliable (Kothari, 2004). The test retest method will be used to ascertain the reliability. Reliability is synonymous with repeatability or stability and a measurement that yields consistent results over time is said to be reliable (Kothari, 2008). The test retest method was used to ascertain the reliability. Cronbach's alpha formula was used in determining the reliability of data coefficient (Mugenda, 2008).

The reliability was ensured through a piloted questionnaire that was subjected to a sample of 5 staff, which was not included in the study. The 20 staff were selected from all the community project in Rarienda but not from the fish Banda project. The Cronbach vale for Women Participation in Project Implementation Was 0.7758, Women Participation in Financial Management Reliability result was 0.7194, reliability result for Women Participation in Project monitoring was 0. 7978 while women participation in project maintenance was 0.7785. This implied that the instrument was reliable .The pre-test was conducted by the principal researcher (Neuman, 2000). From the findings, the coefficient was approximately above 0.70 which is closer to 1 making the instrument very reliable

### **3.7 Data Analysis Techniques**

The collected data was well examined and checked for completeness and comprehensibility. The data was then summarized, coded and tabulated. Descriptive statistics such as means, standard deviation and frequency distribution were used to analyze the data. Inferential statistics such as regression and correlation analysis were used to establish whether women participation influence the performance of community Fish Banda Project in Rarienda Sub-county, Siaya County, Kenya.

Data presentation was done by the use of percentages and frequency tables for ease of analysis, understanding and interpretations of the findings. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis to generate qualitative report which was presented in a continuous prose.

### **3.8 Operationalization of Variables.**

The independent variables were posed as statements of facts that seek to establish their relationship with the dependent variable, the respondents agreed or disagreed with based on a measurement scale ranging from one to five for each of the statement. The results from the measurement scale were weighted and analyzed statistically in order to come to a conclusion on how valid they are and hence derive a conclusion on the relationship between the dependent and the independent variable.

**Table 3.2 Operationalization of Variables**

Objectives	Operational Definition of Variables					
	Variables	Indicators	Measurement	Data Collection	Scale	Data analysis Techniques
To examine influence of women participation in project implementation on Fish Banda project performance	<u>Independent Variable</u> Participation in project implementation	Election of project management committee members -Attendance of transparency Meetings - Responsibilities - Decisions Making concerning the project	Extent of Women Participation in Electing project management committee members -Attending transparency Meetings - Accountability forums - Decisions Making concerning the project	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Means and Percentages Frequencies, Means and Percentages correlation, Means and Percentages -Correlation -Regression
To establish the influence the women participation in project financial management on Fish Banda project performance	<u>Independent Variable</u> Participation in Financial Management	Budget preparations -Procurement - Justification Project costs -Estimation project cost	Extent of community participation in project budgeting, procurement, project cost estimation	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Means, standard deviation and Percentages -Correlation -Regression
					Ordinal	Frequencies, Means and Percentages -Correlation -Regression
To determine influence of women participation in project maintenance on Fish Banda project performance	<u>Independent Variable</u> Participation in maintenance	-Cash payment (levies, tariffs) -Labour provision -Contribution of local materials -Engagement in project operations	Level of women participation in Cash payment -Labour provision -Contribution of local materials -Engage in project operations	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Frequencies, Means and Percentages



To determine influence of women participation in monitoring on Fish Banda project performance	<u>Independent Variable</u> Participation in monitoring .	-Assessment of project activities - Identification of project gaps -Attendance of project meetings -Reporting progress -Accessibility of information on progress reporting	Level of community participation in project assessment, project gap identification, project information accessibility	Questionnaire	Nominal	
				Questionnaire	Ordinal	Frequencies, Means and Percentages -Correlation -Regression
				Questionnaire	Ordinal	Frequencies, Means and Percentages
				Questionnaire	Ordinal	Means and Percentages
The purpose of this research is to determine influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda project in Rarienda Constituency.	<u>Dependent Variable</u> Performance of Fish Banda project	-Effectiveness -Efficiency -Functionality -Financial Returns - Living standards	Level of Project success/performance Likert scale  Ratio Likert scale	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Means, standard deviation and Percentages -Correlation -Regression

### **3.9 Ethical Issues**

The researcher sought permission to carry out the study from the University for the purpose of data collection from the field. The study did not attempt to infringe on the respondents' rights by treating them fairly and cautiously. The researcher also explained the purpose of the study to the respondents and how the information they gave would be used. This however done with caution by assuring that the given information would be used for the purpose of achieving the research objective. Any personal information was kept strictly confidential. Respondents' rights to decline to fill the questionnaire was also be respected.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATIONS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and presentation of the study findings. Data collected during the research were analyzed, coded and tabulated for analysis and discussion.

#### 4.2 General Information

The section provides general information regarding the respondents. It addresses gender of the respondents, age of the respondents and level of education as well as the period the respondents has been working in Fish Banda project in Rarienda.

##### 4.2.1 Gender of the Respondent

The study sought the gender of the respondents. From the findings majority 91% of the respondents were female while 9% were male.

**Table 4. 1: Gender of the Respondent**

Gender of the Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Male	17	9
Female	175	91
Total	192	100

This implied that information on influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda project in Rarienda Constituency was collected from both male and female responded and that influence of women participation on performance of Fish

Banda project was handled by both male and female individuals, hence no gender biasness.

**Table 4. 2 Respondents’ age brackets**

Respondents’ age brackets	Frequency	Percent
20-30yrs	66	41
31-40	38	24
41-50	32	20
51and above	24	15
Total	160	100

The respondents were requested to indicate their age bracket. From the results, 41% of the respondents were aged between 20-30 years, 24% of the respondents were aged Between 31 and 40 years and 20% of the respondents were aged between 41- 50 years. The results also indicated that 15% of the respondents indicated that they were aged 51 years. This implied that respondents were mature to provide relevant information regarding influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda project.

#### 4.2.2 Respondents Level of Education

The respondents were requested to indicate their highest level of education attained by the respondents and results indicated in Table 4.3.

**Table 4. 3 Respondents Highest Level of Education Attained**

Highest Level of Education Attained	Frequency	Percent
Secondary level	75	47
College	40	25
Primary	29	18
University	16	10
Total	160	100

The results indicate 47% of the respondents had attained secondary highest level of education, 25% of the respondents indicated they had attained college highest level of education, while 18% of the respondents had attained primary highest level of education attained. The results further indicated that 10% had attained university level of education. This implied that majority of the respondents had attained at least primary level of education attained hence were in a better position of providing relevant information on influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda project.

### 4.2.3 Respondents Period of Working

On the period the respondents had worked at the Fish Banda project, 48% of the respondents indicated that they had worked at the Fish Banda project for 12 years and above, 25% of the respondents indicated that they had worked at the Fish Banda project for 3-9 years while 20% of the respondents indicated that they had worked at the Fish Banda project for 9-12 years.

**Table 4. 4 Respondents Period of Working**

Length of Respondent Working Period	Frequency	Percent
12 years and above	77	48
3- 9 years	40	25
9- 12 years	32	20
less than 3 year	11	7
Total	160	100

The results further indicated that only 7% of the respondents had worked at the project for less than 3 year. This clearly indicated that the respondent had worked at the commission for at least 3 years and had experience on the influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda project.

### 4.3 Women Participation in Fish Banda Project

The respondents were requested to indicate whether women were allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project. From the findings, majority 89% of the respondents indicated that women were allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project while 11% of the respondents indicated that women were not allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project.

**Table 4. 5: Women Allocated Responsibilities in Management**

Women allocated responsibilities in management	Frequency	Percent
Yes	152	89
No	18	11
Total	160	100

Respondents stated that women are significantly involved in income-generating and food-providing activities such as fishing, women represent high workforce engaged in Fish Banda. This is in line with Ekong (2003), who stated that the idea of women participation and allocation of responsibilities in management cannot be removed from community development projects.

#### 4.3.1 Women Attend Management Meeting

The study sought the extent do women attend management meeting of fish Banda project. From the findings, majority 54% of the respondents indicated that women attend management meeting of fish Banda project to a very great extent, 36% of the respondents indicated that women attend management meeting of fish Banda project to a great extent while 10% of the respondents indicated that women attend management meeting of fish Banda project to a moderately extent.

**Table 4. 6: Women Attend Management Meeting**

Women Attend Management Meeting	Frequency	Percent
Very Great Extent	86	54
Great Extent	58	36
Moderate extent	16	10
Total	160	100

.Respondents stated that income and expenditure were not disclosed to the community members during public meetings. This implies that women are allocated responsibilities to undertake in management meetings in Fish Banda Project. This is in line with Auckhinleck (2013), who stated that, the committees do not hold regular meetings with the rest of community members to disclose the financial matters of the projects.

#### **4.3.2 Women Participation in Project Implementation and Project Performance**

The sought the extent to which women participation in project implementation, influence the performance of Fish Banda project in Rarienda.



**Table 4. 7 Women participation in project implementation influence performance of Fish Banda**

Respondent Participation in Project implementation	Mean	Standard deviation
Women participate in election of project management committee	4.59	0.57
Women are allocated responsibilities to undertake in Fish Banda Project	4.76	0.68
Women are involve making decision in management of the project	4.52	0.53
Women are engage in enhancing project relationship with other community members	4.86	0.74

From the findings, majority of the respondents indicated that women engaged in enhancing project relationship with other community members and allocated responsibilities to undertake influence the performance of Fish Banda project to a very great extent as indicated by a mean of 4.86 and 4.76 with standard deviation of 0.74 and 0.68. Most of the respondents indicated that women participate in election of project management committee and are involved making decision in management of the project influencing the performance of Fish Banda project to a very great extent as indicated by a mean of 4.59 and 4.52 with standard deviation of 0.57 and 0.53.

This implies that the women participation in project implementation is important as it helps to manage the operation, decision making and election of project management committee. This is in line with Pérez-Foguet (2011), who observed that to enhance successful participation in community projects, adequate strengthening by external support is needed prior to assumption of full community control of supply systems and assumption of responsibilities should be pursued gradually.

### 4.3.3 Participation in Financial Management

The respondents were asked to indicate whether women involved in fund disbursement for the Fish Banda Project. From the findings, majority 78% of the respondents indicated that women were involved in fund disbursement for the Fish Banda Project while 22% of the respondents indicated that women were not involved in fund disbursement for the Fish Banda Project.

**Table 4. 8: Participation in Financial Management**

Participation Financial management	Frequency	Percent
Yes	125	78
No	35	22
Total	160	100

The finding indicates that women participation in financial management strengthens and broadens partnerships and also creates spaces for mutual learning. This is in line with Baiocchi (2005), who stated that participatory financial management produce actual welfare that effects the improved and effective public investments.

### **Extent to which women participates in project on project cash management**

Women allocated responsibilities in management	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	121	77
Great Extent	39	23
Total	160	100

The study sought the extent to which women participates in project on project cash management of fish Banda project. From the findings, majority 77% of the respondents indicated that women participates in project on project cash management of fish Banda project to a very great extent. Most 23% of the respondents indicated that women participates in project on project cash management of fish Banda project to a great extent. The respondents stated that money collected from user charge fees was used to cover operation and maintenance costs. Respondents further stated that that the high knowledge by participating women proof to the Fish Banda beneficiaries that the way funds were managed increased transparency in the way that the management of the project operated. This implies that the projects financial management was in the hands of women participating in the project. This is in line with Ekong (2003), who stated that women should be given an opportunity to participate in the development of interventions designed to improve their livelihood.

#### 4.3.4 Financial Management Influence Performance of Fish Banda

Respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which women participation in financial management influence performance of Fish Banda.

**Table 4. 9 Extent to which women participation in Financial Management Influence performance of Fish Banda**

Your participation in management of project finance	Mean	Standard deviation
Budgeting analysis	4.58	0.57
Procurement of project	4.65	0.60
Justifying Project costs	4.47	0.49
Estimating project cost	4.38	0.45

From the findings, majority of the respondents indicated that procurement of project and budgeting analysis influence performance of Fish Banda to a very great extent as indicated by mean of 4.65 and 4.58 with standard deviation of 0.60 and 0.57. Most of the respondents indicated that Justifying Project costs and Estimating project cost influence performance of Fish Banda to a very great extent as indicated by mean of 4.47 and 4.38 with standard deviation of 0.49 and 0.45. This implies that women participation in financial management improves use of budgets to avoid chances of misappropriation, misallocation and over expenditure of finances. This is in line with Petersen *et al.* (2006), who observed that budgets act as a control system so that project funds are not used for activities beyond the purchasing power of the project.

#### 4.4 Participation in Maintenance

The study sought on whether women participate in providing resources for maintenance of Fish Banda Project elected considering integrity issues. From the

findings, majority 80% of the respondents indicated that women participate in providing resources for maintenance of Fish Banda Project elected considering integrity issues while 20% of the respondents indicated otherwise.

**Table 4. 10 Women participate in providing resources for maintenance**

	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	128	80
No	32	20
Total	160	100

The findings indicate that women in the project undertook repairs of broken pipes, leakages, pumps and other repairs under the system. This implies that women are passionate about the continuous functioning of their projects and being prepared to take absolute responsibility in providing resources for maintenance. This concurred with Bhandari and Grant (2007), who noted that maintenance of community projects includes the cost of running the offices of the boards, the cost of purchasing office suppliers such as computers, printers, receipt books, replacing office appliances and other office logistics.

#### 4.4.1 Extent to which women participates in provision of labour

The study sought on the extent to which women participates in provision of labour in Fish Banda project. From the findings, all 69% the respondents indicated that women participate in provision of labour in Fish Banda project to a very great extent while 31% of the respondents indicated that women participates in provision of labour in Fish Banda project in great extent.

**Table 4. 11 Extent to which women participates in provision of labour**

	Frequency	Percentages
Very great extent	110	69
Great extent	50	31
Total	160	100

This is in line with KBS (2015), who stated that women participation influence performance of fish farming projects as women is the backbone of agriculture labour force producing 40% of the gross domestic product (GDP) and over 50% of food in developing nations like Kenya. This implies that women participation in fish Banda project is a key ingredient in the delivery of good planning outcomes in community development projects. This is in line with World Bank (2003), who stated that it is generally accepted that women participate actively in the rural economy due to their social and economic roles.

#### 4.4.2 Women participation in maintenance influence performance of Fish Banda

Table 4.9 shows the respondent response on the extent to which women participation in maintenance influence performance of Fish Banda. From the findings, majority of the respondents indicated that paying of cash and project expenses tariffs/ fish bills, providing labour services and Engage in project operations influence performance of Fish Banda to a very great extent as indicated by mean of 4.89, 4.67 and 4.65 with standard deviation of 0.78, 0.50 and 0.57. Most of the respondents indicated that contributing local materials such as building materials, land, among others influence performance of Fish Banda to a very great extent as indicated by mean of 4.60 with standard deviation of 0.61.

**Table 4. 12 Women participation in maintenance influence performance of Fish Banda**

Participation in maintenance of the project	Mean	Standard deviation
Contributing local materials such as building materials, land, among others	4.60	0.61
Engage in project operations	4.65	0.57
Paying of cash and project expenses tariffs/ fish bills	4.89	0.78
Providing labour services	4.67	0.50

This implies that women participation in maintenance influence performance of Fish Banda. This is in line with World Bank (2003), who stated that firm farming projects are created and integrate women into project development process since the participation of women farmers in planning, operations and maintenance influence project performance increase women income level.

#### 4.4.3 Participation in Project Monitoring

The study sought whether elected management in fish Banda considers integrity issues in monitoring of the project progress. From the findings, majority 87% of the respondents indicated that elected management in fish Banda considers integrity issues in monitoring of the project progress while 13% of the respondents indicated that elected management in fish Banda do not consider integrity issues in monitoring of the project progress.

**Table 4. 13: Elected Management Considers Integrity Issues in Monitoring**

	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	139	87
No	21	13
<b>Total</b>	160	100

Respondents further stated that the elected management considers integrity issues in monitoring fish Banda project result in an increase of income from fishery activities which are like fishing, processing, marketing, servicing and trading. This implies that considering integrity issues in monitoring has taken on even greater significance within the Fish Banda project. This is in line with GOK, (2005), who stated that the participation of women in aquaculture projects extends to every aspect of fish farming like preparing fish, feeding the feed, cleaning of nets/cages and general maintenance and upkeep of the pond or cages.

#### 4.4.5 Women participation in accountability

Table 4.14 shows the extent to which women participates in accountability of the fish Banda project. From the findings, majority 70% of the respondents indicated that women participates in accountability of the fish Banda project to a very great extent



while 30% of the respondents indicated that women participates in accountability of the fish Banda project to a great extent.

**Table 4. 14: Women Participation in Accountability**

<b>Women participation in accountability</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
Very Great Extent	112	70
Great Extent	48	30
<b>Total</b>	160	100

This implies that women play important role project participation enhancing transparency and accountability to the beneficiaries. This is in line with Carter (2010), who stated that the community develops trust with the project management and they can willingly contribute funds for the operation of the projects and this makes the projects to be sustainable.

#### **4.4.5 Women participation in project monitoring influence performance of Fish Banda**

Table 4.10 shows the respondents response on the extent to which women participation in project monitoring influence performance of Fish Banda. From the findings majority of the respondents indicated that accountability forums, auditing projects and decisions making concerning the project influence performance of Fish Banda 4.90, 4.85 and 4.64 with standard deviation of 0.70, 0.61 and 0.59. Most of the respondents indicated that making key decisions concerning the project, monitoring reporting on project progress and identification of what may be causing project delays influence performance of Fish Banda as indicated by mean of 4.60, 4.58, 4.54 and 4.50 with standard deviation of 0.60, 0.50, 0.49 and 0.47.

**Table 4. 15 Women participation in project monitoring influence performance of Fish Banda**

Your participation in project Monitoring	Mean	Standard deviation
Attending monitoring Meetings	4.50	0.47
Accountability forums	4.90	0.70
Decisions Making concerning the project	4.64	0.59
Monitoring reporting on project progress	4.58	0.50
Making key decisions concerning the project	4.60	0.60
Auditing projects	4.85	0.61
Identification of what may be causing project delays	4.54	0.49

This implies that carrying out the project and monitoring it making sure that there is women participation throughout the project period ensure accessibility to progress reports and project progress reporting. This is in line with Mukunga (2012), who stated that the inadequate participation of the local community in monitoring and

evaluation activities limited their participation in decision making about project progress.

#### **4.5 Women Participation Influence Fish Banda Project Performance**

The study sought the extent to which women participation influence Fish Banda project performance. From the finding, majority of the respondents indicated that effectiveness and efficiency usage of finances and sustainability providing quality fish pro-longed period of time influence Fish Banda project performance to a very great extent as indicated by mean of 4.77 and 4.66 with standard deviation of 0.68 and 0.65. Most of the respondents indicated that increased financial returns, improved member income level and improved livelihood making your life better influence Fish Banda project performance to a very great extent as indicated by mean of 4.56, 4.53 and 4.51 with standard deviation of 0.58, 0.47 and 0.43. This implies that providing authentic opportunities for women participation in fish project is an essential aspect of the project performance. This is in line with Carter (2010), who noted that community participation in assessing project progress is critical for their sustainability

**Table 4. 16 Extent to which women participation influence Fish Banda project performance**

Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
Improving your livelihood (making your life better	4.51	0.43
Sustainability providing quality fish pro- longed period of time	4.66	0.65
Effectiveness and efficiency (usage of finances for the right propose	4.77	0.68
Increase financial returns	4.56	0.58
Improve member income level	4.53	0.47

#### **4.6 Other ways Fish Banda Project achieve its objectives due to women participation**

The study sought on other ways Fish Banda Project achieve its objectives due to women participation. From the findings, respondents concurred that women participation in the planning and formulation of development activities ensures their successful implementation of Fish Banda Project. Women play an important role of trading and processing in Fish Banda Project. The respondents further stated that promotion of authentic, active and meaningful women participation is key partners in intensifying efforts for higher incomes and improved diets for children. This implies that active participation of women should be considered and be engaged in decision making at all level in order to ensure sustainability in the post-project period. This is in line with Ekong, 2003), who stated that the goal of unity of effort is to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of a nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress.

#### 4.7 Correlation Analysis

The study conducted a Pearson Correlation analysis for all the study variables to establish the relationship between the influence of women participation and performance of Fish Banda project.

**Table 4. 17 Correlation coefficient matrix of influence of women participation and performance of Fish Banda project**

Women Participation in;		Project Performance	Project Implementation	Financial Management	project maintenance	Project monitoring
Project Implementation	Pearson Correlation	0.786(*)	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.02	0.02			
	N	160	160			
Financial Management	Pearson Correlation	0.865(*)	0.824(*)	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.04	.04	0.04		
	N	160	160	160		
Project maintenance	Pearson Correlation	0.672(*)	0.614(*)	.490(*)	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.001	.004		
	N	160	160	160	160	
Project monitoring	Pearson Correlation	.713(*)	.633(*)	.682(*)	.430(*)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
	N	160	160	160	160	160

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

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The strength of association between women participation in project implementation and project performance was strong and positive ( $r=0.786$ ). The correlation was statistically significant  $P=0.02 < 0.05$  at 95% confidence level.

The study found that there existed a strong correlation between women participation in financial management and the project performance ( $r=0.865$ ), The correlation was statistically significant  $P=0.04<0.05$  at 95% confidence level.

The strength of association between women participation in project maintenance and project performance was strong and positive ( $r=0.672$ ). The correlation was statistically significant  $P=0.01<0.05$  at 95% confidence level.

The study found that there existed a strong correlation between women participation in project monitoring and the project performance ( $r=0.713$ ), The correlation was statistically significant  $P=0.02<0.05$  at 95% confidence level.

This implied that there existed a positive correlation between the the influence of women participation and performance of Fish Banda project. The findings were also consistency with Ackermann and Eden (2001), who found that community participation, involves a proactive process in which the beneficiaries influenced the development and management of development projects, rather than receiving a share benefit.

#### **4.8 Regression Analysis**

A multivariate regression model was applied to determine the relationship between the the influence of women participation and performance of Fish Banda project. Adjusted  $R^2$  is called the coefficient of determination and tells us how the Fish Banda project performance varied with variation in influence of women participation which includes participation in project implementation, financial management, project maintenance and project monitoring. From table above, the value of adjusted  $R^2$  is 0.481. This implies that, there was a variation of 48.1% of project performance varied

with variation in influence of women participation in project at a confidence level of 95%.

**Table 4. 18: Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig. Change	F
1	.72(a)	.518	.418		0.24	.001(a)	

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Project implementation, Financial management, Project maintenance and Project monitoring
- b. Dependent Variable: Project performance

**4.8.1 ANOVA (b) Testing Goodness of Model Fit**

Regression, Residual and Total. The Total variance was the difference into the variance which can be explained by the independent variables (Model) and the variance which was not explained by the independent variables (Error). The strength of variation of the predictor values project performance, dependence variable at 0.01 significant levels.

**Coefficients (a)**

**Table 4. 19 ANOVA (b)**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.841	11	.307	5.191	.001(a)
	Residual	1.714	149	.059		
	Total	3.556	160			

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Project implementation, Financial management, Project maintenance and Project monitoring
- b. Dependent Variable: Project performance

#### **4.8.2 Coefficients of variable between Women Participation and Project Performance**

From the above regression model, the values, 0.571, 0.728, 0.817 and 0.816 are the unstandardized coefficients and indicate the extent to which given aspects of women participation influence project performance in Fish Banda project. The 1.000 represented the constant which predicted value of Fish Banda project performance when all women participation in project variables influencing project performance were constant at zero (0). This implied that project performance would be at 1.000 holding women participation in project implementation, financial management, project maintenance and project monitoring constant at zero (0).

The study established that women participation in project implementation influence project performance by a factor of 0.571 with P value of 0.002 while women participation in financial management influence project performance by a factor of 0.728 with P value of 0.001.

The women participation in project maintenance influence project performance by a factor of 0.817 with P value of 0.04. The study found that women participation in project monitoring influence project performance by a factor of 0.816 with P value of 0.03

This clearly indicates that women participation in Fish Banda project influence performance of the project. This implied that enhancing participation of women in the project activities such as project implementation, financial management, project maintenance and project monitoring would improve the performance of the Fish Banda project as the results were statistically significant with a P-Value of 0.02



,0.001 and 0.04, 0.03 at 95% confidence level. Therefore, participation of women in project activities remains critical in improving project performance

**Table 4. 20 Coefficients of variable between Women Participation and Project Performance**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	1.000	.275		3.640	.001
	Project implementation	0.571	.195	.857	2.931	.002
	Financial management	0.728	.128	.000	1.102	0.001
	Project	0.817	.501	.000	2.201	0.040
	Project monitoring	0.816	.429	.000	1.007	0.030

a. Predictors: (Constant), Project implementation, Financial management, Project maintenance and Project monitoring

b. Dependent Variable: Project performance

The established regression equation was;

$$Y = 1.000 + 0.571X_1 + 0.728X_2 + 0.817X_3 + 0.816X_4$$

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the discussion of key data findings, conclusion drawn from the findings highlighted and recommendation made there-to. The conclusions and recommendations drawn are in quest of addressing the purpose of this study which was to investigate influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda project in Rarienda Constituency.

#### **5.2 Summary of Findings**

This section presents the summary of the findings.

##### **5.2.1 Women Participation in Project Implementation and Fish Banda Project**

The study established that management in Fish Banda allocated women responsibilities in management of the project. Women are significantly involved in management meeting and are allocated responsibilities to undertake. Women engagement in enhancing project relationship with other community members, involvement in fund disbursement and project cash management, participating in election of project management committee and being involved in making decision in management influence the performance of Fish Banda project. The study found that women participation in Fish Banda Fish project implementation led to project effectiveness and efficiency usage of finances and sustainability providing quality fish pro-longed period of time and increased financial returns, improved member income level and improved livelihood making women life better ..

### **5.2.2 Women Participation in Project Monitoring**

The study established that high knowledge by participating women increased transparency in the way that the management of the project operated. This is revealed the effective procurement of project and budgeting analysis, justifying project costs and estimating project through women participation that has influenced performance of the Fish Banda project. The findings indicated that accountability forums, auditing projects and decisions making concerning the project influence performance of Fish Banda. The study revealed that making key decisions concerning the project, monitoring reporting on project progress and identification of what may be causing project delays influence performance of Fish Banda to a great extent

### **5.2.3 Women Participation in Project Maintenance**

The study established that women participate in providing resources for maintenance of Fish Banda Project elected considering integrity issues and their passionate about the continuous functioning of the project; they are also prepared to take absolute responsibility in providing resources for maintenance. Women further participate in provision of labour. Elected management considers integrity issues in monitoring fish Banda project result in an increase of income from fishery activities which are like fishing, processing, marketing, servicing and trading. The study revealed that paying of cash and project expenses tariffs/ fish bills, providing labour services, engage in project operations, contributing local materials such as building materials, land, among others influence performance of Fish Banda to a very great extent.

#### **5.2.4 Women Participation in Financial Management**

The study established that women participation in project activities enables the effectiveness and efficiency usage of finances and sustainability providing quality fish pro-longed period of time, increased financial returns, improved member income level and improved livelihood making your life better influence Fish Banda project performance. The study revealed that procurement of project and budgeting analysis, justifying Project costs and Estimating project cost influence performance of Fish Banda to a very great extent. Women participation in financial management improves use of budgets to avoid chances of misappropriation, misallocation and over expenditure of finances.

The inferential statistics revealed that enhancing participation of women in the project activities such as project implementation, financial management, project maintenance and project monitoring would improve the performance of the Fish Banda project. This is evidenced by the existence of positive correlation between the the influence of women participation and performance of Fish Banda project. And the established regression equation with positive unstandardized coefficients results;  $Y = 1.000 + 0.571X_1 + 0.728X_2 + 0.817X_3 + 0.816X_4$  that were statistically significant with a P-Value of 0.02, 0.001 and 0.04, 0.03 at 95% confidence level.

#### **5.3 Discussion of Findings**

Community participation in project process strengthens and broadens partnerships and also creates spaces for mutual learning. This section present discussion of findings based on the objective of the study which was investigate influence of women participation on fish project performance focusing on community Fish Banda project in Rarienda Constituency.

### **5.3.1 Women Participation in Project Implementation and Fish Banda Project**

The findings indicated that community participation in project implementation influence project identification of a short to medium term success tool of and sanitation projects. Further, Carter (2012) observed that CP runs smoothly at the initial stage of community projects but problems begin within 1-3 years after the commissioning of systems leading to the breakdown of management systems thereafter. The study established that management in Fish Banda allocated women responsibilities in management of the project. Women are significantly involved in management meeting and are allocated responsibilities to undertake. Women engagement in enhancing project relationship with other community members, involvement in fund disbursement and project cash management, participating in election of project management committee and being involved in making decision in management influence the performance of Fish Banda project. The study found that women participation in Fish Banda Fish project implementation led to project effectiveness and efficiency usage of finances and sustainability providing quality fish pro-longed period of time and increased financial returns, improved member income level and improved livelihood making women life better ..

### **5.3.2 Women Participation in Project Monitoring**

Women participation in project monitoring influence success of community project. The study revealed that high knowledge by participating women increased transparency in the way that the management of the project operated. This was consistence with Mwakila (2008) noted that monitoring and evaluation is used as an instrument for control but focuses on improving the performance of community projects quality and direction of joint development initiatives and local governance.

This is revealed the effective procurement of project and budgeting analysis, justifying project costs and estimating project through women participation that has influenced performance of the Fish Banda project. This study revealed that there existed a strong correlation between women participation in project monitoring and the project performance ( $r=0.713$ ), The correlation was statistically significant  $P=0.02<0.05$  at 95% confidence level. The findings indicated that accountability forums, auditing projects and decisions making concerning the project influence performance of Fish Banda. The study revealed that making key decisions concerning the project, monitoring reporting on project progress and identification of what may be causing project delays influence performance of Fish Banda to a great extent

### **5.3.3 Women Participation in Project Maintenance**

Women participation in maintenance of project in critical influence project success. Adow (2013), contribution of funds by the community to operate and maintain rural projects promote a sense of ownership by the community members The study established that women participate in providing resources for maintenance of Fish Banda Project elected considering integrity issues and their passionate about the continuous functioning of the project; they are also prepared to take absolute responsibility in providing resources for maintenance. The study revealed there existed a significant correlation between women participation in project maintenance and project performance was strong and positive ( $r=0.672$ ). The correlation was statistically significant  $P=0.01<0.05$  at 95% confidence level.

Women further participate in provision of labour. Elected management considers integrity issues in monitoring fish Banda project result in an increase of income from fishery activities which are like fishing, processing, marketing, servicing and trading.

The study revealed that paying of cash and project expenses tariffs/ fish bills, providing labour services, engage in project operations, contributing local materials such as building materials, land, among others influence performance of Fish Banda to a very great extent. The finding consistence with Bhandari and Grant (2007) who noted that maintenance of community projects includes the cost of running the offices of the boards, the cost of purchasing office suppliers such as computers, printers, receipt books, replacing office appliances and other office logistics

#### **5.3.4 Women Participation in Financial Management**

The study established that women participation in project activities enables the effectiveness and efficiency usage of finances and sustainability providing quality fish pro-longed period of time, increased financial returns, improved member income level and improved livelihood making your life better influence Fish Banda project performance. The findings were consistence with Petersen *et al.*, (2006) observed that budgets act as a control system so that project funds are not used for activities beyond the purchasing power of the project. Where budgets are not prepared and followed, chances of misappropriation, misallocation and over expenditure of finances become quite high. The study revealed that procurement of project and budgeting analysis, justifying Project costs and Estimating project cost influence performance of Fish Banda to a very great extent. Women participation in financial management improves use of budgets to avoid chances of misappropriation, misallocation and over expenditure of finances. The study revealed that there existed a strong correlation between women participation in financial management and the project performance ( $r=0.865$ ), The correlation was statistically significant  $P=0.04<0.05$  at 95% confidence level.

The inferential statistics revealed that enhancing participation of women in the project activities such as project implementation, financial management, project maintenance and project monitoring would improve the performance of the Fish Banda project. This is evidenced by the existence of positive correlation between the the influence of women participation and performance of Fish Banda project. And the established regression equation with positive unstandardized coefficients results;  $Y = 1.000 + 0.571X_1 + 0.728X_2 + 0.817X_3 + 0.816X_4$  that were statistically significant with a P-Value of 0.02, 0.001 and 0.04, 0.03 at 95% confidence level.

#### **5.4 Conclusions**

Project participation is a rich concept that that every investment should uphold to as it is a solutions to the problem of project sustainability and improved performance. From the findings, the study concluded that significantly involving women in project activities is a vital aspect of community development projects. Women participation in project implementation is important as it helps to manage the operation, decision making and election of project management committee.

The study concluded that women participation in financial management improves use of budgets to avoid chances of misappropriation, misallocation and over expenditure of finances, this in turn strengthens and broadens partnerships and also creates spaces for mutual learning.

The study concluded that women participation influence performance of fish farming projects as women is the backbone of agriculture labour force. The study concludes that women participation in Fish Banda project is a key ingredient in the delivery of good planning outcomes in community development projects. This is in line with World Bank (2003), who stated that it is generally accepted that women participate



actively in the rural economy due to their social and economic roles. World Bank (2003), further states that firm farming projects are created and integrate women into project development process since the participation of women farmers in planning, operations and maintenance influence project performance increase women income level.

The study concluded that that considering integrity issues in monitoring has taken on even greater significance within the Fish Banda project. Women participation in the planning and formulation of development activities ensures successful implementation of Fish Banda Project. Women play an important role of trading and processing in Fish Banda Project. Therefore promotion of authentic, active and meaningful women participation is key partners in intensifying efforts for higher incomes and improved performance of community development projects such as Fish Banda project.

### **5.5 Recommendations**

The study recommends that for improved performance of Fish Banda project, the management should give women an opportunity to participate in the project activities in order to enhance the project performance.

- i. Women play important role in project participation of enhancing transparency and accountability to the beneficiaries.
- ii. The study recommended that there should be women participatory in financial management in order to produce actual welfare that effects the improved and effective public investments.

- iii. Involving women members in some community development project not only enhances understanding of the target population, it is fundamental to identifying the best way to meet the whole community needs.
- iv. The study recommended that to enhance successful participation in community projects, there should be adequate strengthening by women support which is needed prior to assumption of full community control and of responsibilities should be pursued gradually.
- v. The study recommends that women participation should be ensured for accountability forums, auditing projects and decisions making concerning the project in order to improve project performance. Participating women should carry out the project and monitoring to ensure that there is accessibility to progress reports and project progress reporting.
- vi. Project Management should provide authentic opportunities for women participation in fish project as it is an essential aspect of the project performance and sustainability. Management should have the goal of unity of effort is to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of a nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress. Women participation in the planning and formulation of development activities should be encouraged so as to ensure their successful implementation
- vii. Management should provide authentic opportunities for participation in project activities; this will allow women to play part in determining development objectives and strategies in the project. Often, women will need

to be resourced to participate effectively and development agencies have a responsibility to ensure that resources dedicated to women's advancement remain within their control.

### **5.6 Suggestion for Further Study**

The study investigated influence of women participation on performance of Fish Banda project in Rarienda Constituency.

- i. The study recommends that a further study should be carried out to determine influence of women participation on implementation performance of community project performance.
- ii. A study should be carried to establish the influence of women participation on project financing in community project in Kenya.
- iii. A study could also be undertaken to investigate challenges affecting effectiveness of women participation in project performance of community project in Rarienda Constituency.
- iv. A further study should also be carried out to determine the relationship between women participation in monitoring and evaluation and project success in community projects

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Introductory Letter

Tina Zamo Obuya

P.O .Box 1080-00606

Nairobi

Kenya.

Dear Respondent,

#### **REF: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH DATA**

I am a student at University of Nairobi pursuing a degree in project management. I am currently undertaking my research project entitled, “**INFLUENCE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION ON FISH PROJECT PERFORMANCE: A CASE OF COMMUNITY FISH BANDA PROJECT IN RARIENDA SUB-COUNTY, SIAYA COUNTY, KENYA**”. I have attached a questionnaire for gathering the data which will be very useful in this research.

You has been chosen participate in the study .I kindly request you to answer the questionnaire hence facilitating the collection of the crucial and credible data. Please note that the information sought is purely for academic purpose and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

I look forward to your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Tina Zamo Obuya



## Appendix II: Questionnaires

You have been provided with the questionnaire. You are required to answer the questions are guided. Use a (√) of a (X) where necessary.

### Section A: General Information

1. Please indicate your gender

Female [ ]

Male [ ]

2. Indicate your age bracket

20-30 yrs [ ]

31-40 yrs [ ]

41-50 yrs [ ]

51 and above [ ]

3. State your highest level of education

Primary level [ ]

Secondary level [ ]

College [ ]

University [ ]

Postgraduate [ ]

4. For how long have you been involve in Fish Banda project?

Less than 3 years [ ]

3 to 9 years [ ]

9 to 12 years [ ]

Above 12 years [ ]

## Section B. Women Participation in Fish Banda Project

### Participation in Project Implementation

5. Are women allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project?

Yes [ ]

No [ ]

6. To what extent do women attend management meeting of fish Banda project?

- i. Very great extent [ ]
- ii. Great Extent [ ]
- iii. Moderately Extent [ ]
- iv. Less Extent [ ]
- v. No Extent [ ]

7. To what extent does women participation in project implementation influence performance of Fish Banda? (Where 1-Not at all, 2-Less extent, 3-Moderate Extent, 4 –Great extent and 5 -Very Great extent)

Your participation in project implementation	1	2	3	4	5
Women participate in election of project management committee					
Women are allocated responsibilities to undertake in Fish Banda Project					
Women are involve making decision in management of the project					
Women are engage in enhancing project relationship with other community members					

### Participation in Financial Management

8. Are women involved in fund disbursement for the Fish Banda Project?

Yes [ ]

No [ ]

9.To what extent do women participates in project on project cash management of fish Banda project?

- vi. Very great extent [ ]
- vii. Great Extent [ ]
- viii. Moderately Extent [ ]
- ix. Less Extent [ ]
- x. No Extent [ ]

10. To what extent does women participation in Financial Management Influence performance of Fish Banda? (Where 1-Not at all, 2-Less extent, 3-Moderate Extent, 4 –Great extent and 5 -Very Great extent)

Your participation in management of project finance	1	2	3	4	5
Budgeting analysis					
Procurement of project					
Justifying Project costs					
Estimating project cost					

**Participation in Project Maintenance**

11. Do women participate in providing resources for maintenance of Fish Banda Project elected considering integrity issues?

Yes [ ]

No [ ]

12.To what extent do women participates in provision of labour in Fish Banda project?

- i. Very great extent [ ]
- ii. Great Extent [ ]
- iii. Moderately Extent [ ]
- iv. Less Extent [ ]

v. No Extent [ ]

13. To what extent does women participation in Participation in maintenance Influence performance of Fish Banda ? (Where 1-Not at all, 2-Less extent, 3-Moderate Extent, 4 –Great extent and 5 -Very Great extent)

Participation in maintenance of the project	1	2	3	4	5
Contributing local materials such as building materials, land, among others					
Engage in project operations					
Paying of cash and project expenses tariffs/ fish bills					
Providing labour services					

### Participation in Project Monitoring

14. Does elected management in fish Banda consider integrity issues in monitoring of the project progress?

Yes [ ]

No [ ]

15. To what extent do women participates in accountability of the fish Banda project?

i. Very great extent [ ]

ii. Great Extent [ ]

iii. Moderately Extent [ ]

iv. Less Extent [ ]

v. No Extent [ ]

16. To what extent does women participation in project monitoring influence performance of Fish Banda? (Where 1-Not at all, 2-Less extent, 3-Moderate Extent, 4 –Great extent and 5 -Very Great extent)

Your participation in project Monitoring	1	2	3	4	5
Attending monitoring Meetings					
Accountability forums					
Decisions Making concerning the project					
Monitoring reporting on project progress					
Making key decisions concerning the project					
Auditing projects					
Identification of what may be causing project delays					

17. To what extent does women participation influence Fish Banda project performance? (Where 1-Not at all, 2-Less extent, 3-Moderate Extent, 4 –Great extent and 5 -Very Great extent)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Improving your livelihood (making your life better					
Sustainability providing quality fish pro-longed period of time					
Effectiveness and efficiency (usage of finances for the right propose					
Increase financial returns					
Improve member income level					

18. Indicate other ways Fish Banda Project achieve its objectives due to women participation.....

.....



# APPENDIX III: RESEARCH PERMIT

**CONDITIONS**

- 1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit.**
- 2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.**
- 3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.**
- 4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.**
- 5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.**
- 6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice.**

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**NACOSTI**

**National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation**

**RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT**

**Serial No: A/405**

**CONDITIONS: see back page**

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:**

**MISS TINA ZAMO OBUYA**

**of the UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI,**

**521-40107 Muhoroni, has been**

**permitted to conduct research in Siaya**

**County**

**on the topic: INFLUENCE OF WOMEN**

**PARTICIPATION ON PERFORMANCE: A**

**CASE OF COMMUNITY FISH BANDA**

**PROJECT IN RARIENDA SUB-COUNTY,**

**SIAYA COUNTY, KENYA**


**for the period ending:**


**29th July 2017**

**Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/16/64537/12727**

**Date Of Issue : 1st August, 2016**

**Fee Received :Ksh 1000**





**Director General**

**National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation**