

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN MARGINALIZED REGIONS IN KENYA: A CASE
STUDY OF TANA RIVER COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

This research report is my original work and has not been submitted to any other university or institution of higher learning for examination.

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DEDICATION

This work is a special dedication to my lovely wife Fatuma Fian Barhe and my daughter Anisa who are always my aspiration of becoming the best I can.

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ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASALS - Arid and semi-arid areas

CBOS - Community based organizations

CDTF – Community Development Trust Fund

DLAO - District land adjudicating officer

DAO - District agricultural officer

FGM - Female genital mutilation

GOK - Government of Kenya

NGO - Non-governmental organization

NTFP - None timber forest product

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Sciences

UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

WID -Women in Development

ABSTRACT

Studies have shown that despite the fact that women empowerment is directly proportional to their participation in community development and the general performance of community development projects, little is still being done to empower these women in the society. In countries where women are empowered, they have been said to be very instrumental in implementing a number of development projects. It is in this realization that this study was carried. The study sought to examine the influence women empowerment on the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya. This study was guided by the following four objectives that included: to examine the extent to which labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya; to determine the extent to which decision making capacity by women influence the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya; to examine the extent to which asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya; and to examine the extent to which peace building capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya. This study adopted a descriptive case study design. The total target population of the study comprised of 47,425 respondents. The total sample population was 392 respondents. The main tool of primary data collection was the use of a questionnaire. The received questionnaires were sorted to check for completeness and relevance in the study. Quantitative analysis was employed both descriptive and inferential statistics. The data was then presented by use of frequency tables representing the means, standard deviations, and percentages. The relationship between the variables (hypothesis) was tested by use of the chi-square formula. From the results: over 95% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects. Over 80% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that decision making capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects. Over 70% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects. Over 95% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that peace building capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects. The researcher recommended that: Women should be considered as either skilled or non-skilled employees at all the steps of the project cycle; should also be involved in all the levels of projects decision making irrespective of their education background or any other socio-cultural classification factor; women also should be allowed to have rights and access to both communal and individual properties: Finally, women should be involved in all the strategies that are aimed at creating peace, resolving conflicts and ensuring reconciliation.

Key words: *labour providence, decision making, assets creation, peace building capacity.*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Participation in development projects implementation across the globe has gained popularity as the sure way of ensuring that development projects success and sustainability is achieved (UN, 2017). According to World Bank (2014), as the world moved to conclusion of the Millennium development Goals that were access their achievements by 2015, the world development strategists found it that in countries where the communities were actively involved in development projects implementation, the millennium development goals had been achieved to greater percentage as compared to countries where passive participation was employed in development projects implementation. UN (2017) has also indicated that involving all the community members in development projects design, plans, resources mobilization and prioritization influences the rates at which economic development is achieved since the development projects implemented in countries are directly tied to community needs and perceptions.

However, despite the fact that studies in developed countries like the USA, China, Europe and Parts of Russia (Endalcachew, 2016) have shown that women empowerment has been accepted and women are involved actively in development projects implementation, a number of countries in the developing continents like parts of Asia, Africa and south America have shown that women are left out due to a number of reasons. In Philippines for example, the participation of women in community development projects implementation in Manila has been and is still pegged at 32% for over 15 years now (UNDP, 2015). A number of factors for poor participation of women in community development projects implementation have been listed to include: poor gender roles and classifications, poor levels of income of the women, poor cultural and traditional subscriptions that deny women rights to own properties, poor levels of education, poor religious subscriptions and classifications that discriminate women over some opportunities in the community among other factors not listed. Although a close study by the UN Women (2017) has shown that women who have been involved in community development in the capital city (manila) have been posting impressive results in various perspectives; a need for

empowering women in the community. For example much of the home based poverty mitigation projects are implemented by women, the decisions on which type of project can be implemented or the models to be used are done by women and the results are better by 30% as compared to cases where men perform these duties.

In Africa, women are very much disadvantaged in all spheres. For example, women are not allowed to own property like land, women never inherit their parents' properties as compared to men, women have not been given chances to sit in major community development committee and never make major decisions(Laboso, 2014). African Development Bank (2017) has indicated it worse that in instances where women are allowed to sit in development seating, their ideas are normally brushed off and sometimes they are reminded on their roles in cooking and serving the men in these special gatherings. Women have not been given a chance in Africa as compared to men despite the fact that they contribute much than the men in terms of community resources mobilization, community labor providence etc (UN Women, 2016). However, in countries like South Africa and Liberia where women have been given some special recognition through various women empowerment programmes, their efforts in community development are eminent (Murunga, 2017). In Soweto, during the transformation of the slum into a modern peri-urban settlement, women were credited for their roles in: providing cheap labour, solving conflicts on resettlement among various communities, proving of other production materials like land (those who owned land), providing the government with the best housing models that addressed the needs of the city slum dwellers etc (Un, Women, 2017).

Wema (2015) asserts that despite the fact that the various governments have been advocating for affirmative action where a third of the women MUST be considered in all the spheres of economic development, the women in the country have been undermined, are undermined and the future trends could indicate the same. In her study that had a sample population of 182, majority of the respondents strongly supported the idea that women are disempowered and have for a long time been undermined. The research indicated that women in Tanzania are undermined in various ways that include: being denied equal rights to education as men, being denied equal rights to land inheritance, being denied rights to land ownership, being denied equal rights towards property ownership, being denied access to bank credit for development, being back benches in development decision making and many other forms. OECD (2018) has asserted

that the wide gap in regional imbalance development in Tanzania can be blamed on poor levels of women empowerment. Poor trends in women empowerment keep them away in participating in development projects implementation despite the fact that they are the majority in the society. In Arusha for example, there has been a recorded development increase in household income since 19980 due to the fact that after independence, the municipal and local governments insisted on the importance of educating the girl child in the society, leading to a population that has empowered women who provide relatively cheap labour in development projects implementation, women who provide the necessary expertise, women who participate on decisions making equally as men etc (SIDA, 2016).

According to Murunga (2017) in Kenya, there is still a challenge in women empowerment and their role in community development. According to him, women in Kenya are greatly discriminated, undermined and never put on the spheres of development. He for example cited the post-election violence of 2008 where women and children and women suffered most. The areas where women were most affected included: Nyanza, Coast, Rift valley, Nairobi and many more. However during the reconciliation times, there were only two women who sat in the big bench and their views were from time to time opposed greatly by the men who overpowered them. Besides, women don't have access to properties, they don't have access to securities for development loans, they don't inherit land and other properties, they don't have equal access to education and vocational skills among others.

When women are treated differently from men, their ability to participate in development projects implementation is compromised leading to poor results (Arthur, 2014). Empowered women are able to make decisions on best development projects to be implemented in the society, the best methods and approaches to be used in implementing the projects, they provide readily available labour, and women act as peace builders in cases where communities disagree on some matters and many more (Arthur, 2014). Women in marginalized counties should be empowered to participate in community projects implementation since most of the times they are the people who are in touch with household chores and needs in Kenya. According to this report, the government should partner with other organizations to organize more workshops to sensitize the community on the importance of allowing women to participate on development of the community (Bayeh, 2016).

Omweri (2015) noted that level of education, cultural values, lack of finances, lack of information and marital status impacted negatively on rural women's participation. In cases where women were somewhat empowered and participated in community development, their impact was very eminent. For example, women were found to be very keen in handling assignments given to them, they provided relatively cheap labour, their ways of solving projects conflicts was relatively fair and all these positively influenced the participation and implementation of projects. The conclusion drawn from this study showed that a lot more needs to be done in sensitizing rural women on the importance of participating in community development projects.

Other studies have indicated that women in Kenya are still marginalized and have not effectively empowered to participate in development projects implementation. According to USAID (2018), traditional ideas about the roles of girls and women restrict their contributions to Kenya's economy significantly despite the fact that women are very effective in handling various development projects once allowed to. However, these ideas hold women back from contributing to important development goals; especially in the areas of economic growth, nutrition and food security. Women in Kenya for example are underrepresented in decision-making positions. They also have less access to education, land, and employment. Those living in rural areas spend long hours collecting water and firewood; interfering with school attendance and leaving them with little time to earn money or engage in other productive activities (Mbogori, 2014).

According to Arthur (2014) the untapped potential of women and girls is gaining greater attention in Kenya. The country's new Constitution, passed in 2010, provides a powerful framework for addressing gender equality. It marks a new beginning for women's rights in Kenya; seeking to remedy the traditional exclusion of women and promote their full involvement in every aspect of growth and development. When Kenyan women have the freedom to reach their potential, all Kenyan families and communities will grow stronger. USAID for example has been empowering women to exercise their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution. The results have shown that the women who have been empowered have the capacity to create more assets like land and even financial resources that are used for community projects implementation, the women provide labour and expertise required for various projects, these women have been very vital in conflicts resolution and risks mitigation (USAID, 2018). Due to numerous benefits

associated with women empowerment and community development, that is why it is necessary to explore the influence of women empowerment and community development projects implementation.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Studies have shown that despite the fact that women empowerment is directly proportional to their participation in community development and the general performance of community development projects, little is still being done to empower these women in the society (Chagaka and Rutatora, 2016). In fact, some studies carried out in developed countries like the USA, Netherlands, Sweden and China by the World Bank (2014) and scholars like Chagaka and Rutatora (2016) have shown that development in these countries has been achieved due to the power of empowering their women. In China for example, the women have equal access to education, information and technology; enabling them to acquire skills equally as men to participate in development projects implementation. Besides, these women have been found to understand the basic problems facing the citizens at the household levels thus they have been credited for coming up with decisions that guide the projects designers and implementers to come up with the best local models of implementing the development projects successfully. However, Africa has been said to lag behind due to its poor traditional ideals and roles that discriminate the women and youth in the society (African Development Bank, 2017); leaving a gap for such a study.

Across Africa, despite the fact that governments and other women right activist bodies have partnered and poured very big monies towards women empowerment, the levels of women empowerment and their participation in development projects is very low (Omweri, 2015). Wema (2015) for example has shown that the cultural and religious subscriptions have denied women and girls the access to education, property ownership, access to credit and many more; leading to their poor participation in decisions making in community development projects implementation. However, she has shown the need of empowering the women by indicating that in regions where women have been empowered like Arusha, their participation in community projects implementation has been significant. The women are said to be providing relatively cheap and effective labour, these women have been said to reconcile and unite communities on

the process of projects implementation conflicts, they are said to voluntarily participate in giving other capital success assets like land and even financial resources. Omweri (2015) similarly found out that women play a very important role in community development projects implementation once empowered. However, she realized that most women did not have proper education, these women lacked better knowledge on technology and information, and the women did not have ownership to property and rights to decisions making; negatively influencing their influence on projects implementation. Arthur (2014) argued that there is a need of the government and other agencies to come up with mechanisms of empowering women; thus a need for such a study.

It is worth noting that despite the fact that women empowerment is vital in the society, majority of the researchers have only addressed the factors influencing women participation in community development projects implementation and have forgotten the role played by the already empowered woman; an issue that is going to be addressed by this study. Also, there is no similar study that has been done by any student or any other research body touching on women empowerment and the role of these empowered women on community development projects implementation. This study therefore was carried out with the aim of examining the influence women empowerment on the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions; a case of Tana River County, Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to examine the influence women empowerment on the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya; a case of Tana River County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the following four objectives:

- i. To examine the extent to which labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.
- ii. To determine the extent to which decision making capacity by women influence the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

- iii. To examine the extent to which asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.
- iv. To examine the extent to which peace building capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

1.5 Research questions

The following four research questions were answered by the study:

- i. What is the extent to which labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya?
- ii. What is the extent to which decision making capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya?
- iii. What is the extent to which asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya?
- iv. What is the extent to which peace building capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

The study shall was guided by the following hypothesis stated in null (Ho) and alternative (Ha). All the hypotheses were tested at 95% significance level:

- i. Ho: Labour providence capacity by women doesn't influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

Ha: Labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya significantly.

- ii. Ho: Decision making capacity by women doesn't influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

Ha: Decision making capacity by women significantly influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

- iii. Ho: Asset creation capacity by women doesn't influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

Ha: Asset creation capacity by women significantly influences the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

- iv. Ho: Peace building capacity by women doesn't influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

Ha: Peace building capacity by women significantly influences the implementation community of development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study is expected to benefit the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (specifically the department gender and women) both at the national and county level by availing to them the relevant information on how women have been significant in steering development and why their participation in projects implementation should be accelerated through various empowerment programmes.

The study will be of great use to various NGOs and community based women empowerment bodies by getting insight information on the better strategic practices in relation to women empowerment and the roles played by empowered women in community development. These bodies shall be able to understand the steps that can be taken to empower the women in marginalized Kenya and how these women can be drivers of community development.

The study shall be very useful to future researchers and scholars. It is worth noting that no similar study has been done in this locale of study and therefore the researcher's findings shall add very rich literature to the scholarly world significantly.

1.8 Assumptions of the study

It was assumed that security situation in Tana River county would enable data collection exercise. Also data collection instrument could validly measure the desired constructs and selected study respondents could correctly and truthfully answer the questions as well as administration and return of questionnaires could be impressive. These assumptions held throughout the study period.

1.9 Limitation of the study

The study was carried out in a sparsely nomadic populated county and therefore to locate the population was challenging as the nomadic pastoralist community is a migratory and transition system, moving from one place to another in search of security, water, pasture, fodder and saltlick. However the researcher used experts in mapping to give the migratory trends of the respondents and used these experts in gathering primary information. Equally, the researcher used local authorities to organize common meetings during the barazas or religious gatherings and collect data immediately.

1.10 Delimitation of the study

The research delimited itself by narrowing the locale of study to Tana River County only and it tied its questions to the above mentioned four objectives. Data was obtained from specific women from given households where the researcher felt that empowerment concept was prevailing. The study also used only the questionnaire to collect primary data. The issue of locomotion was addressed by having the researcher use other alternative means of movement like the bicycles to access the impassible areas. A reconnaissance was also done to various places for familiarization and prior location of the respondents.

1.11. Definition of Significant Terms used in the study.

Community development project – it is an activity carried out by more than ten members of the community with an aim of improving their livelihood.

Participation – the process during which individuals have opportunity to become actively involved in a project

Pastoral community-livelihood that entails livestock raring and moving from one place to another in search of security, water, pasture, fodder and saltlick

Pastoral women- female members to pastoral community

Peace building-is the process of building ties between individuals who have been faced with conflicts in the community for harmonious living and execution of development ideas

Project implementation-the conversion of the project objectives in reality whereby resources of labour, time and finances are consumed

1.12 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into three chapters. Chapter one presents a preamble to the study thereby giving a general overview of the study. This section encompasses the background of this study, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study and the research questions, study hypothesis, significance, limitations, delimitation, assumption and definition of terms as used. Chapter two presents an expose of empirical literature review. Chapter three presents the study methodology employed to acquire data and analyse. This include but not limited to the research design, sampling techniques, data sources and type, data collection techniques, and material analysis. Chapter four consists of data analysis, data interpretation and presentation. Finally chapter five entails the summary of data interpreted in chapter four, discussion of the findings, conclusions, recommendations and future study areas.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Chapter two is composed of the literature that is in existence in relation to women empowerment and community development projects implementation in the county, country and across the globe. It starts by introducing the concept of women empowerment and projects implementation; it then gives the two theories that will govern the study, the empirical literature review and finally the summary of the literature.

2.2 Women Empowerment and the Implementation of Development Projects

Women empowerment is a versatile word that has no one accepted definition. Women can be empowered politically, economically, socially, culturally and many more (SIDA, 2016). Empowerment has been defined by the UNDP (2015) as the ability of allowing an individual or a group of people the authority to make independent decisions in relation to a given situations legally without curtailed freedom. OECD (2018) has shown that the empowerment of women can be defined as an ability by women to access what they have been denied for long due to cultural and social classification from one society to another. According to Mamah (2015), if women for example are allowed to make decisions on the type of project to be implemented in their locality, they freely give the paid or unpaid labour, their give their support either financially or by allocating enabling assets and many more, it is said that such women are empowered if there is no interference that takes place.

According to USAID (2018), empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to build stronger economies, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improve the quality of life for women, men, families and communities. Therefore, an empowered woman can easily participate in development projects implementation either as any other community member or as a unique community member who has unique deliverables.

The definition of women empowerment has been modified to mean: increasing the economic, social and political strength of women. In other words, women's empowerment has one

prerequisite – gender equality (SIDA, 2016). Therefore, women’s empowerment can be divided into three stages: i. e political, economic and educational empowerment. Essentially, if women are empowered academically they will be able to provide the required personnel and labour for development projects implementation while those who are empowered politically will be able to decide the types of projects to be implemented, the site of the projects to be implemented, the sources of funds for the projects, the ideal models to be used in implementing the projects among other deliverables. ILO (2016) indicated that economically empowered women are able to mobilize resources for development, source for resources, provide and allocate resources for development as well as bring peace and stability in the immediate community.

2.2.1 The Influence of Labour Providence Capacity by Women on the Implementation Community Development Projects

According to the International Projects Management Body (2013), for development projects in any given community to be implemented successfully, there must be three components of resources i.e. time resource, financial resource and human resource. Time is the duration taken for a project to achieve its objectives while financial resources are the monies spent to ensure the other capital resources are achieved for general success of the projects (UN, 2017). For projects to be successfully implemented, the human resource plays a vital role. Human resources encompasses the skilled and non-skilled labour, the permanent and contractual employees, and the managers and lower cadre workers, the expertise and the subordinate staff that make the whole project objectives reality (PMP, 2013).

Women are more available than men when it comes to development implementations that immediately have a positive influence to the community (UNESCO, 2017). Women are not only available for their support but at times they offer free labour that can’t be quantified or paid for. In India for example, majority of the employees or free laborers in the cottage industry are women, youth and girls. These women provide free labour in the industry, provide timely designs and trends in the consumption trends for free, budget for the homes for free, marry and pay dowry besides implementing development projects in the rural and even towns (AsDB, 2017).

In Manila Philippines, 32% of their women provided skilled, non-skilled labour, expertise and subordinate employees who are involved in various community development projects implementation. According to UNESCO (2017), Philippines capital enjoys majority cheap labour in projects implementation of up to \$180 per month due to the availability of numerous women who are ready to steer the development agenda forward. The UN (2017) sums this by arguing that, whenever women are involved in development, their labour is exact, effective and cheap provided that their recognition and fully empowerment is ensured.

Wema (2015) in her study in Tanzania noted 181 out of 189 of her respondents in the study supported the idea that women provide cheap labour in community projects implementation once given a chance, they provide effective and timely expertise, women provide the best insight on right community development projects that should be implemented, they give much time to complete their tasks and can be relatively trusted with multimillion projects than men.

According to Arthur (2014) In Narok, women are disadvantaged in many ways. For example, women lack proper access to education, political posts, and women lack proper information and awareness, women don't have any relevant knowledge on ICT, and women have no rights to property ownership and many more. The research concluded that women should be empowered in relation to various community development projects. According to the conclusion, once women are empowered, they provide cheap labor, they provide non-compromised labor, they give effective direction and the women give effective labor which is not easily influenced by external necessities like corruption and the rest.

2.2.2 The Influence of Decision Making Capacity by Women on the Implementation Community Development Projects

UN Women (2017) has indicated that one major component of women empowerment is the ability to make independent decisions in relation to education, politics and economic development. An empowered woman has the ability to make much more better decisions in relation to economic development than men just due to one basic concept; women live in the community and spend much of their times in managing the homes that make up the community.

In South Africa and India women have the opportunities of developing their communities. They have achieved this by identifying the urgent community development projects that must be implemented, the time frames of these projects, their urgency, the amount of resources required (labor, financial and time resources), and the location/cite of these projects, the first beneficiaries and many more. Development ideas that are developed by women normally touch on the local community since women spend over 92% of their times in the homesteads with their beloved ones or children; making them better people who understand what the community needs in terms of development (UNICEF, 2017).

Women in Africa if given a chance can make effective decisions on the type, nature, time site and kind of development projects implementation (SIDA, 2016). Women have the ability of deciding on the best models of integration in implementing community development projects and they know the best projects that should be given priorities in the community (Murunga, 2017). Women are the ones who ensure proper implementation of much of the county run projects like the ECDE since they prepare the kids for elementary education, they make decisions on the types of ECDE centers the kids should attend, women decide on where and when they want the ECDE centers be run, they make major decisions on community health projects implementation, community markets, community water projects and many more (World Bank, 2016).

Women are very active when given a chance with full knowledge of what happens in the local homesteads (UNDP, 2015). Women understand the type and nature of projects to be implemented for best and future beneficial of the community, women know the type of projects the community requires as preferred to others, the women know the times various projects should be brought into fore and the duration these projects should take for completion. SIDA (2016) found out that in countries where women were empowered like Liberia and South Africa, community development was fairly achieved due to right decisions on the nature, type and kind of projects preferences. In the study, women actively decided on the relevant projects implementation since they had the first knowledge on the type of projects that are very effective in their lives if implemented, women had the knowledge of the problems they face in the day to day life, women understood the locations of the various projects and how these projects influenced the community either negatively or positively.

2.2.3 The Extent to Which Asset Creation Capacity by Women Influences the Implementation Community Development Projects

A report by ILO (2016) in Zambia indicates that an increase of 1 per cent in the number of girls who have completed secondary education boosts annual per capita income growth. This is the same rate at which the whole country's economy is growing (0.3%). So if we educate girls, entire countries can raise themselves out of poverty more quickly. Sum-up: Empowering women is a pathway for achieving all of the development goals in the countries as contained in the various treaties. An extra year of education boosts a girl's future wages by 10 to 20 percent, while an extra year of secondary school boosts them by 15 to 25 per cent.

Therefore, based on the few concepts from the above reports, it can be deduced that one empowered woman contributes significantly to the wealth of a nation over 15% on average as compared to a man. Wealth and asset creation is a simple concept in community projects implementation and execution. It basically involves the ability of individuals to generate various resources that are required for projects success. The concept includes that ability of a given gender to provide three capital resources of a project that include: time resources for the project implementation till it is at the position of sustaining itself, the ability of an individual to provide the labour capital resources required, the financial resources always consumed by projects and to some extent some other resources like land (AsDB, 2010).

According to Konayuma (2017) African countries are doing poorly in relation to economic development due to partialities in women empowerment and other historical disadvantages like poor education system, poor nutrition and health (both in rurals and urbans), political instabilities, corruption and many more. However, in this report where he did a comparative study in three countries where women entrepreneurs were examined and their contribution to economic development analyzed, it was discovered that in two countries (South Africa and Ghana) where women were empowered their participation in community development was eminent. In Ghana for example, Accra women contribute up to 42% of the income at household levels and contribute up to 45% of the wages gained via various credit avenues like community development banks, financial institutions, village savings and many more. In fact, he has shown that women are better saving tools and agents of development than men who are relatively poor

by 12% when it comes to saving and regenerating finances and other assets for community development.

UNDP (2017) in its report on empowering women entrepreneurs across Kenya has shown that, women participate in various ways in ensuring community development at the rural areas in that they make the majority population. According to the report in summary, empowered women invest a higher percentage on what they earn on community development. For example, they invest in the health care system by providing medication to their children, these women invest in education by ensuring that their kids get the right education, they invest their money in ensuring that basic commodities like water and food are available through various water and sanitation projects besides the various food security programmes.

According to ARC (2017) Kenya has enough resources that can cut across the cultural satisfaction, economic satisfaction and directional satisfaction that can later on lead to sustainable economic development in various ways. However these resources can be effective if they are equally owned and distributed among men and women. Empowered women in Kenya are able to: Capitalize on traditional arts, culture, and heritage; Leverage ecological assets for outdoor sports such as fishing, camping, white-water rafting, and rock climbing; Help communities build stronger local food systems to revitalize their economies, improve public health, create jobs, and spur entrepreneurship; Add value to farming through specialized agricultural development, including processing specialty food items, fish farming, and organic farming; Get the most from hardwood forests by maximizing sustainable timber harvesting and value-added processing; Encourage the development of local leadership and civic entrepreneurs; Convert overlooked and underused facilities into industrial parks, business incubators, or educational facilities etc.

Bayeh (2016) notes that in pastoralist communities in Africa like parts of Ethiopia where women are allowed to access education and own property besides making crucial decisions on development projects implementation, development is achieved at a relatively high rate. Other studies have shown that women who are empowered are able to raise and mobilize funds for community development projects implementation, the empowered women are able to mobilize communities to donate their land for vital community projects like location of water projects,

MCH projects and many more, the women are able to invest and multiply the various assets in their hands and all this is seen as a way of increasing the assets available and projected for community development.

2.2.4 Peace Building Capacity and its Influences on the Implementation Community Development Projects

A number of studies have shown that sustainable development enshrined in the sustainable development goals is impossible without women's empowerment and gender equality. Consequently, it is asserted that gender equality is both a human rights issue and a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable development (Alvarez and Lopez, 2013). It is also affirmed that gender disparity is prevalent across the cultures of the world and that without serious steps to tackle it, sustainable development cannot be achieved. Therefore, one can understand from such explanations that without the equal inclusion of women in all areas of development initiatives, all the above-mentioned components of sustainable development cannot be achieved.

UN Women (2014) has indicated that during community conflicts women and children are the most vulnerable people who suffer the most and when projects fail to be implemented in the community, they are the most affected too. Women in communities are the first people to call their husbands and other close people to calm and compromise situation or come up with solutions to conflicts so that the children and the community at large should not suffer (OECD, 2016).

For projects to achieve their objectives there must be peace and security at the same time. Conflicts in communities push people away from the development agenda, they destroy and stall the already outlaid community development projects, and make people shift their initial development plans into immediate conflicts resolution. Due to these negative associations of conflicts and economic development through community development projects implementation; women are the most affected gender since the women consume much of the services of community development projects like the water and sanitation projects, community food security projects, jousting and many other projects (FDRE, 2016).

Women in Africa play a very significant role in economic development given a chance. Women

not only make peace when things get worse but act as agents of peace between their husbands and neighbors. Women have the ability to identify the volatile points in the community; women have the power to think beyond their present lives and think of their kids and the society in general. This makes them the first people to pray for happiness, peace and reconciliation in the community (UNDP, 2015). Women therefore play a very important role in reconciliation initiation in communities, peace crusading, peace negotiation etc.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study shall be guided by Kabeer's framework of Women empowerment and Sen's and Nussbaum Capabilities.

2.3.1 Kabeer's Framework of Women Empowerment

It basically three models or rather theories that are normally combined together by scholars to indicate Resources, Agency, and Achievement. According to Kabeer, empowerment is "the expansion of people's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where that ability was previously denied from them", (Kabeer 2001). She has identified resources, agency and achievement as three interrelated factors which can influence women's empowerment process and the importance women participation in development projects implementation; making it relevant for this study.

In details, from this dimension she argues that resources (human resources, material resources and social resources) could expand people's ability to make decisions and to act, but this can be possible only if people are willing to take action collectively or individually. This occurs through raising people's consciousness about the existing situation and creating social networks for support. However poverty and existing social norms and values can hinder the empowerment process. Moreover, empowerment can lead to conflict among family or community members.

This framework will help to identify empowerment processes that were employed by various strategists of projects and community members in support of women's participation in project activities and those that hindered women's participation. Community development projects implementation procedures and practices, as well as the county government and community's

responsibilities during project implementation and planning will be examined. Under this process, available resources and individual and collective agency could be revealed in order to examine their influences on women's participation in project activities.

2.3.2 Sen's and Nussbaum Capabilities Theory

The capability approach was originally developed by Sen and has its origin in Development Economics. He refines and transforms the concept of entitlements into the capabilities approach. A person's capability to live a good life is defined in terms of the set of valuables like having access to empowerment and participation in decisive elements of achieving freedom. He defines an "agent" as someone who acts and brings about change, and whose achievements can be judged in terms of her own values and objectives (Sen, 1999). Therefore the women decisions to participate in various development initiatives in the community can be said to fall in the category of agents.

On one hand the well-being aspect is passive and indicates individuals own advantages related to quality of life such as being well educated, nourished and healthy. On the other hand, the agency aspect which is related to individual's actions suggests exercising their choice to achieve freedom and wellbeing. Sen pays more attention to agency aspect than the wellbeing aspect in the enhancing people's "capability". He has insisted that women should not be understood as passive recipients of welfare instead they should have the ability to find a job, earn an independent income and participate in decision making processes within and outside the family. Capabilities are assumed to play a significant role in helping women to make strategic life choices and to control resources and decisions that could significantly affect their lives outcome.

The relevance of this story is seen in situations where women participate in providing labour (where the theory recommends that women should look for jobs), participate in decision making and generation income (assets creation).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

This section has outlined the interaction between the independent variables and the dependent variable used in the study.

Independent Variables

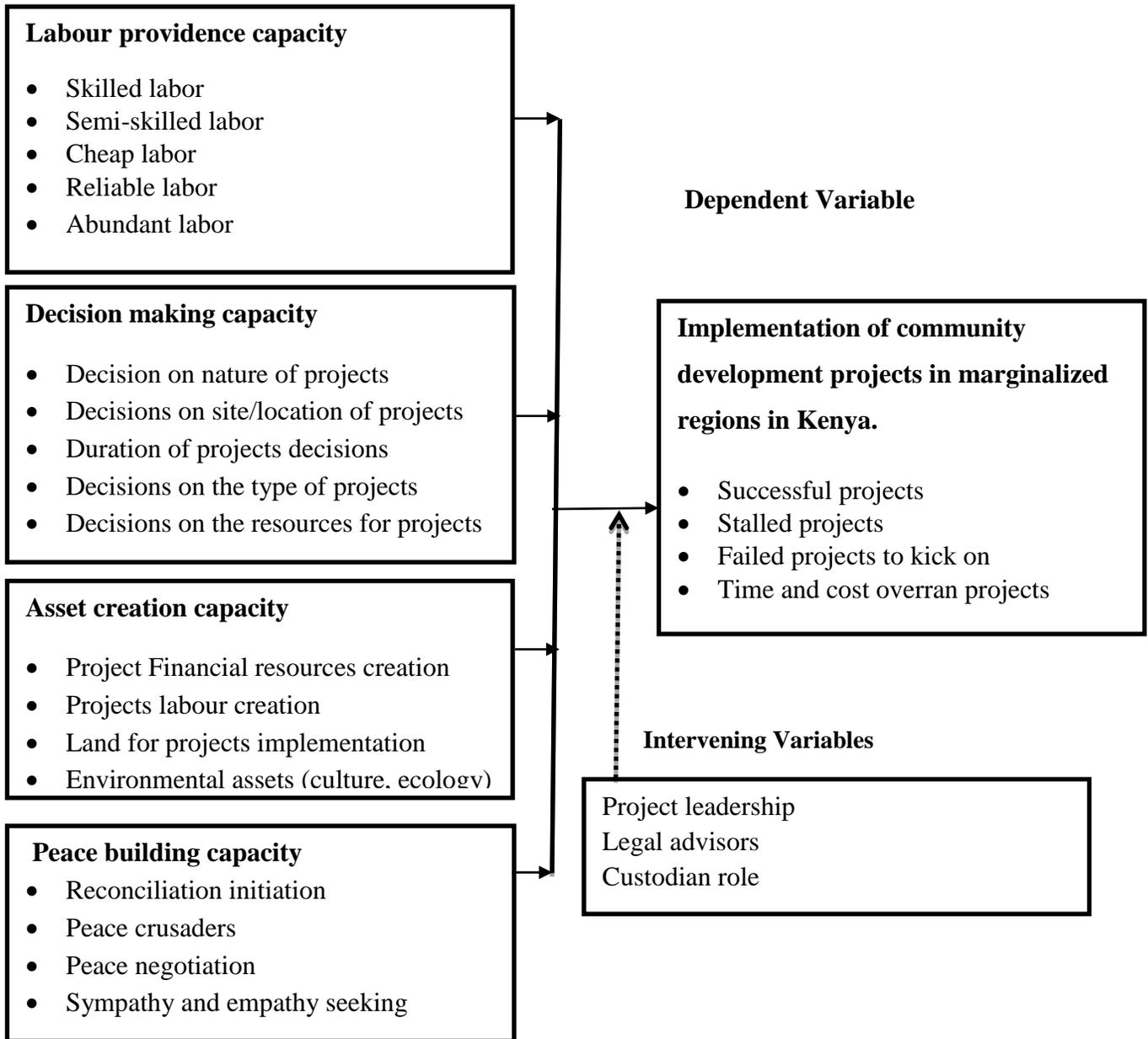


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.5 Knowledge Gap

Table 2.1 Knowledge Gap

	Researcher	Focus	Finding	Knowledge gap
I	Wema (2015)	Women Participation In Project Planning And Implementation.	Empowered women provide human labour for community development projects.	The study has been done in Tanzania and focused on an NGO run project which has a very different organizational structure from the situation in Tana River county. Also the study has not shown in detailed nature and the extent to which this labour providence influences the implementation of projects
ii	UN Women (2017)	World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2014	Women empowerment has an influence on development projects implementation	This study has not touched on the already empowered woman as the current one will do. Also, the study has not separated the study areas like the arid, semi-arid,

				marginalized etc. the current study shall be carried out in the arid and semi-arid Kenya where women are very much under empowered
iii	SIDA (2016)	Importance of Empowering Women In Developing Countries	The study found out that empowered women play a role in community development by participating in various development projects	However, this study just gave the importance of women empowerment in a number of developing countries. It has not addressed communities within these countries that are disadvantaged like the marginalized one. The current study will address this by directing its efforts to Tana River semi-arid area.
iv	Mbogori, A. K. (2014).	Factors influencing the level of women participation, in community	Found out that women participation in community development influences the development projects	The study has not captured the extent of women empowerment and

		development projects in Narok south district, Kenya	implementation.	their levels of participation in community development projects implementation. This current study shall focus on the empowered woman and her role in and extent of participation in development projects implementation
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2.6 Chapter Summary

A number of scholars have shown that empowered women play very important roles in relation to community development by participating in the implementation of community development projects. The study has shown that in communities where women have been empowered development has been achieved at relatively high rates than others. The chapter has outlined the concept of women empowerment, literature review, the theoretical framework, the conceptual framework and the knowledge gap.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology that was used to gather primary data in the study. It details the research design, target population, sample size and sampling formula, the data collection instruments, data instruments piloting, validity and reliability of the research instruments, Data Collection procedure, ethical considerations, data analysis and operationalization of variables.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive case study design. In the social sciences and life sciences, a case study is a research method involving an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of a subject of study (the case), as well as its related contextual conditions. According to Zinkmund (2000), descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current situation and other phenomena and wherever possible to draw valid conclusion from the facts discussed. Zinkmund also finds that that “descriptive research studies are based on some previous understating of the nature of the research problem”. The survey research endeavors to explore the existing status of two or more variables at a given point in time. The method was preferred because it allows for prudent comparison of the research findings. Descriptive survey attempts to describe or define a subject often by creating a profile of a group of problems, people or events through the collection of data and tabulation of the frequencies on research variables or their interaction as indicated.

3.3 Target population

The target population of this study included all the women who made up the households as either wives or heads in the county. According to the county report on households that was documented from the 2017 Tana River literacy baseline survey, there were 47, 414 households. In each household, one woman was chosen for the study and therefore the 47, 414 women were targeted for the study. Equally, all the 11 county departmental heads (ministers) were considered for the

study. The total target population therefore comprised of 47,425 respondents as shown in the table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Population category	Frequency
Household (women only)	47,414
County ministers	11
Total	47,425

Source (NDMA, 2017)

3.4 Sampling Size and Sampling Procedure

The sample size in the study was calculated by use of the Morgan and Krejcie table of 1970 shown below: From the table, when $N=47,414$, a sample $(s) = 381$. On the other end, a population census was carried out on the county minister heads. Therefore the total sample population was $381+11= 392$ respondents. Simple random sampling was applied to obtain the respondents from the households in Tana River County while a population census was applied to pick all the eleven county ministry heads that are in charge of overseeing the implementation of various development projects in the county.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The main tool of primary data collection was the use of a questionnaire. A questionnaire is an instrument for collecting data, and almost always involve asking a given subject to respond to a set of oral or written questions (Trochim, 2009). Advantages of using questionnaires include: they are cost-efficient, they're practical, give speedy results, ensure user anonymity and cover all aspects of a topic.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing of the Research Instrument

A pilot study, pilot project, or pilot experiment is a small scale preliminary study conducted in order to evaluate feasibility, time, cost, adverse events, and improve upon the study design prior to performance of a full-scale research project (Hulley, 2007). In this study, 20 questionnaires

were assigned to 20 respondents from various households in Garsen sub-county. The exercise was repeated after two weeks and these respondents were strictly excluded during the final data collection period.

3.5.2 Validity of the Research Instrument

This study used of content validity. Content validity refers to how accurately an assessment or measurement tool taps into the various aspects of the specific construct in question. The researcher therefore subjected the research instrument into scrutiny by the university supervisor and one research NGO operating in Tana River County and had a fast understanding of women empowerment and community development projects implementation.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Moskal and Leydens (2000) define reliability as the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results. In this study, a test-retest was done to establish the instrument reliability. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2008), test-retest reliability is a measure of reliability obtained by administering the same test twice over a period of time to a group of individuals. The scores from t_1 and t_2 can then be correlated in order to evaluate the test for stability over time. To have the reliability approved as effective, a Cronbach's alpha relationship was calculated. An alpha value of 0.8 was achieved and the research instrument considered reliable.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

A letter of transmittal was obtained from the graduate school, University of Nairobi Mombasa campus. The researcher visited the County department of education, social protection and special programme and informed them of the intended study. The researcher trained 4 research assistants who helped in distributing and collecting the questionnaires. The researcher used the drop and pick later method for those literate respondents, emailed some questionnaires to those who had valid email addresses, and in situations where the respondents needed immediate interpretation, they were assisted by research assistants. The researcher assured the respondents that the information was confidential and was for academic purposes only.

3.7 Ethical Issues Considerations

The researcher insisted that the respondents should not use any initial or give any information that could disclose their identity. Therefore the researcher used codes instead of names to hide the identity of the respondents. The researcher requested the respondents to voluntarily and willingly participate in the study. All the relevant authorities were informed of the study and they were assured that the information was academic in nature.

3.8 Data Analysis

The received questionnaires were sorted to check for completeness and relevance in the study. Those questionnaires that were relevant for the study were assigned codes. The coded responses were entered into the computer SPSS software to facilitate data analysis in a descriptive form. Quantitative analysis was employed both descriptive and inferential statistics. The data was then presented by use of frequency tables representing the means, standard deviations, and percentages. The relationship between the variables (hypothesis) was tested by use of the chi-square formula.

3.9 Operationalization of Variables

Objective	Independent Variable	Indicators	Scale	Types of analysis
To examine the extent to which labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.	Labour providence capacity	Skilled labor Semi-skilled labor Cheap labor Reliable labor Abundant labor	Ordinal Scale	Descriptive Statistics ” ” ”
To determine the extent to which decision making capacity by women influence the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.	Decision making capacity	Extension Decision on nature of projects Decisions on site/location of projects Duration of projects decisions Decisions on the type of projects Decisions on the resources for projects	Ordinal Scale	Descriptive Statistics ” ” ” ” ”
To examine the extent to which asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.	Asset creation capacity	Project Financial resources creation Projects labour creation Land for projects implementation Environmental assets (culture, ecology)	Ordinal Scale	Descriptive Statistics ” ” ”

<p>To examine the extent to which peace building capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.</p>	<p>Peace building capacity</p>	<p>Reconciliation initiation Peace crusaders Peace negotiation Sympathy and empathy seeking</p>	<p>Ordinal scale</p>	<p>Descriptive Statistics ” ” ” ”</p>
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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This section presents the data analysis as facilitated by the SPSS software, presentation of this data and interpretations of the same data.

4.2 Questionnaires Return Rate

392 questionnaires were distributed in a span of two weeks. Out of these questionnaires, only 200 were properly filled and returned. The return rate therefore was 51% as shown below

Table 4.1 Rate of Instrument Return Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Household heads	190	95%
County employees	10	5%
Total	200	100.0

4.3 Demographic Characteristics

The research established the sex, age of the respondents, education levels; terms of areas of employment and the results were combined in one table 4.2 as shown of respondents

Table 4.2 Respondents' Bio Data

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	5	2.5%
	Female	195	97.5%
Age brackets	20-29 years	100	50%
	30-39 years	80	40%
	40-49 years	15	7.5%
	Over 50 years	5	2.5%
Academic Qualification	Secondary	100	50%
	Diploma	60	30%
	University Degree	40	20%
	Master's degree	00	0%
	PhD	00	0%
Work area	County employees	10	5%
	Others	90	45%
	Unemployed	100	50%
Total Average		200	100.0

It is observed that majority of the respondents (97.5%) were women while men made only 2.5%. the age that dominated the study was that of respondents between ages 20 to 29 and 30 to 39 who made over 80% of the total population. Respondents with secondary education (50%) and diploma level (30%) dominated the study while masters and PHD degrees scored zero percent. County employees made 5%, those employed in other areas made 45% while the remaining 50% respondents had no formal employment.

4.4 Labour Providence Capacity by Women and the Implementation of Community Development Projects

Table 4.3 below shows the responses of respondents in relation to the influence of empowered women's role in labour providence for projects implementation

Table 4.3 Women Labour and Community Development Projects Implementation

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	190	95.0
No	10	5.0
Total	200	100.0

Over 95% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County.

In another question where the respondents were requested to show the extent to which they supported various issues related to labour providence capacity by women and the implementation of community development projects, the results were as shown below: (a scale of 1-5 was used where: strongly disagree =1, disagree=2, neutral=3, agree =4, strongly agree =5)

Table 4.4 Mean and Standard Deviation Scores of Women Labour Providence Rating

Statement	Mean	Std Dev.
Empowered women provide skilled labor that influences the implementation of community development projects	3.98	0.79
Empowered women provide semi-skilled labor which influences the implementation of community development projects	4.4	1.01
Cheap labor provided by empowered women in the county influence the implementation of community development projects	4.1	0.923

Empowered women provide reliable labor that influence the implementation of community development projects	3.91	0.816
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Empowered women in the county provide abundant labor that influence the implementation of community development projects	4.14	0.830
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Table 4.4 indicates that majority of the respondents supported the idea that empowered women provide labour that influences the implementation of community development projects. For example, a mean score of 3.98 indicates that a higher percentage of the respondents agreed with the idea that empowered women provide skilled labor that influences the implementation of community development projects. This is also indicated by a mean score of 4.4 meaning that majority of the respondents agreed with the idea that empowered women provide semi-skilled labor which influences the implementation of community development projects. In the same graphical trend, majority of the respondents agreed that cheap labor provided by empowered women in the county influence the implementation of community development projects as indicated by a mean of 4.1. Also, majority of the respondents agreed that empowered women provide reliable labor that influences the implementation of community development projects as represented by a mean of 3.91. Finally, empowered women in the county provide abundant labor that influence the implementation of community development projects and represented by a mean of 4.14

Table 4.5 Hypothesis Testing at 95% Significance Level

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.254 ^a	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	27.217	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.504	1	.019
N of Valid Cases	200		

Ho: Labour providence capacity by women doesn't influence the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

Ha: Labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya significantly.

$$\chi^2_c = 19.254 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488 \text{ at 4 degrees of freedom and 95\% significance level.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 19.254 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 95% significance level, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that, labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya significantly.

4.5 Decision Making Capacity by Women and Its Influence in the Implementation Community Development Projects

Respondents were asked to indicate their views in relation to decision making and how it influences the implementation of community development projects in the county and the results were as shown in table 4.6 below

Table 4.6 Women Decision Making Capacity and Community Development Projects Implementation

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	160	80.0
No	40	20.0
Total	200	100.0

Over 80% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that decision making capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County.

In another question where the respondents were requested to show the extent to which they supported various issues related to decision making capacity by women and the implementation

of community development projects, the results were as shown below: (a scale of 1-5 was used where: strongly disagree =1, disagree=2, neutral=3, agree =4, strongly agree =5)

Table 4.7 Mean and Standard Deviation Scores of Women Decision Making Rating

Statement	Mean	Std Dev.
Empowered women’s decision on nature of projects to be implemented influences the implementation of community development projects in this county	4.3	1.09
Empowered women’s decisions on site/location of projects influences the implementation of community development projects in the county	4.2	1.21
Duration of projects decisions by empowered women influences the implementation of community development projects in the county	3.61	0.9
Empowered women’s decisions on the type of projects influences the implementation of community development projects in the county	4.39	0.916
Empowered women’s decisions on the resources for projects influences the implementation of community development projects in the county	4.34	0.930

Table 4.7 indicates that majority of the respondents supported the idea that empowered women make decisions that significantly influence the implementation of community development projects. For example, a mean score of 4.3 indicates that a higher percentage of the respondents agreed with the idea that empowered women’s decision on nature of projects to be implemented influences the implementation of community development projects in the county. This was also similar to the idea that empowered women’s decisions on site/location of projects influences the implementation of community development as supported by a mean score of 4.2. Also majority of the respondents (3.61) agreed with the statement that duration of projects decisions by

empowered women influences the implementation of community development projects in the county. The trend was similar with ideas that: Empowered women’s decisions on the type of projects (4.39); and decisions on the resources for projects (4.34) influences the implementation of community development projects in the county.

Table 4.8 Hypothesis Testing at 95% Significance Level

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.498 ^a	4	.022
Likelihood Ratio	14.446	4	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.562	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	200		

Ho: Decision making capacity by women doesn’t influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

Ha: Decision making capacity by women significantly influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

$$\chi^2_{c=11.498} > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488 \text{ at 4 degrees of freedom and 95\% significance level.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 11.498 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 95% significance level, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that, decision making capacity by women significantly influence the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

4.6 Asset Creation Capacity by Women’s Influence on the Implementation Community Development Projects.

Table 4.9 below shows the responses of respondents in relation to the influence of asset creation by women and its influence on the implementation of community development projects

Table 4.9 Women Asset Creation Capacity and Community Development Projects Implementation

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	140	70.0
No	60	30.0
Total	200	100.0

Over 70% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County.

In another question where the respondents were requested to show the extent to which they supported various issues related to assets creation capacity by women and the implementation of community development projects, the results were as shown below: (a scale of 1-5 was used where: strongly disagree =1, disagree=2, neutral=3, agree =4, strongly agree =5)

Table 4.10 Mean and Standard Deviation Scores of Women Decision Making Rating

Statement	Mean	Std Dev.
Empowered women ensure project financial resources creation influencing the implementation of community development projects in the county	3.53	0.709
Empowered women ensure projects labour creation influencing the implementation of community development projects	3.62	0.521
Empowered women provide land for projects implementation influencing the community development projects implementation	3.61	0.59
Empowered women ensure an enhancement of environmental assets (culture, ecology) thus influencing community development projects implementation in the county	4.09	0.616

Table 4.10 indicates that majority of the respondents supported the idea that empowered women have the capacity of creating assets that later on influence the implementation of community development projects. For example, a mean score of 3.53 indicates that a higher percentage of the respondents agreed with the idea that empowered women ensure project financial resources creation influencing the implementation of community development projects in the county. A similar trend was witnessed with the indicators whereby majority of the respondents supported the ideas that: Empowered women ensure projects labour creation (3.62); Empowered women provide land for projects implementation (3.61); and Empowered women ensure an enhancement of environmental assets -culture, ecology- (4.09) thus influencing community development projects implementation in the county.

Table 4.11 Hypothesis Testing at 95% Significance Level

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	93.976 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	113.378	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.477	1	.490
N of Valid Cases	200		

Ho: Asset creation capacity by women doesn't influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

Ha: Asset creation capacity by women significantly influences the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

$$\chi^2_{c=93.976} > \chi^2_{\alpha, 0.05} - 9.488 \text{ at 4 degrees of freedom and 95\% significance level.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 93.976 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 95% significance level, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that, asset creation capacity by women significantly influences the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

4.7 Peace Building Capacity by Women’s Influence on the Implementation Community Development Projects

Table 4.12 below shows the responses of respondents in relation to the influence of peace building and reconciliation by women and its influence on the implementation of community development projects

Table 4.12 Women Peace Building and Reconciliation Capacity and Community Development Projects Implementation

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	190	95.0
No	10	5.0
Total	200	100.0

Over 95% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that peace building capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County.

In another question where the respondents were requested to show the extent to which they supported various issues related to peace building and reconciliation capacity by women and the implementation of community development projects, the results were as shown below: (a scale of 1-5 was used where: strongly disagree =1, disagree=2, neutral=3, agree =4, strongly agree =5

Table 4.13 Mean and Standard Deviation Scores of Women Peace and Reconciliation Capacity

Statement	Mean	Std Dev.
Empowered women play a role in reconciliation initiation, influencing the implementation of community development projects	4.53	0.809
Empowered women are peace crusaders influencing the implementation of community development projects	4.22	0.921
Empowered women play a role in peace negotiation thus influencing the implementation of community development projects	3.99	0.999
Empowered women play a role in sympathy and empathy seeking thus influencing the implementation community development projects in the county	4.29	0.916

Table 4.13 indicates that majority of the respondents supported the idea that empowered perform a very vital role in peace building thus influencing the implementation of community development projects. For example, a mean score of 4.53 indicates that a higher percentage of the respondents strongly agreed with the idea that empowered women play a role in reconciliation initiation, influencing the implementation of community development projects. The same trend indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that: Empowered women are peace crusaders (4.22); Empowered women play a role in peace negotiation (3.99); and Empowered women play a role in sympathy and empathy seeking (4.29), thus influencing the implementation community development projects in the county.

Table 4.14 Hypothesis Testing at 95% Significance Level

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.37 ^a	4	.173
Likelihood Ratio	5.968	4	.202
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.015	1	.156
N of Valid Cases	200		

Ho: Peace building capacity by women doesn't influence the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

Ha: Peace building capacity by women significantly influences the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

$$\chi^2_c = 16.37 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488 \text{ at 4 degrees of freedom and 95\% significance level.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 16.37 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 95% significance level, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that, peace building capacity by women significantly influences the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

**CHAPTER FIVE:
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 Introduction

Chapter five is basically the summary of the research findings, interpretations of the research findings, conclusions and recommendation plus suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

From the findings, it can be observed that majority of the respondents were women (97.5%) and the respondents with secondary education were a half those with other education qualifications. Respondents with ages 20 to 40 made over 80% of the respondents.

In relation to the research objectives, over 95% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County. This was confirmed by the various indicator responses. For example, a mean score of 3.98 indicates that a higher percentage of the respondents agreed with the idea that empowered women provide skilled labor that influences the implementation of community development projects. This is also indicated by a mean score of 4.4 meaning that majority of the respondents agreed with the idea that empowered women provide semi-skilled labor which influences the implementation of community development projects. Finally, empowered women in the county provide abundant labor that influence the implementation of community development projects and represented by a mean of 4.14. Since the calculated chi-square value of 19.254 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 95% significance level, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that, labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya significantly.

Equally, over 80% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that decision making capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County. The trend was confirmed to be the same by the scores achieved by the various indicators. For example, a mean score of 4.3 indicates that a higher percentage of the respondents agreed with the idea that empowered women's decision on nature of projects to be implemented influences the implementation of community development projects in the county. Also majority of the respondents (3.61) agreed with the statement that duration of projects decisions by empowered women influences the implementation of community development projects in the county. The trend was similar with ideas that: Empowered women's decisions on the type of projects (4.39); and decisions on the resources for projects (4.34) influences the implementation of community development projects in the county. Since the calculated chi-square value of 11.498 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 95% significance level, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that, decision making capacity by women significantly influence the implementation community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

In relation to the third objective, over 70% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County. This was confirmed by the various responses from the rated questions. For example, a mean score of 3.53 indicates that a higher percentage of the respondents agreed with the idea that empowered women ensure project financial resources creation influencing the implementation of community development projects in the county. A similar trend was witnessed with the indicators whereby majority of the respondents supported the ideas that: Empowered women ensure projects labour creation (3.62); Empowered women provide land for projects implementation (3.61); and Empowered women ensure an enhancement of environmental assets -culture, ecology- (4.09) thus influencing community development projects implementation in the county. Since the calculated chi-square value of 93.976 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 95% significance level, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that, asset creation capacity by women significantly influences the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

As per the fourth objective, over 95% of the respondents who made the majority supported the idea that peace building capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County. This was replicated in the various indicators. For example, a mean score of 4.53 indicates that a higher percentage of the respondents strongly agreed with the idea that empowered women play a role in reconciliation initiation, influencing the implementation of community development projects. The same trend indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that: Empowered women are peace crusaders (4.22); Empowered women play a role in peace negotiation (3.99); and Empowered women play a role in sympathy and empathy seeking (4.29), thus influencing the implementation community development projects in the county. Since the calculated chi-square value of 16.37 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 95% significance level, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This means that, peace building capacity by women significantly influences the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions in Kenya.

5.3 Discussions of the Findings

In relation to the first objective, over 95% of the respondents supported the idea that labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects. UNESCO (2017) shares similar results by arguing that women are more available than men when it comes to development projects that immediately have a positive influence to the community. UN Women (2018) also noted that women are not only available for their support but at times they offer free labour that can't be quantified or paid for. Furthermore, when women are involved in development; their labour is exact, effective and cheap provided that their recognition and fully empowerment is ensured.

In relation to the second objective over 80% of the respondents supported the idea that decision making capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects. SIDA (2016) noted that an empowered woman has the ability to make better decisions in relation to economic development than men. This due to the fact that women live in the community and spend much of their times in managing the homes that make up the community. USAID (2018) has added that women play a role in community development. They have achieved this by

identifying the urgent community development projects that must be implemented, the time frames of these projects, their urgency, the amount of resources required (labor, financial and time resources), and the location/cite of these projects, the first beneficiaries and many more. Development ideas that are developed by women normally touch on the local community since women spend over 92% of their times in the homesteads with their beloved ones or children; making them better people who understand what the community needs in terms of development.

In relation to the third objective, over 70% of the respondents supported the idea that asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County. UN Women (2017) deduced that one empowered woman contributes significantly to the wealth of a nation over 15% on average as compared to a man. Wealth and asset creation is a simple concept in community projects implementation and execution. It basically involves the ability of individuals to generate various resources that are required for projects success (AsDB, 2010). Bayeh (2016) also noted that women who are empowered are able to raise and mobilize funds for community development projects implementation, the empowered women are able to mobilize communities to donate their land for vital community projects like location of water projects, MCH projects and many more, the women are able to invests and multiply the various assets in their hands and all this is seen as a way of increasing the assets available and projected for community development.

In relation to the fourth objective, over 95% of the respondents supported the idea that peace building capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County. In the rated factors, a mean score of 4.53 indicated that a higher percentage of the respondents strongly agreed with the idea that empowered women play a role in reconciliation initiation, influencing the implementation of community development projects. In agreement to this is UN Women (2014) which has indicated that during community conflicts women and children are the most vulnerable people who suffer the most and when projects fail to be implemented in the community, they are the most affected too. Equally, women in communities are the first people to call their husbands and other close people to calm and come up with solutions to conflicts. According to AsDB (2016) women play a very important role in

reconciliation initiation in communities, they play a very important role in peace crusading, women are central in non-formalized peace negotiation stages; they have sympathy and cry easily for peace; thus development.

5.4 Conclusions

Based on the findings the researcher concludes that: empowered women are able to provide labour that is a very significant factor in projects success. The labour in this category ranges from skilled labour, semi-skilled labour, and cheap labour reliable and abundant labour. This labour comes from the women irrespective of their education achievements since most of the community development projects tend to have more impact on them than anyone else. According to the literature reviewed, women have been said to provide cheap and abundant labour in countries like China, Tanzania and Rwanda; influencing the implementation of community development.

The researcher concludes that women who are empowered in the community are able to make informed decisions that influence the implementation of community development projects. The literature indicated that such women can make very relevant decisions on the types of projects to be implemented, their urgency, the location and who should be handling the projects.

The researcher further concludes women who are empowered in the community have the capacity of generating revenue and income that can be used in economic development. The income and revenue can come from the various assets and properties (resources of production) in what is known as assets creation/generation. These women are able to provide an enabling environment for community development projects implementation.

From the findings, it can be concluded that an empowered woman is very important in ensuring peace and initiating the process of peace building. Peace is one component that is very important in ensuring that projects are implemented and sustainably deliver their mandates. The women initiate peace wherever there are conflicts by bidding their husbands to calm down and have the urge of living together with neighbor. Once the peace is achieved, community development is passible since development projects can be implemented.

5.5 Recommendations

The researcher recommends that for sustainable implementation of community development projects to be achieved in the county, women must be empowered at all levels. Women should be considered as either skilled or non-skilled employees at all the steps of the project cycle. Also, the governments and other development project initiation organs should consider training women in various areas of the project since their labour force is relatively cheap and abundantly available. The vocational and other colleges should increase the intake of women when conducting their admissions so that women can get better access to formal education and later on participate in community development by providing the required labour. The women should also be involved in all the levels of projects decision making irrespective of their education background or any other socio-cultural classification factor. The women should be given equal opportunities like men to make development related projects implementation decisions since they are the majority consumers of these projects' deliverables. Women should also be sensitized by a number of bodies and even the government on various ways in which they can actively participate in decision making in community development projects implementation.

The researcher recommends that women be allowed to have rights and access to both communal and individual properties. Women should be enabled to inherit properties like land and whatever the men inherit in the community. Women are able to multiply the little resources they own for community development once given an opportunity. Therefore allowing them access and own the little community resources will allow them to multiply them and this will influence the implementation of community development projects. Finally, women should be involved in all the strategies that are aimed at creating peace, resolving conflicts and ensuring reconciliation. They should also be trained on the evolution of conflicts and the modern models of solving community based conflicts. .

5.6 Suggestions for Further Studies

A similar study can be done in the neighboring pastoralist counties like Garissa. Another study can be done to examine the influence of women on the sustainability of community development projects implemented in the semi-arid Kenya. Further, a study can be done to examine the level of women participation in community development projects implementation in the semi-arid

Kenya. Finally, a study can be done to examine the role of NGOs in women empowerment to ensure sustainable implementation of community development projects in the marginalized Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter of Transmittal

Abdulkadir Sirad

P.O Box 09

Garsen

Dear Respondents

Re: Data Collection

My name is Abdulkadir Sirad and I am pursuing a master's degree in project planning and management. In order for me to complete my studies, I am carrying out a research on women empowerment and its influence on the implementation of community development projects in marginalized regions; a case of Tana River county, Kenya.

I have chosen you to kindly participate in answering the questions contained in this questionnaire. Kindly answer the questions without biasness or subjectivity.

Kindly don't include your name or anything that can identify you.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Abdulkadir Sirad

Sign.....

Appendix 2: Research Questionnaire

SECTION A: Demographics

1. Your gender:

Male [] Female []

2. Your age bracket

20-29 yrs (), 30 -39yrs (), 40-49yrs (), Over 50 yrs ()

3. Indicate the highest level of education achieved.....

4. Occupation (the section/department where you work) *-for the employed only*

Part B Objectives Based Questions

I. Non Rated Questions (Nominal scale Questions)

1. Do you support the idea that labour providence capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County?

Yes () No ()

2. Do you support the idea that decision making capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County?

Yes () No ()

3. Do you support the idea that asset creation capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County?

Yes () No ()

4. Do you support the idea that peace building capacity by women influences the implementation of community development projects in Tana River County?

Yes () No ()

II. Measuring the Various Strategies on an Ordinal Scale (Likert Scale).

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following in reference to women empowerment and their influence on the implementation of community development projects in the county by ticking (√) in the appropriate space, where: 5=SA-Strongly Agree, 4=A-Agree, 3=N-Neutral, 2=D- Disagree, 1=SD-Strongly Disagree

Statement in Relation to Labour Providence Capacity	SD 1	D 2	N 3	A 4	SA 5
Empowered women provide skilled labor that influences the implementation of community development projects					
Empowered women provide semi-skilled labor which influences the implementation of community development projects					
Cheap labor provided by empowered women in the county influence the implementation of community development projects					
Empowered women provide reliable labor that influence the implementation of community development projects					
Empowered women in the county provide abundant labor that influence the implementation of community					

development projects					
2. Statements in Relation to Decision Making Capacity	1	2	3	4	5
Empowered women's' decision on nature of projects to be implemented influences the implementation of community development projects in this county					
Empowered women's decisions on site/location of projects influences the implementation of community development projects in the county					
Duration of projects decisions by empowered women influences the implementation of community development projects in the county					
Empowered women's decisions on the type of projects influences the implementation of community development projects in the county					
Empowered women's decisions on the resources for projects influences the implementation of community development projects in the county					
3. Statements in Relation Asset Creation Capacity	1	2	3	4	5
Empowered women ensure project financial resources creation influencing the implementation of community development projects in the county					
Empowered women ensure projects labour creation influencing the implementation of community development projects					

Empowered women provide land for projects implementation influencing the community development projects implementation					
Empowered women ensure an enhancement of environmental assets (culture, ecology) thus influencing community development projects implementation in the county					
4.Statements in Relation to Peace Building Capacity	1	2	3	4	5
Empowered women play a role in reconciliation initiation, influencing the implementation of community development projects					
Empowered women are peace crusaders influencing the implementation of community development projects					
Empowered women play a role in peace negotiation thus influencing the implementation of community development projects					
Empowered women play a role in sympathy and empathy seeking thus influencing the implementation community development projects in the county					

Thank you for participating

Appendix 3: Sampling table

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

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

